

AS:SGU:M

(SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES)

OF FIFTY YEARS

1806 to 1815 inclusive,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION
THE ENGLISH IN INDIA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY

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PREFACE.

A fourth volume of "*Selections from Calcutta Gazettes*," bringing the reader up to a comparatively modern date, cannot be expected to contain so many *curiosities* as its predecessors, although it furnishes many items of interest which might otherwise be lost or forgotten in the lapse of time.

The present volume embraces a period of ten years, from 1806 to 1815, or the third year of the rule of the Marquis of Hastings, to the conclusion of peace in Europe.

Accompanying the volume are a map of Bengal as it existed in the year 1769, and a plan and view of Calcutta in the year 1756, when there were but seventy houses in the Town, when the site of the present Fort was a jungle, and modern Chowringhee, with other parts of the Town, consisted of bamboo groves and paddy fields. For the reproduction of these maps, I am indebted to the kindness of Captain Melville, of the Survey Department. They belong rather to the first than to the present volume of the series of Collections.

HUGH SANDEMAN.

RECORD COMMISSION,
15th October, 1868.

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PART I.

OFFICIAL.

Fort William, Military Department, 8th January 1806.

Notice is hereby given that the batta and other allowances for November 1805, and the pay for December, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Friday the 17th instant.

By order of the Vice-President in Council,

T. HILL,
1st Asst. Secy., Mily. Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, 8th January 1806.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer and Acting Marine Paymaster will be furnished with cash, to enable them to discharge the salaries and allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for November last, on or after Friday the 24th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

THOS. BROWN,
Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

THE 16TH JANUARY 1806.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Camp Raipoor Ghaut, on the left bank of the Hyphasis, or Beeah River, 17th December 1805.

There being few circumstances more reprehensible or injurious to the reputation and efficiency of an army, than inattention to orders or regulations of Government, it is with much regret that the Commander-in-Chief finds himself compelled to animadvert on the frequent neglect of

that essential point of duty, which has been so often enjoined to the officers of this army, of immediately reporting their arrival at the presidency, or other station of the army, and of waiting on the public officers of the fort or station, to make themselves acquainted with all general orders that may have been issued, and of attending occasionally from time to time at the office of the public officer for the same purpose during the period they may reside at any station to which they may not belong, on leave of absence or any other cause, and of reporting their departure, for the information of the commanding officer.

His Lordship now calls upon all officers whatsoever, to pay the strictest attention to such points in future, and officers commanding at the presidency and at all the stations and posts of the army, are directed to use their best endeavours to exact attention to these orders, and to report the name of any officer, who may neglect to comply with them, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

His Lordship desires the officer commanding at the presidency will not only direct all officers, surgeons and assistants, returning from Europe, to proceed without delay to join their corps, but that he, as well as all officers commanding stations, &c., will call upon all officers, surgeons and assistants, who may arrive within the limits of their respective commands to report to them on what account they have arrived there, if on sick certificate, or other leave, and for what time, and require their departure at the time necessary to enable them to rejoin by the expiration of the leave; unless a renewal of sick certificate, or other sufficient cause be assigned for prolonging their stay.

After the promulgation of this order, staff officers of stations, &c., will be relieved from the constant interruption they now experience by receiving written requisitions for orderly books, copies of orders, &c., &c., which practice being altogether irregular, will henceforward never be allowed.

It will moreover be the duty of officers commanding stations not to allow officers, surgeons, or assistants, who may be passing stations to join their corps, or on any other duty, to make any unnecessary delay within the limits of their respective commands

H. WORSELEY,

Depy. Adj. Genl.

1806.]

PART I.—OFFICIAL.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, dated
Fort William, 18th January 1806.*

The Honorable the Governor General having stated in a dispatch to the Vice-President in Council, dated "on the River Dinapore, 13th January 1806," that he had received from the Right Honorable Lord Lake official information of the arrival in His Lordship's camp of a copy of the treaty concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, on the 22nd of November 1805, duly ratified by that chieftain; the Vice-President in Council directs that a royal salute be fired on this important occasion from the ramparts of Fort William and three volleys of musquetry by the troops in garrison, and that the same ceremonies be observed at all the military stations dependent upon this presidency on the receipt of these orders.

Extra batta to be served to the European troops on the occasion.

By order of the Vice-President in Council,

L. HOOK,

Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

IN EQUITY.

Whereas by a rule made on the Equity side of the Supreme Court in the first term of the year 1799 it was ordered, that all guardians and receivers of infants', lunatics', and other estates should duly and annually (or oftener if required) pass their accounts, upon oath, before a master of this Court, and collect the effects of the infants, or other persons for whose estate they were appointed, and convert the same into money, and pay what they received into this Court, to be laid out in such manner as the Court might direct; and whereas the said rule has not been complied with as it ought; to prevent such accounts from running into arrear, the Court doth hereby order that all receivers of infants' and lunatics' estates, and other receivers appointed by this Court, do pass their accounts once in every year, from the time of their being so appointed; and that the Master in Equity do report on the last day of *October* and *March* terms in each year, which of the said receivers have not passed their accounts, or in other respects have failed to comply with the terms of the orders under which they have

been respectively appointed; and further directs that this order be published once in each term in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Given under my hand, this *twenty-second* day of *June*, 1803.

MASTER'S OFFICE,
Court House.

}

EDWARD LLOYD,

Master in Equity.

THE 30TH JANUARY 1806.

*Presidency Orders by the Deputy Governor, Fort William,
29th January 1806.*

The return of the Governor General to the presidency from the Upper Provinces being shortly expected, the Native troops in garrison, and the corps of Calcutta Native Militia, are to be held in readiness to parade for his reception.

The troops are to form a street extending from the Government House along Old Court House Street, and are to receive the Governor General with presented arms; the officers saluting him as he passes and the drums beating a march. On the Governor General's entering the Government House, a salute of nineteen guns to be fired from Fort William.

The Body Guard under the command of Major Daniell is to proceed to Baliah Ghaut and to escort the Governor General from thence to the presidency.

The officer commanding at the presidency, and Major Daniell, the officer commanding the Body Guard, will be duly informed of the time at which the Governor General may be expected to reach Baliah Ghaut and the presidency respectively, that the necessary orders may be issued by them for carrying the foregoing orders into effect.

By order of the Deputy Governor,

GEORGE FULLER,

Aide-de-Camp.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 11th January 1806.]

On Sunday evening last, His Majesty's Ship *Fox*, Captain W. Dobbie, anchored in the harbour from Bate, whither she had proceeded in consequence of information received of depredations having been committed to a considerable extent, by the piratical vessels of the Chiefs of Bate, Goomtee, &c. The *Fox* left the harbour on the 30th of November, and proceeded to Diu, where she anchored on the 2nd ultimo. On the 6th

she anchored in Bate Roads, and the following day entered the harbour. A flag of truce was shortly after sent on shore with the following summons, demanding a restitution of the British property captured.

Summons to Sederam, Rajah of the Island of Bate.

(After compliments.)

1. Whereas several merchants of Surat and Bombay have represented to the Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay and the British territory in this part of India, that depredations have been committed on their trade by the boats belonging to your island, to the amount of nearly five lacs of rupees or thereabouts, and have petitioned redress for these outrages.

2. I am directed by the said Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan to inform you that it is the earnest desire of the British Government, by all just and honorable means, to preserve peace and amity with their neighbours, but the same principle of honor and integrity that makes them just to other nations makes them also insist on justice being done to their own subjects. I therefore demand the restitution of the boats and goods so plundered by your people, or the full amount of their value, your immediate compliance with which will prove your desire to preserve the good understanding subsisting between the two States, and remove the displeasure the outrages of your subjects have occasioned; on the contrary, if you refuse this just and equitable demand, I shall immediately consider and treat you as an enemy.

3. I have ordered the officer who will deliver this to you to wait two hours for your answer, which I hope and trust will be satisfactory; if it is not, I shall immediately commence hostilities, and all the blood that is shed, and damage done to your town and temples, will rest on your head.

W. H. DOBBIE.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP "FOX," }
Bate Harbour, 7th December 1805. }

To the Governor of Bombay.

From your hearty friends, the Adkary or Manager Sadaram, and Rajah Mooloo Maanick Somiany, from the Island of Bate, and the divine Dwarka.

After salutation, it is represented that our armada or fleets having, through want of attention and mistake, made capture of boats and

vessels of Bombay and Surat under your flag, and the merchants of those places having made representations to you thereon upon their oaths; you, Sir, have listened thereto, and becoming greatly incensed and in wrath, have despatched against us the very eminent and respectable Captain Dobbie, on a king's ship called the *Fox* frigate, with a warlike equipment, which officer has received back from us a ketch belonging to the auspicious port of Surat, which was at Bate, and the whole cargo of which had fallen into our hands, all which property we have upon oath surrendered and delivered up; and besides this, on the part of the Dwarka-man, have we given twelve thousand and six hundred rupees; not that we had during this season made booty of property to such an amount, but that without paying the money, we could not effect our extrication; because, our temple that has for a length of time remained permanent was like to suffer prejudice and destruction. We accordingly paid this amount in deference to your greatness, and have got a receipt; Captain Dobbie giving us also a letter of friendship, and forbidding us to molest in any degree the vessels of the merchants of the Hon'ble Company's ports, which injunction is most pleasing to us; neither shall we obstruct, or think in any respect of the vessels belonging to the dominions of the Hon'ble Company; and when the vessels of our merchants come to your ports, you will be pleased freely to give them passports from your Government: and in the event of the man of Aramra's taking the vessels of the merchants of the Company's ports, and not abiding by our requisitions and commands, we are by force and compulsion to cause him to deliver them up. Let your Honor's mind be easy on this score. Dated the Sumbut year 1862 Gajrat style, and the 9th of Pows sood:—

SADARAM,

MULOO MAANICK SOMIANA,

(His mark).

*General Orders by the Governor General in Council, Fort William,
13th February 1806.*

Ordered that the following extract of a general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 11th September 1805, be published in general orders:—

13. "Mr. Robert Cumming, a cadet for the Infantry on your establishment, and proceeding to his appointment on the *Glory*, having incurred our severe displeasure by persisting to sleep on shore while the

ship remained at Falmouth contrary to our express orders, which were signified to him by letter previous to his embarkation, and in direct opposition to repeated verbal and written remonstrances from the commander of the ship; we have come to the resolution as a mark of our disapprobation at such an early instance of his disobedience of our orders, and as an example to deter others from the like conduct, to deprive Mr. Cumming of that rank which we had assigned him upon the dispatch of that ship from Portsmouth, and which was in the list of the 3rd class of cadets between Mr. Thomas Frist and Mr. John Cruickshank, and we now direct that you place him next below Mr. George Wilkinson, in the list of rank of the 4th class of cadets for your presidency."

Fort William, Public Department, 26th February 1806.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that no fee be taken henceforward on consolidating the public securities of any description.

Individuals however having availed themselves of the permission to sub-divide their Government paper in a manner which has been productive of public inconvenience, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that upon the sub-division of any of the public securities, excepting the Government treasury bills, a fee of five sicca Rupees be collected on each note which may be taken out by the party applying for the sub-division, instead of the fees authorized by the resolutions of Government of the 28th October last. The fee on the sub-division of the treasury bills will be collected as authorized by those resolutions.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

College of Fort William, 8th March 1806.

On Monday the 3rd instant, being the day appointed by the Hon'ble Sir George Barlow, Governor General, visitor of the College of Fort William, for the public disputations in the oriental languages, the governors, officers, professors and students of the college, assembled at half past 9 o'clock at the Government House.

At 10 o'clock, the hon'ble the visitor entered the room, where the disputations were to be held.

In front of the visitor's chair, seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.

As soon as the hon'ble the visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order:—

First ... Persian.

Disputation.

POSITION.—“The Persian language is not to be studied so much for any knowledge to be acquired by it of oriental literature; as to furnish a medium of communication with the Natives of the British territories in India.”

Respondent	...	...	Christian.
First opponent	...	...	Ewer.
Second opponent	...	...	Gordon, F. D.
Moderator	...	...	M. Lumsden, Esq.

Second ... Mahratta.

Declamation.

SUBJECT.—“Fall of the Mahratta }
 Empire.” ... } By Mr. Chapman.

Third ... Hindoostance.

Declamation.

SUBJECT.—“The Knowledge of the }
 Asiatic languages, is of greater advan- }
 tage to the public service in India, than }
 any other branch of learning.” } By Mr. Christian.

Fourth Arabic.

Declamation.

SUBJECT.—“Praise of the Arabic }
 language.” ... } By Mr. Ewer.

The casual indisposition of three principal students, *viz.*, William Dorin, William Wilberforce Bird, and Henry Newnham, occasioned the deficiency in the usual number of exercises on this day.

As soon as the disputation and declamations were concluded, the vice-provost proceeded to present to the hon'ble the visitor those students of the college who were entitled under statute VIII to receive degrees of honor, and whose presentation had been previously directed by the visitor. The vice-provost publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, the visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the oriental character, purporting that the committee of public examination, having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the oriental languages as entitled him to a degree of honor in the same, the visitor was pleased to confer the said degree in conformity to the said statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom the hon'ble the visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honor on this occasion, were—

Hugh George Christian,	Henry Newnham, and
William Dorin,	Edward Parry.
Walter Ewer,	

After the degrees of honor had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were distributed by the provost, in presence of the visitor, to the following students now leaving college :—

Hugh George Christian,	William Wilberforce Bird,
William Dorin,	William Beckford Gordon,
Walter Ewer,	Charles Chapman, and
Henry Newnham,	Richard Walpole.
Edward Parry,	

Honorary rewards were presented at the same time to the following junior students remaining in college :—

George John Romney,	Robert Brown, and
William Fairlie Clark,	Henry Ellis.
Nathaniel John Halhed,	

The particular prizes adjudged to each student will be found in the annexed report.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, the hon'ble the visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech :—

“GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.—By that awful dispensation of Providence which has deprived the British Nation, and

the British Empire in India, of the public services of that great and venerable nobleman who lately presided in this Government, the charge of superintending the conduct and the interests of the College of Fort William has devolved upon me; and it has become my duty on the present occasion to address you upon those subjects which the progress and effects of this institution, since the period of time when its illustrious founder last addressed you, have suggested to my observation.

On the occasion of the first public disputation holden in the College of Fort William (when the absence of the visitor imposed upon me the duty of presiding in the assembly of its officers and students), I stated my conviction that the progressive operation of those advantages which had been manifested even at that early period of the institution would realize its intended benefits, and justify the expectations of that wisdom which planned, and that energy which animated the progress of, this judicious system of public education. My judgment has been confirmed by the experience of every successive year, and by the sentiments which at each successive disputation have been delivered by the illustrious founder of the College of Fort William.

Although the practical instruments of every branch of that system of literary instruction which the institution was intended to embrace have not been attainable in this distant quarter of the British dominions, those branches of projected education which we have had the means of prosecuting have been cultivated beyond the limits of our most sanguine expectations.

The study of the oriental languages has necessarily constituted a primary object of the institution. The indispensable necessity of acquiring a correct and practical knowledge of one or more of the oriental languages for the efficient discharge of the duties of every department of the administration has been sufficiently illustrated on former occasions, and the success with which that study has been prosecuted by the students of the college has been manifested, not only by the result of the public examinations and disputations, but by the beneficial application of their acquired knowledge to the duties of the public service.

The prescribed studies of the college have also produced the important collateral advantages of extending those habits of application, and of regular attention to business, which are so essentially requisite in every public situation; and I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in declaring that, as far as my information has extended, those students of the

college who have been distinguished for their proficiency in its prescribed studies, and have been employed in public situations, have maintained the credit, and demonstrated the advantages of the institution, by the distinguished merit of their general conduct, and by their peculiar ability, industry, and judgment in the execution of the duties committed to their charge.

The momentous occurrences of preceding years have furnished occasions for employing the talents and exertions of some of the most meritorious students of the college in the arduous and important duties of the diplomatic branch of the public service; and it is an act of justice, equally due to the merits of those students and to the credit of the college, principally to ascribe the ability with which they have conducted the duties of their respective stations to their laudable improvement of the advantages of study and education which this institution is exclusively calculated to afford. For this single branch of public education, therefore (the study of the oriental languages), experience has shown that the advantages of this institution are commensurate with the importance of the most essential interests of the British Empire in India.

An opinion has, I understand, prevailed that the Oriental Seminary, established in England under the authority of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is calculated ultimately to supersede the existing institution of the College of Fort William. I deem it proper, therefore, to take this opportunity of stating that the Oriental Seminary founded in England is not intended to supersede the College of Fort William; and it is my deliberate opinion that the system of oriental study projected in England will tend to support the efficiency of this institution, and to accelerate its operation, by affording to the youth who are destined for this country the advantages of an earlier proficiency in those branches of knowledge which are considered to be peculiarly adapted to the nature of their future duties, and of an earlier acquisition of the rudiments of the oriental languages.

The combined operation of these institutions will enable the students to extend their acquirements in a degree unattainable under the limited duration of their studies in the College of Fort William, without the aid of the advantages of previous preparation, which the seminary in England is intended to afford. The establishment of the Oriental Seminary in England, therefore, constitutes an additional motive for maintaining the efficiency of the College of Fort William; and for employing every effort of individual zeal, activity, and attention, in promoting the objects of its institution.

I am happy to find that the result of the public examinations in the present year has been highly creditable to the character of the college, to the zeal and ability of the professors, and to the diligence and merit of the students.

Five more students who have obtained degrees of honor for their great proficiency in the oriental languages have been added to the public service :—

Mr. Hugh George Christian,	|	Mr. Walter Ewer,
Mr. William Dorin,	|	Mr. Henry Newnham, and
Mr. Edward Parry.		

Of these gentlemen, Mr. Christian has merited the peculiar distinction of a degree of honor in three languages. This distinction has not been acquired by any student of the college since the year 1803.

It will be in the recollection of this assembly that the late illustrious visitor Marquis Wellesley, in his address delivered on the occasion of the public disputations which took place in the month of September 1804, recommended a more general attention to the vernacular language of Bengal. I observe with great satisfaction the effect of this recommendation in the progressive improvement of several of the students who have directed their attention to the acquisition of that useful language in which Mr. Hugh George Christian, Mr. Henry Newnham, and Mr. Edward Parry have obtained degrees of honor.

The exercises of the present year have also been distinguished by the successful study of the laws and regulations enacted for the Government of the British territories in India.

The students who have been distinguished by their proficiency in this branch of important knowledge are Mr. William Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Walter Ewer, and Mr. Henry Newnham.

Adverting to the degree of proficiency which these students have attained in the acquisition of the oriental languages, their successful study of the laws and regulations affords a distinguished proof of meritorious diligence.

In concluding my observations upon the progressive course of study in the College of Fort William during the last year, I deem it proper to state that, in the distribution of appointments to the students now about to engage in the public service, strict attention will be paid to their respective degrees of literary qualification, and to the recommendation.

of the council of the college. It must occasionally happen that situations in the public service, which the students who have obtained degrees of honor are deemed qualified to fill, may not be vacant at the period of their quitting the college. In such cases, an order will be recorded in the proceedings of the Government providing for their nomination to suitable offices as vacancies may occur.

But the principles of a just and efficient system of public administration, which suggest the expediency of rewarding distinguished merit in the students of the college by their nomination to offices of trust and emolument, equally impose upon this Government the duty of manifesting its disapprobation of those students who shall violate the statutes of the college, or neglect the advantages of study and improvement which the institution affords. I trust, therefore, that a just appreciation of the public honor and reward which awaits the proficiency of the students in the objects of their respective studies, and a due sense of the unfavorable consequences which must attend their misconduct or neglect, will animate the exertions of the students in the acquisition of those branches of knowledge which are so manifestly requisite for the efficient discharge of the duties of their future situations in the service, and the means of which are so amply afforded by the established system of instruction in the College of Fort William.

Satisfied that the most important interests of the British Government in India are connected with the efficiency of this institution, I shall consider a vigilant observation of the conduct of the students and of the progress of their studies, a due enforcement of the statutes, and an unremitted attention to every department of the college, to constitute a primary obligation of my public duty.

From the experience of the past, however, I entertain the most confident expectation that the general conduct of the students, the assiduous attention of the professors, and the zealous activity of all the officers of the college, will continue to merit every possible demonstration of public approbation and applause.

In reviewing the literary works published under the auspices of the college during the last year, I notice with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction an elementary analysis of the laws and regulations of the government of the British territories in India. The facility which this work is calculated to afford to the study of the laws and regulations, and the practical advantages which may be derived from it in the administration of them, render it peculiarly valuable both to the college

and the public. The design and execution of the work are equally creditable to the zeal, industry, and ability of its distinguished author, Mr. John Herbert Harington, the second Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and Professor of the Laws and Regulations of the British Government in India.

Mr. Harington's application of the inconsiderable portion of leisure time which the duties of his arduous and important public situation have afforded to the accomplishment of this laborious undertaking, manifests a degree of public spirit, and individual industry, to which perhaps no other parallel can be found than in the eminent exertions and scientific labors of his colleague, Mr. Henry Thomas Colebrooke, to which the college and the public are indebted for various important additions to the general stock of literary knowledge and instruction. The assiduous attention of both these able and respectable public officers to the interests of this institution, both as professors and members of the council of the college, reflects the highest credit upon their character and talents, and establishes their claim to the public approbation and applause.

Other works of great utility and merit have also distinguished the literary labors of the past year:—

A Hindostance Dictionary now in the press;

A General History of the Hindoos;

A Review of the manners and customs of the Hindoos.

For the two last mentioned works, we are indebted to the labor and ability of some of the learned Natives attached to the college.

It is highly satisfactory to me to observe the Native officers of the college imbibing the spirit of literary industry, and employing their talents and acquirements in the cultivation and diffusion of literature and science.

There are also various other useful and ingenious works which, under the patronage of the college, have engaged the labors of several scientific persons antecedent to the past year, and have either been actually published or are now in the press.

I deem it an act of justice to the industry and ability of Mr. Mathew Lumsden, the first Assistant to the Persian and Arabic Professor, to notice, in terms of peculiar approbation, the Grammar of the Persian language which has long engaged the labors of that gentleman. The acknowledged defects of every work of that description now extant have

rendered the construction of an accurate grammar of that language peculiarly desirable. Mr. Lumsden's extensive knowledge of Arabic and Persian has enabled him to discover the true principles of the dialect of Persia as it at present exists in its condition of intimate combination with the language of Arabia; and with singular judgment and discernment, Mr. Lumsden has adapted the construction of the Persian language to the principles of general grammar. The completion of this valuable work will materially facilitate the acquisition of the Persian language, will constitute an important addition to the existing stock of philological knowledge, and will reflect distinguished credit on its author, and on the institution which has encouraged and promoted it.

I have received with great satisfaction the information that under the patronage of the Asiatic Society, the Society of Missionaries at the Danish Settlement of Serampore, aided and superintended by the ability of Mr. Carey, Professor of the Sanscrit and Bengalee languages, has undertaken the translation of some of the most ancient and authentic works of literature in the former of those languages. The greatest advantages may be expected to the interests of Eastern literature from this co-operation of the Asiatic Society with the College of Fort William in facilitating the acquisition of oriental knowledge and science.

I notice also with peculiar satisfaction the extensive and valuable collection of books which now enriches the library of the College of Fort William. The preservation and augmentation of the collection of Eastern manuscripts afford the only means of arresting the progressive destruction of oriental learning. Since the dismemberment of the Mahomedan Empire, those works have been dispersed over India, and have been exposed to the injuries and hazards of time, accident, and neglect. It is worthy of the ambition of this great empire to employ every effort of its influence in preserving from destruction and decay these valuable records of oriental history, science, and religion; and in encouraging individuals who may be in possession of scarce and valuable literary works, to promote this important object by depositing works of that description in the library of the college.

I am happy to learn that the descriptive catalogue of the books and manuscripts, which constituted the library of Tippoo Sultaun, has been completed by the industrious labors of Captain Charles Stewart, second Assistant to the Persian Professor. I understand it is the intention of Captain Stewart, who has proceeded to England, to print that useful and interesting document.

I cannot close my view of the literary branch of this institution without adverting to the advantages which may be expected to be derived, both in Europe and in Asia, from this mutual cultivation of Asiatic and European learning. The numerous works which have been published under the auspices of the college in the course of the last six years will not only open to the learned in Europe ample sources of information on all subjects of oriental history and science, but will afford to the various nations and tribes of India, and especially to those which compose the body of our Indian subjects, a more favorable view, and a more just and accurate conception of the British character, principles, and laws than they have hitherto been enabled to form; and may be expected gradually to diffuse among them a spirit of civilization, and an improved sense of those genuine principles of morality and virtue, which are equally calculated to promote their happiness, and to contribute to the stability of the British dominion in India."

On the evening of the day on which the disputations were held, a dinner was given to the officers and students of the college by the Hon'ble the Governor General at the Government House, at which were present the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Supreme Council, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.

Fort William, 7th March 1806.

A despatch has this day been received by the Hon'ble the Governor General, from the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, containing a letter from Major Missett, British Consul General in Egypt, addressed to the late Governor General Marquis Cornwallis, of which the following is a copy:—

Alexandria, 12th December 1805.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's arms have once more been crowned with victory.

On the 19th of October last, the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of thirty-three line of battle ships, sailed from Cadiz, in order to give battle to the British fleet, of twenty-seven sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson, by whom the above port had for some time been blockaded.

The action began on the 21st, at eleven in the forenoon, not far from the soundings of Trafalgar. The British van was led by Vice-Admiral

Collingwood, who, supported by the *Belleisle*, sustained a most tremendous fire, for twenty minutes, while in the act of breaking the enemy's line.

Few engagements have ever been more obstinately fought, and in none was the superiority of the British navy so eminently manifested. At five o'clock in the afternoon of the above day, nineteen of the enemy's ships had surrendered, five of which sunk soon after, and another was blown up. Admiral Villeneuve, the French Commander-in-Chief, the French Rear Admirals Dumanoir and Magon, were made prisoners, and the Spanish Admiral DeAlava was mortally wounded.

But the nation has clearly purchased the victory which it has obtained. Lord Nelson is no more. Having in the heat of the action been wounded with grape shot, His Lordship was carried below, but as soon as his wound was dressed, the gallant Admiral insisted on being brought back upon deck, where shortly after he received a second wound, more severe than the first, the consequence of which must be for ever lamented. The illustrious commander lived, however, sufficiently long to know the full extent of the service he had on that day rendered to his country; and, like Wolfe, he died in the arms of victory.

Your Excellency will find herewith a list of the enemy's ships captured or destroyed on the memorable twenty-first October.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ERNEST MISSETT,

Major in the Army, and British Consul General in Egypt.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, &c., &c., &c.

THE 27TH MARCH 1806.

Minutes of Council, 11th October 1785.

"All the revenue chiefs and collectors are restricted from making advances to officers, unless they produce bills of exchange drawn by paymasters or deputies on the Military Pay Master General; it will therefore be the duty of every officer to apply in time to his paymaster for bills of exchange for the payment of his corps."

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"The revenue chiefs, residents, and collectors, who have made advances to the military officers, are to transmit to the presidency one bill of each set monthly to the Accomptant General's Office, together with the account in which the same may be charged, when the Pay Master General will duly credit for the same."

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that commanding officers of detachments or stations shall not on any account authorize the disbursement of treasure which may be supplied for the use of the troops under their command, unless by the hands or directions of the paymaster, who is alone responsible to Government for the due disbursement of the same, according to the established regulations.

The commanding officer of a detachment shall not in the absence of a paymaster on any account sanction the payment of pay abstracts or bills for established allowances, but in case of emergency, he is authorized to order advances to be made from the public treasure. When such advances are made on account of pay abstracts or of fixed establishments, the commanding officer of the detachment is either of himself or by his public staff officer to transmit to the paymaster the receipts of the respective officers of companies or other departments for the amount received, which must specify the month's allowances on account of which the advance has been issued; but all advances on account of contingent charges, or charges not of a fixed or established nature, shall be placed at the personal debit of the commanding officer who authorized such advance, according to the foregoing regulation dated 11th October. The commanding officer of the detachment shall also cause to be transmitted to the paymaster, early in each month, a statement of the treasure with his detachment, specifying all advances that have been made therefrom by his authority in the course of the past month.

Cases can rarely occur wherein it may be necessary for a collector or other civil officer to make an advance for a military purpose without being furnished with a regular bill of exchange drawn by a paymaster upon the Military Pay Master General, but should any unforeseen emergency of this nature occur, the collector or civil officer making the advance is to receive from the commanding officer of the detachment his personal receipt for the amount, and to retain in his hands that document until the commanding officer shall replace it by a bill of exchange, for which he shall apply to his paymaster without any delay; in the event, however, of the regular bill of exchange, for the sum so advanced not

being furnished to the collector within a period of two months, the collector will charge the amount of the receipt to the Military Department, in the same manner as he would charge a paymaster's bill of exchange, which will be forwarded by the Accountant General to the Military Pay Master General, on whose books it will be carried to the personal debit of the officer to whom the advance was made; but no advance is to be made by a collector or other civil officer to agents, contractors, or other individuals, unless a regular bill of exchange drawn by the paymaster shall be produced.

The authorized disbursements made by collectors of revenue to Native invalids, pensioners, and occasionally on account of ferrying troops over rivers in their respective districts, will continue to be made as heretofore; the pay abstracts or bills for such disbursements are not, however, to be charged on the treasury account of the collector, until they shall have been passed in the office of the Military Auditor General.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that disbursements shall not on any account be made by the regulating officers of the Tannah establishment, but that the pay of the Native jagheerdar invalids, and all other expenses of the Tannahs, shall be paid at the stated half-yearly periods either by the collector, or by persons deputed by him to the Tannahs for that purpose, according to the review roll, which it is the duty of the regulating officer to prepare and furnish to the collector, which review roll should accompany the pay abstract of the collector, to the office of audit, as the voucher for the disbursements made by him.

THOS. HILL,

Offg. Secy. to Mily. Dept.

THE 3RD APRIL 1806.

27th March 1806.

Mr. Richard Becher, a member of the Board of the Trade, Mr. Richard Waite Cox, a member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, Accountant General, are appointed the three Government Directors of the Bank of Calcutta.

THE 12TH APRIL 1806.

On the 29th March, the *Jahangeer*, having on board His Excellency Aga Mahomed Nubbee Khan, the Ambassador from His Majesty the

King of Persia, to the Supreme Government of India, with the transports *Governor Duncan*, *Eliza*, and *Juno*, with His Excellency's suite and horses on board, under convoy of His Majesty's ship *Por*, arrived in the river from Bombay. His Excellency was attended from Bombay by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson and Doctor Jukes.

On His Excellency's arrival at Diamond Harbour, he was met by Mr. Smith, the Mehmander, who had previously proceeded down the river for the purpose of receiving the Ambassador, and of conducting him to town.

The Governor General's pinnace the *Soonamookkee* and the *Charlotte* yacht were despatched to Diamond Harbour for the Ambassador's accommodation on receipt of intelligence of his arrival.

On the 4th instant, His Excellency embarked on the *Soonamookkee*, which arrived at Garden Reach on Sunday the 6th instant, and on Wednesday evening, anchored off the Esplanade.

At sun-rise the following morning, the Ambassador was saluted with 17 guns from the ramparts of Fort William. At the same time a deputation, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, Military Secretary to the Governor General, Lieutenant Colonel Calcraft, the Town Major, and Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, and Captains Camac and Barlow, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General, proceeded on board the *Soonamookkee* to compliment His Excellency, in the name of the Governor General, on his arrival at Fort William.

The Hon'ble the Governor General having been pleased to appoint yesterday morning for the landing of His Excellency the Ambassador, the gentlemen, composing the former deputation, again proceeded in the Government State boats on board the *Soonamookkee* for the purpose of conducting His Excellency on shore. Between the hours of six and seven, His Excellency, attended by the deputation and His suite, landed under a salute of 17 guns, at the Governor General's Ghaut, where he was received by a deputation composed of Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Commanding Officer at the Presidency, attended by all the staff of the garrison, Mr. Brown, the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. Edmonstone, the Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Departments, and Persian Secretary to Government. On landing, His Excellency, accompanied by the gentlemen who composed the deputation, proceeded to a tent which had been pitched for his reception near the ghaut. After being seated a short

time, Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, with the staff of the garrison, returned to the Fort, and the Ambassador entered his State palanquin, and attended by the meerzas and others composing his suite, and by the deputation which conducted him ashore, proceeded through Fort William towards the house which had been prepared for his reception. The troops in garrison formed a street extending from the Water Gate to the Chowringhee Gate of the Fort, and saluted the Ambassador with presented arms as he passed.

At the extremity of the sortie leading from the Fort, the Governor-General's body guard was, drawn up in two lines to receive His Excellency. Immediately beyond the body guard were placed the Ambassador's mounted attendants, with the Yudduk, or led horses, the Tukti Ruwan, and His Excellency's band of music mounted on mules; at the other extremity of the body guard were placed the Governor General's carriages, the carriages which had been provided for the use of the Ambassador, and the carriages prepared for the conveyance of the meerzas.

Having passed through the street formed by the body guard, His Excellency and suite mounted their horses, and the procession moved on in the following order:—His Excellency's band of music, the Tukti Ruwan, the Yudduk or led horses, the Yessawuls, the Shauters, His Excellency the Ambassador attended by the garrison staff, the Mehmander and principal persons of His suite, the Ghoolam Shahees, the Governor General's body guard, the gentlemen of the deputation in the Governor General's carriages, the Ambassador's carriages, and the carriages for the meerzas.

Police peons were stationed on the roads to keep off the crowd.

On the Ambassador's arrival at the house prepared for his accommodation at Chowringhee, His Excellency's honorary guard of sepoy received him with presented arms. His Excellency and suite, having dismounted, entered the house with the gentlemen who accompanied him. After receiving the usual compliments, the gentlemen of the deputation took leave, and returned in the Governor General's carriages.

This morning at 11 o'clock, a deputation, consisting of Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, with his personal staff, Mr. Brown, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Edmonstone, Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Departments, and Persian Secretary to Government, Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, Military Secretary to the Governor General, and Captain Gall, commanding

the Governor General's body guard, proceeded in the Governor General's carriages, attended by a detachment of the body guard, to compliment the Ambassador on his arrival.

Fort William, 17th April 1806.

A despatch has this day been received by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council from Major General Sir David Baird, K. C., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Troops in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, of which the following is a copy:—

Cape of Good Hope, 28th January 1806.

SIR,—I have the honor to announce to you the conquest of this Settlement by an armament under the command of Commodore Sir Home Popham and myself.

2. His Majesty's troops effected their landing on the 6th and 7th instant, near the Blue Berg in Table Bay, about 16 miles from Cape Town, with a trifling loss. On the morning of the 8th, the enemy were perceived in force occupying a strong position near the Blue Berg, supported by a considerable body of cavalry and 16 field pieces; they were, however, soon defeated and driven back with the loss of two of their guns.

3. The army met with no further interruption during its march towards Cape Town, which was invested on the 9th and capitulated on the 10th instant. A copy of the Articles of the Capitulation I have the honor to enclose.

4. Lieutenant General Jaussens, the Governor, retired with the remainder of his forces and the militia of the country to Hottentot's Holland, where he occupied a strong position, cutting off our communication with the upper districts. As soon as the cavalry were mounted and draught cattle procured for our guns, I proceeded against him, and after a few movements which it was necessary to make in order to come upon his rear, the Lieutenant General agreed to the capitulation, a copy of which I have also the honor to enclose.

I have, &c.,

D. BAIRD, *Major General,*

Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. BARLOW,

Governor General in Council, &c., &c., &c.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council, . .
Fort William, 17th April 1806. .

A royal salute to be immediately fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and a *feu de joie* at sun-set by the troops in garrison, in honor of the conquest of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, by His Majesty's naval and land forces under the command of Major General Sir David Baird, K. C., and Commodore Sir Home Popham, K. M.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

THOS. HILL,
Offg. Secy., Milly. Dept.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 15th May 1806.

Ordered, that the following paragraphs of a general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 5th June 1805, be published in general orders.

5. We have resolved to augment the establishment of chaplains for your presidency, which is therefore to be as follows :—

6. At Calcutta, allowing for the present occupations of the Provost and Vice-Provost of the College, and supposing they may be able occasionally to attend to the higher duties of their clerical functions ... 3

For the garrison of Fort William ... 1

„ two out of three civil stations recommended in the }
 letter of the 9th January 1797, above-mentioned ... } 2

„ military stations within the provinces as formerly ... 4

„ military stations in Oude, as formerly ... 2

„ the ceded provinces ... 1

TOTAL ... 13

16. We have further resolved, that the following salaries be annexed to the chaplains at the other stations, *viz* :—

17. To the chaplains to the garrison of Fort William, and to each of the chaplains at the military stations within the provinces, current Rs. 10,000 per annum.

18. To the chaplains at the military stations in Oude, current Rupees 12,000 each; the above, as you will perceive, are higher than the salaries formerly annexed to those stations.

20. On examining into the allowances at present drawn by the chaplains, as stated in the book of military establishments on the 30th April 1803, we observe, with much surprise, that the chaplain at the Cawnpore station receives, in addition to the allowances as such, allowances nearly to a similar amount as acting chaplain to each of the King's Regiments of Dragoons stationed there, thus multiplying three-fold the allowance intended to serve for the performance of duties applicable to all the troops which should at any time be attached to that station.

21. In like manner we observe from the same documents, that one of the chaplains at Calcutta (Mr. Limrick) is called acting chaplain to His Majesty's 22nd Regiment of Foot, and receives as such sicea Rs. 1,534-12 per month, in addition to the allowances drawn by him as civil chaplain.

22. We are not able to trace upon your records any authority for these multiplied allowances. We observe indeed on your military consultations of the 30th September 1802, that a reference was made from the Office of Audit on a claim of this nature from the Reverend Mr. Auchmuty, in consequence of his officiating as chaplain to two regiments, on which, in your letter to the Adjutant General, communicating the Auditor General's report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, you expressed your intention to direct the double allowance to be discontinued; but previously wished to be favored with the Commander-in-Chief's sentiments; these sentiments, however, do not appear to have been furnished; at least we do not find they have been recorded.

23. We consider these extra allowances as totally repugnant to the regulations of the service, and to our intentions in fixing the salaries to the chaplains at military stations, which, as already observed, were meant to remunerate the performance of religious duties for every corps attached to those stations; they were likewise, as you remarked on the occasion above-mentioned, inconsistent with the principles laid down in His Majesty's warrant of the 23rd September 1796, as quoted by the Military Auditor General, in his letter of the 27th August 1802, and in every view of the subject, they appear to us to be an unreasonable and profuse expenditure of the public money.

24. We therefore positively direct, that all additional allowances of the nature in question shall forthwith cease, and that the chaplains of

stations be restricted to the salaries hereinbefore directed to be annexed thereto from receipt of these our orders, which salaries are to be in full of all emoluments from the company.

25. We have resolved that henceforward a gradation of rank shall take place in the clerical establishments at our several presidencies, and that this shall be regulated by seniority of appointment from the lowest to the highest stations of emolument, unless there shall be some reasonable objection thereto.

The preceding orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors respecting chaplains are to take effect from this date.

THOS. HILL,

Acting Secy., Milg. Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, 19th June 1806.

The following extracts from letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, are published for general information:—

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 25th May 1798.

PARA. 105.—“ You will have observed by our despatches from time to time, that we have invariably manifested, as the occasion required, our disposition for the encouragement of Indian literature; we understood, it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of oriental manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country. These remaining in private hands, and being likely in a course of time to pay it to others, in which probably no use can be made of them, they are in danger of being neglected, and at length in a great measure lost to Europe, as well as to India. We think this issue a matter of greater regret, because we apprehend, that since the decline of the Mogul Empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Persian literature has ceased, that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that few copies of books of established character are now made; so that there being, by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the best manuscripts, a progressive diminution of the original stock; Hindoostan may at length be much thinned of its literary stores, without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent in part this injury to letters, we have thought that the institution of a public repository in this country for oriental writings,

would be useful, and that a thing professedly of this kind, is still a bibliothical desideratum here. It is not our meaning that the company should go into any considerable expense in forming a collection of Eastern books, but we think the India House might, with particular propriety, be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature, and conceiving also that gentlemen might choose to lodge valuable compositions, where they could be safely preserved, and become useful to the public; we therefore desire it be made known, that we are willing to allot suitable apartments for the purpose of an oriental repository, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall Street, and that all Eastern manuscripts transmitted to that repository, will be carefully preserved and registered there."

106. "By such a collection the literature of Persian and Mahomedan India, may be preserved in this country, after, perhaps, it shall, from further changes, and the further declension of taste for it, be partly lost in its original seats."

107. "Nor would we confine this collection to Persian and Arabian manuscripts. The Sanscrit writings, from the long subjection of the Hindoos to a foreign Government, from the discouragements their literature in consequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, must have suffered greatly; we should be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient dialects of the Hindoos might, through the industry of individuals, at length, be placed in safety in this island, and form a part of proposed collection."

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 5th June 1805.

PARA. 26.—"In our public letter of the 25th of May 1798, paragraphs 105, 106, and 107, we informed you, of our willingness to allot apartments for the purpose of our oriental repository in the additional buildings then erecting in Leadenhall Street, and that all Eastern manuscripts transmitted to that repository, would be carefully preserved and registered there."

28. "We have now to inform you, that the apartments for the oriental library, being completed according to our intentions, have been placed under the charge of Mr. Charles Wilkins, formerly of our Civil Service in Bengal, and that a considerable number of manuscripts, and printed books upon oriental subjects, with objects of natural history and curiosity, have already been placed in it, among which are many valuable presents from individuals and public bodies in this country."

29. "As our original views in establishing this library, have by no means been abandoned, and we still entertain hopes that the invitation held out to individuals in India, in the above-mentioned paragraphs, would be successful, if properly seconded by our Supreme Government; we again refer you to them, and desire, that the subject may be entered into with alacrity and zeal."

The new building in Leadenhall Street, being now prepared for the reception of books, coins, or other articles which may be presented for the oriental library and museum of the Hon'ble Court; the public are hereby informed that, whatever books in any of the Asiatic languages, or other articles coming within the object of the Hon'ble Court's collection, may be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, for the purpose of being presented to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, will be duly forwarded.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, 11th July 1806.

Whereas Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, hath been appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, and the Right Hon'ble Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Hon'ble East India Company in the East Indies, and George Udny, Esq., and John Lumsden, Esq., two of the present Counsellors of the said Presidency, have been appointed by the said Court to be and continue Counsellors of the said Presidency:

It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the aforesaid Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, has, on the day of the date hereof, taken the usual oaths and his seat as Governor General of the said Presidency; and that the aforesaid George Udny, Esq., and John Lumsden, Esq., have taken the usual oaths and their seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.

Port William, 30th July 1806.

The following rules for the receipts of letters to be forwarded by the overland despatch, are re-published for general information :—

Letters are received in the office of the Secretary to the Government, in the Public Department at the Presidency, for transmission to England, overland *vid* Bombay and Bussorah, and to Bussorah, Bagdad, Aleppo, and Constantinople, under the following rules :—

1. No letter to exceed in length four inches, in breadth two inches, nor be sealed with wax.
2. All letters to have the writer's name signed under the address.
3. Postage to be paid on delivery of the letter, at the under-mentioned rates :—

THOSE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Ten Rupees per single letter, weighing one-quarter of a Rupee.

Fifteen Rupees per letter, weighing half a Rupee.

Twenty Rupees per letter, weighing one Rupee.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Six Rupees per single letter, progressively as above.

FOR BAGDAD AND ALEPPO.

Four Rupees per single letter, progressively as above.

FOR BUSSORAH.

One Rupee twelve annas per single letter, progressively as above.

N. B.—No letters will be received without the postage being paid at the time of delivery.

Two mails are transmitted by each despatch, one *vid* Aleppo, the other *vid* Bagdad; letters in duplicate will be put in each packet.

Letters from Bengal are made up and despatched to Bombay on the 22nd of each month from November to June, and on the 19th of each month from July to November.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

General Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 16th October 1806.

Considerable expense having been incurred by Government, in permitting officers holding the temporary and nominal appointments of Brigadiers to draw the "superior batta," and also an extraordinary personal allowance under the denomination of "Brigadiers' allowances," during the same period of time, under the misconception of the orders and intentions of Government upon that subject, the Governor General in Council deems it to be proper to notify in public orders, that whenever the public service shall hereafter require the nomination of Brigadiers to command brigades of the army, they are to receive an extra personal allowance equal to "Brigadier's allowance," viz., Sonat Rs. 12 per diem for the performance of that duty, but no superior batta. In the event of any of the officers who shall hereafter be appointed Brigadiers, being previously to appointment entitled to superior batta for commanding regiments or battalions, under the regulations established by minutes of Council of the 12th August 1796, the superior batta in such cases is to be drawn by the officers on whom the immediate and actual command of such regiments or battalions may devolve conformably to the regulations of the 12th August 1796, above adverted to.

THOS. HILL,

Acting Secy., Milly. Dept.

Fort William, 5th December 1806.

A despatch from the Resident at Delhi has this morning been received by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, announcing the melancholy event of the decease of His Majesty Shah Allum, on the morning of the 19th ultimo.

His Majesty's remains were interred on the evening of the same day, with great funeral pomp and splendor, in the vault of his ancestors, and the funeral was attended by the Resident at Delhi, and the principal public officers stationed at that capital.

The utmost tranquillity prevailed in the capital at the time of the despatch of the latest advices from the Resident at Delhi.

His late Majesty is succeeded in the throne of Delhi by His Majesty's eldest son, Mirza Akber Shah, who ascended the musnud in public state on the 19th ultimo. His present Majesty has assumed the title of Akber Sauner.

In testimony of respect to the memory of His late Majesty, the Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to direct that minute guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and at the principal Military stations within the Company's provinces.

The Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has also been pleased to direct, that royal salutes be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and at the principal Military stations within the Company's provinces, in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Akber Shah's accession to the throne of Delhi.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 4th December 1806.*

In pursuance of the orders passed by the Governor General in Council on the 10th of April last, for restricting the command of "Provincial Battalions," to officers under the rank of Major, no officer above the rank of Captain will in future be appointed to command a "Provincial Battalion," nor will any officer under the rank of Major, appointed to command one of those battalions, previously, or subsequently to the 10th of April last, be permitted to retain such command after he shall have attained the rank of Major.

Extracts from English papers, Whitehall, 15th July 1806.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon'ble Thomas Grenville, the Right Hon'ble George John Earl Spencer, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon'ble William Windham, the Right Hon'ble Charles James Fox, His Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State, the Right Hon'ble William Windham, Baron Grenville, First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, the Right Hon'ble Henry Petty (commonly called Lord Henry Petty), Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer, the Right Hon'ble George Howard (commonly called Viscount Morpeth), the Right Hon'ble John Hiley Addington, the Right Hon'ble John Sullivan, and the Right Hon'ble John Joshua, Earl of Carysfort in that part of the United Kingdom, called Ireland, Knight of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

Fort William, Public Department, 14th January 1807. • • •

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following advertisement, issued under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, be published for general information :—

Government Advertisement.

1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council being desirous of giving every practicable encouragement to the importation of rice at this presidency, in consequence of a failure in the periodical rains of the late monsoon ; Notice is hereby given, that His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve that the price of 110 pagodas per Madras garce, shall be allowed on such rice (of the description of cargo rice of good quality) as may be imported at Fort Saint George, from the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, from the tenth of February to the first of August next.

2. It is to be understood, that the importers of rice shall have the option of disposing of the grain in the market at such rate as the price of the market may produce, or of disposing it to the Government on the above terms, there being no obligation on the importers or the owners of rice to transfer it to the Government, if not consistent with their own convenience and inclination.

3. If the importers of rice shall be desirous of accepting the terms allowed by this advertisement, the rice will be received into the public stores, and paid for on delivery.

4. As it is probable that persons may be desirous of remitting money to Bengal for the purchase of grain, it is hereby notified, that until further notice, the treasury of Fort Saint George will be open for the receipt of money for bills on Bengal, at the exchange of Arcot Rs. 365. for 100 pagodas for 3 days' sight, and of Rs. 368 for 60 days' sight.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
10th January 1807. }.

G. BUCHAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, 23rd February 1807.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following advertisement, issued under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, be published for general information :—

Government Advertisement.

1. It being the desire of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to give every practicable encouragement and facility to the importation of grain at Fort Saint George, during the present scarcity of grain, occasioned by the late failure of the periodical rains; notice is hereby given that His Lordship in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all neutral vessels, and particularly American vessels, shall for the present be permitted to import grain at this presidency, under the license of the British Government.

2. It must be understood, that the cargoes of neutral vessels availing themselves of this license, shall consist exclusively of grain, and it has been resolved, that this permission shall be extended to the 31st December 1807.

3. The licenses will be issued under the signature of the Chief Secretary of Government, on the application of the commanders or owners of neutral vessels.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

G. BUCHAN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
3rd February 1807. }

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 20th February 1807.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces in India, being on the eve of embarkation for Europe, was yesterday entertained by the Hon'ble the Governor General, at a public dinner, at which were present the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme

Court, the principal Civil and Military Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, and the principal gentlemen of the Settlement.

This day at one o'clock, His Lordship embarked on the *Charlotte* yacht, appointed to convey him to the Hon'ble Company's ship *Walthamstow*, on which His Lordship will proceed to Europe. On that occasion the usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, on board the Hon'ble Company's ship "Walthamstow," Saugor Road, 24th February 1807.

"The Right Hon'ble Lord Lake, having taken his departure from Fort William for the purpose of returning to Europe, feels himself now called upon to perform the last act of public duty in his situation of Commander-in-Chief in India, by recording his final testimony of the character and conduct of the army in India, and of all the officers and soldiers who have served under his command.

"In attempting the discharge of that duty, His Lordship feels it difficult either to do justice to them, or to his own feelings under the mixed sensations of pride and regret inseparable from the occasion of contemplating their merits and of bidding adieu to officers and men collectively and individually endeared to him by habits of intercourse, and the mutual exertion of the spirit of professional enterprise during the long period of six years, for the most part passed amidst the vicissitudes of climate and the laborious duties of the field, in the service of their King and country.

"The merits and the services of the army, and of all the officers and troops engaged in the late arduous war in India, have been so repeatedly and so emphatically expressed and recorded by the Supreme Government of the British possessions in Asia, and the gratitude and applause of the Commander-in-Chief have been so frequently called forth to express his admiration of the gallant spirit of enterprise and exertion of the officers, the steady discipline and undaunted valor of the troops, that the Commander-in-Chief feels any endeavor of his to add to their reputation would only tend to lessen its estimation in proportion as the attempt must fall short of the praise which it deserves.

"It, therefore, only remains for His Lordship to express once more his most sincere and hearty thanks for the distinguished honor which he has

derived from the gallant exertions and splendid successes of the British army in India, and to record that testimony which his personal observation and experience during the period of six years entitles him to pronounce that the approbation which has been bestowed on them has been most eminently deserved, and that they have established a just and undoubted claim to the best rewards which can be bestowed on them by a grateful Government.

“The Commander-in-Chief feels, that to ascribe any peculiar merit to the conduct by which the officers and soldiers, his countrymen, have been actuated beyond what might attach to their distinguished valor and noble perseverance during a long and arduous war, would be felt only as a negative compliment; but he finds it difficult to do justice to the merits of our Native soldiers, who have encountered every danger with the most exemplary valor, who have submitted to every hardship and privation with the utmost fortitude and perseverance, and who, to promote the cause in which they were engaged, have, on many occasions, made a cheerful and ready sacrifice of every habit and prejudice which they have been taught to regard as most dear and inviolable.

“If any weight can attach to his success, or any influence be derived from the acknowledged national benefits that have been justly ascribed to the fortitude and valor of the British army in India, during the period of his command, the Commander-in-Chief will esteem it the greatest honor, and the highest gratification of his life, to employ that weight and influence in promoting the interests and exalting the character of that gallant army, to which he now subscribes his affectionate farewell.”

“The remainder of his days will be enlivened by the recollection of those public services which obtained for him the approbation of his King and country; and His Lordship will never cease to cherish the affectionate remembrance of the companions of his glory, and the promoters of his success during the eventful period of his long command in India.”

THOS. HILL,

Actg. Secy., Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, 9th April 1807.

The following extract from a general letter from the Hon^{ble} the Court of Directors, dated 23rd of July 1806, is published for general information:—

“We direct on the receipt of this despatch that public notice be issued, forbidding, under pain of our high displeasure, any public assemb-

lage either of our own servants or of private merchants, traders, or other inhabitants whatever, without first obtaining the sanction of the Government through the medium of the sheriff for the time being; and we further direct, that with the application for holding such meetings the subjects intended to be taken into consideration be also submitted to your previous consideration, in order that you may have it in your power to judge of the propriety of allowing the questions that may be proposed to be agitated, and on no consideration whatever is the sheriff, or the officer presiding at such meetings, to allow any subject to be considered that has not been previously submitted for your consideration. We have full confidence, however, that our Governments in India will not preclude our servants or other European inhabitants from meeting for the purpose of expressing their sentiments, whenever proper subjects are submitted for their deliberation."

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

General Post Office, 5th May 1808.

Notice is hereby given that the General Post Office will be removed from Chowringhee to the house lately occupied by Mrs. Stallkett's School, No. 2, Bankshall Street, Tank Square, on the 1st day of June next.

J. H. D'OYLY,

Post Master General.

Fort William, 30th June 1807.

The following extracts from the under-mentioned general letters addressed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

General letter, dated 29th October 1806.

PARA. 10.—We have resolved that £15 per pipe shall be charged for the freight of wine brought home in the Company's regular ships from India.

General letter, dated 23rd December 1806.

2. You are to charge at the rate of £30-10 per ton, for all goods laden on the regular ships of the season 1807-8.

6. Having taken into consideration, that it will very much tend to facilitate the despatch of business at our sales, if the method of selling two chests of indigo, in the same lot, which was formerly practised, were to be again adopted; we have resolved to carry the same into effect commencing with the indigo which will be shipped in Bengal in the shipping season of 1807-8. We therefore direct that you publish an advertisement, notifying our intention to the manufacturers and shippers of indigo, recommending them to arrange their several consignments in such a manner as that the chests of indigo, of the same quality, may follow each other in their invoices in regular progression, in order that the indigo may be offered to sale in lots of two or more chests, consecutively as originally packed, and according to the marks and numbers in the country invoices.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

J. THORNHILL,

Secretary.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 19th June 1807.*

The Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, being desirous of giving the fullest effect to the orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors respecting the establishment of messes among the officers of the army in India by affording every reasonable encouragement to the officers to establish regular regimental messes, is pleased to authorize the allowance of Sonat Rs. 150 per mensem, established by the General Orders of the 8th May 1806, "for each Regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry in the service of His Majesty or of the Hon'ble Company, when actually marching or in the field in which messes had been, or might afterwards be established for the purpose of providing for all expenses attending the accommodation of those messes," to be drawn also by those regiments when in cantonments, in the manner and under the certificates prescribed by the orders above-mentioned.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to authorize the monthly allowance of Sonat Rs. 120, established by the orders of the 8th May 1806, "for each Regiment of Native Cavalry, and each Battalion of Native Infantry when actually marching or in the field," to be drawn for those corps in all situations, in the manner prescribed by those orders.

In consequence of the orders of the 8th May 1806, and the present orders establishing fixed monthly allowances on account of regimental messes, no tents or buildings of any description are to be provided or maintained by the public for the accommodation of messes except in the garrison of Fort William, where quarters will be appropriated to those purposes as heretofore. The established allowances on account of regimental messes are not to be admitted for those corps which have had the use of any of the public mess bungalows during the period their messes were accommodated in any of those bungalows, which are to be immediately disposed of conformably to instructions which will be communicated through the Military Board.

R. PARRY,

Secy., Mil. Dept.

General letter, dated 3rd December 1806.

PARA. 2.—Having taken into our consideration the situation of military officers who have been at different times suspended from the Company's service by our Governments abroad, without a previous trial by a court-martial, in regard to their claim to pay during such suspension, and being of opinion that it would be desirable, that some fixed rule should be established in order to remove the doubts that have hitherto been entertained upon the subject; we have resolved that officers in the predicament abovementioned, shall be considered as entitled to the pay only of the military rank they held at the time of their being suspended by order of our Governments from the time they were so suspended, until we shall come to a final determination upon the cases of the officers referred to our consideration; provided we shall be satisfied that no unnecessary delay in our proceeding to a decision has been occasioned by the officers themselves.

Extract of the Act of Parliament of the 33rd year of George III, Cap. 52.

81. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive trade in the said Company, subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects resident in Great Britain, or in any other part of His Majesty's European dominions to export on their own proper risk and account; in the ships of the said Company or in ships freighted by them from the port of London to any of the ports or places usually visited by the ships of the said Company, or the several coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal in the East Indies, or in the Island of Sumatra, any goods,

wares, or merchandizes of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, save except as hereinafter otherwise specially provided; and that in like manner, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of His Majesty's subjects in the Civil Service of the said Company in India, or being by leave or license of the said Company or under their protection, as merchants resident in India respectively, to consign and put on board the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandize, save and except also as is by this Act, otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported on the risk and account of the owners thereof at the port of London under the regulation hereafter specified and contained.

87. "And inasmuch as the ensuring to private merchants and manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their merchandize to the East Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other goods, wares and merchandize, allowed by this Act, at reasonable rates of freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the trade and navigation of these kingdoms; be it further enacted, that the said Company shall, in the proper season of every year, provide and appropriate three thousand tons of shipping at the least for the specific purposes of carrying to the East Indies, such goods, wares, and merchandize, as may be lawfully exported thither, by individuals, and for bringing back from thence as well as the returns of the same, as likewise the goods of other persons, entitled to import the same into this kingdom, by virtue of this Act, and if the said quantity of tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the carriage of the said private trade, export or import, the said Company shall, from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of tonnage to be provided for the carriage of the said private trade, as the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, shall, upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct.

89. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover from the owners of goods, imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof, as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, (that is to say) for the carriage of any goods from Great Britain to any part or place in the East Indies, in time of peace, after the rate of five pounds per ton, and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of fifteen pounds per ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of goods shipped by the said

Company on their own account, and that in times of war, or in preparations for war, between Great Britain or any other European power or State, or when any circumstances incidental to war or preparations for war shall happen, whereby an increase in the rates of freight payable by the said Company, shall become unavoidable, then as long as such war, or other circumstances shall continue, the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover for the carriage of the said private trade additional rates of freight, after a due proportion to the additional rates of tonnage which shall be paid by the said Company for the hire of ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate of proportion."

93. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons intending to export any goods from any port or place in the East Indies to Great Britain, shall signify the same by notice in writing to the Chief Secretary of the Presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped, or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the said respective governments abroad, within a reasonable and convenient time to be limited by the said respective governments for that purpose in which notice shall be specified, the sorts and quantities of goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every person giving such notice, shall make deposit at the treasury of such presidency or settlement respectively, of the whole amount of the freight upon the quantity of tonnage specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf as the respective governments shall require; and if any of the persons, giving such notice, shall not provide his or their goods to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight shall be forfeited to the said Company.

94. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any vacant tonnage shall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain or the East Indies after the times limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure or default of any person or persons in the delivery of their goods within the period specified in their notices for that purpose, shall and may be occupied by the goods of the said Company, without any allowance to the person for making such default in respect thereof, and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required by private trade in any year, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent

and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively; in that case the whole of the tonnage provided shall be impartially distributed amongst the parties requiring the same, in the proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices; and that on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient despatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the persons entitled thereto, shall be notified to them respectively by the said Secretary or other proper officer in writing, seven clear days, at the least, antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight in the manner before directed.

103. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any goods under the authority of this Act, by private merchants or manufacturers, the same shall be duly registered in books kept by the said Company for registering private trade goods, in which registry shall be described, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods so shipped, and the amount of tonnage of all the goods shipped by each merchant or manufacturer, and an order or license in writing shall be given under the hand of the proper officer of the said Company for the shipping of such goods, and all goods which shall be shipped either in London, or the East Indies without being so registered, shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said goods shall be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers and agents concerned therein to such forfeitures, and penalties as any person shall be subject to by law by carrying on trade to or from the East Indies without the said Company's license."

In conformity to the 93rd section above recited of the Act of Parliament of the 33rd year of George III, Chapter 52, and to the 1st article of the resolutions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* dated the 10th of November 1860, all persons, intending to export goods from Bengal to Great Britain in the season of 1807-8, are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on or before the 31st of October next.

The notices must specify the sorts and quantities of the goods intended to be shipped, the tonnage they will respectively occupy, also the time or times at which the goods will be ready to be shipped and in what proportions. Any time (being some specific day or days, and not generally some period between one date and another) may be named to the 10th of March. After that date no goods will be received. Should

any person not have his goods ready to be shipped at the time or times specified in the notices, the freight will, agreeably to the 3rd section of the Act, be forfeited to the Company.

As soon as may be convenient, after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the goods for which tonnage may have been required will be assorted into cargoes for the ships, which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

Upon the goods being allotted to the ships the parties will be advised thereof, and on the requisition of the sub-export ware-house keeper, the goods must be sent to the export ware-house to be shipped. The goods, when sent to the export ware-house, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers, with a certificate of the Collector of the Government Customs subjoined to each manifest, stating that the duties have been duly paid.

Information of the rate of freight to be paid by individuals will be published as soon as advice thereof shall be received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Individuals may either deposit the freight of the goods in Bengal, or give security for the payment of it in Great Britain, and the notices must specify, which mode of payment they prefer; such persons as may choose to pay the freight in Great Britain, must with their notices send in a declaration from the person tendered as security, signifying his assent to be security.

The freight is to be understood only as a consideration for the carriage of the goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the goods being put on board. The expense of transportation to the ships from Calcutta must also be defrayed by the shippers (in Bengal) as usual.

Agents requiring tonnage on behalf of their constituents must, with their notices, send their authority for requiring the same.

As the allotment of the tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed.*

* Form omitted.

It is hereby declared that any notice which may not contain the several particulars required by the Act, or may not be made in the mode so required, will be liable to rejection.

The resolution of the Governor General in Council under date the 26th September 1796, respecting persons failing to ship goods for which tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of August 1804, regarding the package of goods shipped on low tonnage, are re-published for general information.

*Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 26th
September 1796.*

“As the relinquishment of the forfeiture under any circumstances is entirely a matter of favor, and as the Company may hereafter sustain considerable loss from individuals omitting to occupy the tonnage for which they apply, added to the inconvenience and trouble resulting from it in loading the ships; it is his determination to enforce invariably the payment of the freight of short-shipped tonnage in all cases in which the most satisfactory reason shall not be assigned for its not being filled up.”

*Extract of a general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated
31st August 1804.*

PARA. 92.—“The owners of several of the extra ships which were taken up for the purpose of bringing home the goods of individuals from India, having expressed great dissatisfaction at the hardship to which they have been exposed in consequence of the bad package of the bales of privilege goods imported on their respective ships; we directed our ware-house keepers to report for our information whether the goods in question occupied a greater space than the generality of consignments on the Company's account: and as it appears by their reply to our application that the owners of the above ships have been considerable sufferers from the preceding circumstance; we feel it necessary, from motives of justice, both to the Company and the owners of the above class of extra ships, to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you give public notice that the shippers of privilege goods will be required to pack their consignments equally well as those of a similar description imported on the Company's account, and that, in the event of their neglecting to comply with these instructions, the freight will be calculated according to the actual measurements of the goods, and not as has hitherto been customary according to the number of pieces.

93. "And, with a view the more effectually to enforce these instructions, it is our further directions that the export ware-house keeper be directed to insert in the account tonnage the exact measurement of those bales which may appear to him, on a general inspection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged with freight according to the plan above described."

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM, }
3rd July 1807.

J. THORNHILL,
Secretary.

Fort William, 3rd July 1807.

Complaints having been made to the Board of Trade, of the inconvenience resulting from the great variety which hitherto has prevailed in the sizes of the indigo chests passed through the Hon'ble Company's export ware-house for consignment to Europe, and it being desirable, for the purpose of promoting good stowage of the indigo in the ships on which it may be laden, lessening the risk of breakage and damage of so valuable an article, and facilitating the calculations of tonnage of the indigo, that as much uniformity, as may be practicable, may be in future observed in the size of the chests; the following dimensions, which approach nearer to the general average size of the indigo chests usually delivered, than any other which could be fixed upon, are recommended to be observed by all persons manufacturing indigo in the present season.

LENGTH.	BREADTH.	DEPTH.	SOLID CONTENTS.
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Foot Inches.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
3	2	1 8	10

Five chests of the above dimensions are equal to one ton.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

J. THORNHILL,
Secretary.

Fort William, 13th August 1807.

Yesterday, the 12th instant, being the day appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, for the public investiture of Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, with the most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, at the hour of 7 in the morning, the Hon'ble the Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Lumsden, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, and Major General Macdonald, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, the Members of the Board of

Trade and Revenue, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, assembled at the Government House.

At the same hour a deputation, consisting, of the Governor General's Private and Military Secretaries, and the Town Major of Fort William, proceeded in the Governor General's carriages, escorted by the body guard under the command of Captain Gall, to the residence of Sir George Barlow, for the purpose of conducting him to the Government House.

On his arrival at the northern gate of the area of the Government House, Sir George Barlow received the salute of the troops under arms, consisting of the flank Companies of His Majesty's 67th Regiment and the stationary guard of the Governor General, which formed a street, extending from the northern gate of the area to the northern staircase of the Government House, the band of the regiment stationed in the portico, accompanying the salute with the music of "God save the King."

On alighting from his carriage, Sir George Barlow was received by a second deputation, consisting of Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Major General MacDonald, and the Commandants of Artillery and Engineers.

At the head of the stair leading to the upper floor of the Government House, Sir George Barlow was received by a third deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, and the Secretaries in the Political, Judicial, Military and Persian Departments.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having previously taken his seat in a chair of State under a splendid canopy erected at the upper end of the grand saloon, and the chief civil military authorities being ranged on each side, agreeably to their respective ranks; Sir George Barlow, attended by the members of the several deputations, and preceded by the Secretary in the Political Department, bearing on a velvet cushion, the insignia of the Order of the Bath, advanced through the centre door of the grand saloon to the front of the canopy.

The Governor General then arose, and communicated to Sir George Barlow the commands which His Lordship had received from His Majesty for investing Sir George Barlow with the most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, in the following words:—

"SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW,

"I am honored with His Majesty's commands to invest you with the insignia of the most Hon'ble Order of the Bath; and he has been

pleased to add a special instruction that the ceremony shall be performed in the most honorable and distinguished manner.

“The Order of the Bath of which, without solicitation and of His Majesty’s own princely grace, you have been appointed a Knight Companion, has ever been ranked by His Majesty amongst the highest distinctions he can bestow on such of his subjects as have rendered signal service to their country, and amongst the most exalted rewards of public virtue and exertions; these honorable badges, therefore, in obedience to his command and in his royal name, I am about to have the satisfaction of presenting to you, are not to be viewed merely as splendid ornaments to the person, but rather as displaying the more noble and more gratifying decoration of your royal master’s approbation and esteem, as a constant, public, and visible manifestation of the gracious favor with which the sovereign of the British Empire has regarded the uniform zeal, application, wisdom, purity, firmness, energy and success, which have characterized, through a series of years, every hour of your long, faithful and distinguished services.

“Such are the sentiments also which have been consigned by our honorable masters the East India Company, in every volume of their records, and I will venture to assure you that they are re-echoed from the hearts and bosoms of your country. For myself, it has been my fortune more than once to represent my gracious master on solemn and important occasions, but never I assure you, Sir, with more entire and more cordial personal gratification, than on this day. It is indeed natural that I should feel peculiar satisfaction at finding myself the humble instrument by which this just and honorable homage is paid to eminent qualities and endowments, from which I am about to experience so much benefit and comfort, and from which I am sure to derive such essential aid in the discharge of the arduous and momentous duties, in which I have the honor and the happiness to be associated with you.”

The Chief Secretary to Government having then read the documents connected with the appointment of Sir George Barlow to be one of the Knights Companions of the most Hon’ble Order of the Bath, the Governor General proceeded to invest Sir George Barlow with the insignia of that order in the usual form, by placing the red Ribbon over the right shoulder, surmounting it with the Collar of the Order, and fixing the Star on the left breast.

Sir George Barlow then delivered a short speech, expressive of the high sense he entertained of the honor which had been graciously con-

ferred on him by His Majesty, and of his acknowledgments for the distinguished manner in which the investiture had been conducted, and for the flattering sentiments which His Lordship had been pleased to express on that occasion.

At the conclusion of Sir George Barlow's speech, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honor of the occasion.

The Governor General, attended by Sir George Barlow, and the company assembled, then proceeded to the breakfast which was prepared in the marble hall.

After breakfast, Sir George Barlow took his leave, and was attended to his carriage by the general officers and commandants of artillery and engineers.

Sir George Barlow returned to his house accompanied by the members of the first deputation, and the Governor General's body guard, and was saluted as he passed by the troops under arms.

The company invited to be present at the investiture re-assembled in the evening at a dinner, given by the Governor General, to Sir George Barlow, in honor of this distinguished ceremonial.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Calcutta, 26th August 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the appointment of Robert Vansittart, Esq., to be an additional Commissioner for the superintendence of the Town Hall lotteries.

By order of the Commissioners,

A. C. SEYMOUR,

Secy., Town Hall Lotteries.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, Public Department, 21st September 1807.

The conditions under which the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, under date 20th October 1803, was pleased to permit

the exportation of grain of every description from Bengal to any British port in India, are now republished for general information, with the following modifications :—

1. All persons who may be desirous of exporting grain from Bengal by sea under this proclamation, are required to make application for that purpose by letter to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, stating the quantity of grain to be exported, the port to which the grain is to be consigned, and the name of the vessel on which it is to be shipped.

2. Every such application must also specify the name of one responsible person, an inhabitant of Calcutta, who may be willing to execute a bond jointly with the proprietor or shipper of the grain, engaging, under a penalty of ten Sicca Rupees per bag, that the grain shall be delivered at some British port in India, and that a certificate shall be produced to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, from the proper public officer belonging to the port to which the grain may be consigned, certifying that the cargo has been landed at such port.

3. Immediate attention will be given to every application which may be made to the Secretary to the Government in conformity to the terms of this proclamation, and the bonds will be prepared at his office, and executed without any expense to the parties.

4. The bonds shall remain in full force until the production of the certificates as above directed, which are hereby required to be produced on the return to this presidency of the ships or vessels to which the bonds respectively refer, or in the event of the ships not returning, at the expiration of six months from the date of the bonds.

5. In every instance in which the exporter of grain shall fail to produce the required certificate within the time prescribed, or to furnish reasons which, in the opinion of Government, shall be considered satisfactory for his not producing it, the penalty specified in the second article of these rules will be strictly enforced.

6. The Collectors of Government Customs at Calcutta and Chittagong are strictly enjoined not to permit any grain to be shipped, nor to grant a port clearance to any ship or vessel loaded with grain, until they shall receive a certificate from the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, certifying that the bond required by this proclamation has been duly executed.

7. The preceding rule is to be in like manner duly observed by the Collector of Government Customs at Hooghly, in passing grain to ships loaded at the different foreign settlements on the river Hooghly.

8. The exportation of grain from Bengal to any foreign port is hereby strictly prohibited.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

General Treasury, 30th September 1807.

Notice is hereby given that the General Treasury will be shut from Tuesday next, the 6th October, to Tuesday the 13th inclusive, on account of the Doorgah Poojah.

H. STONE,

Sub-Treasurer.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 28th September 1807.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in consideration of the ample apologies offered by Mr. Kerns for the serious misconduct which induced his suspension from the service of the Hon'ble Company on the 28th May last, and of the earnest assurances given by that gentleman of his determination, in the event of the lenity of Government being extended to him, to manifest his sense of it by an assiduous zeal to possess himself of all those advantages which the institution at Baraset* offers the means of obtaining for rendering his future services honorable to himself and useful to the Government, is pleased to restore Mr. Kerns to the service.

Mr. Kerns will proceed without delay to place himself under the orders of the officer at the head of that institution.

R. PARRY,

Secy., Milly. Dept.

* The young gentlemen at this institution appear to have been a constant source of trouble to the Authorities.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 3rd October 1807.]

On Monday Lord William Bentinck paid a farewell visit to His Highness the Nabob, and was received by a salute from the palace at Chepauk on his entrance and departure.

His Highness shortly after returned the visit at the Government gardens under a salute of 21 guns from the battery in the fort.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Right Hon'ble Lord and Lady William Bentinck, Mr. Obins, Major Monckton, Captain St. George, and Captain Plampin, of the Royal Navy, embarked for Europe.

On His Lordship's reaching the frigate, a salute of 19 guns was fired, at the conclusion of which His Lordship was saluted by the flag ship of His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Baronet, which was followed by a like number of guns from the garrison of Fort St. George, and the saluting battery of His Highness the Nabob.

The frigate got under weigh about 11 o'clock at night, and proceeded on her destined voyage.

On the day of the departure of His Majesty's frigate for England, on the 29th ultimo, with the Right Hon'ble Lord William Bentinck and his family, Captain Bathurst received an order from His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew to change her name from the *Pitt* to the *Salsette*, the frigate lately launched by that name at Bombay being altered to the *Pitt*, now commanded by Christopher Cole, Esq.

Fort William, Public Department, 26th November 1807.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in their orders under date the 10th of June 1807, have been pleased to direct that no licences shall be granted by the Governments in India to individual merchants to trade with the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1808.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 1st February 1808.*

The Governor General in Council, having had under his consideration the rules by which the table allowance at present granted for officers on board of the Hon'ble Company's ships or transports not proceeding from port to port has been established, is of opinion that they do not afford an adequate compensation to the commanders of such ships, and also that according to the rates allowed for the passage money of officers on board of ships proceeding from port to port in India, the commanders in some cases are overpaid, and in others are not paid sufficiently.

His Lordship in Council therefore, with the view of fixing as far as may be practicable one uniform rate of allowance to be granted in all cases for the table and passage of officers embarking on board of ships on the public service, has determined that the different rates heretofore allowed under the several resolutions of Government, dated the 29th of March 1793, the 9th of August 1799, the 27th January and 21st July 1803, shall be discontinued, and that an allowance of Sicea Rupees 4 per day shall be granted in lieu of them.

This allowance is applicable to the chartered ships of the Hon'ble Company, and generally to all ships engaged as transports proceeding on the public service, unless in the instance of ships of the latter description, circumstances shall render it necessary to provide for the accommodation of officers under a special engagement for that purpose.

But His Lordship in Council judges it to be proper to signify his expectation that the commanders of ships sailing under the protection of this Government will on all occasions conform to the rate above specified, in their demands of passage money for officers accommodated on board of their respective ships, and every officer from whom a higher rate of passage money shall have been demanded, is directed to report the same to Government through the office of the Adjutant General, specifying the sum paid, the name of the owner or commander who shall have received it, and the name of the vessel.

General Post Office, 1st May 1808.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after the 1st of June next, the following rates will be charged on all letters and parcels passing through the General Post Office; the public are further informed that the regulations annexed to each table of rates will be most strictly attended to in every respect. Inland rates Nos. 4 and 5 shall be published as soon as ready.

J. II. D'OYLY,

Post Master General.

NO. 1.—INLAND RATES OF POSTAGE.

From Fort William to	For a single letter not exceeding 1 sicca weight.			MEMORANDUM.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Barrackpore, Hooghly, Chandernagore, Barripore, Fultah, Dum-Dum, Barasut, Hurripaul, and Tunlook	0	2	0	The dated stamp, or if there are two, that having the latest, shows the date on which the letter was despatched for delivery.
Burdwan, Bissenpore, Golagore, Jessore, Mirzapore, Culna, Nudda, Sooksaugor, and Santipore	0	3	0	
Beerbhoom, Berhampore, Beaulah, Balasore, Conta, Culna, Moorshedabad, Mahmudpore, Midnapore, Ragoonauthpore, and Soorool	0	4	0	
Backergunge, Cuttack, Dacca, Hazaree, Hurriah, Malda, Nattore, Rajnehal, and Kedgeroe	0	5	0	Persons, therefore, having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of their letters are requested to favor the Post Master General, or his Secretary, with the covers of them, as it will assist, materially, in discovering where the neglect lies. It is further respectfully and earnestly requested of persons receiving letters that they will not detain the peons at their doors longer than can possibly be avoided, as all, in general, are alike anxious to receive their letters, and every one is entitled to the same consideration in a regular and speedy delivery.
Chittra, Sheergotty, Gya, Monghyr, Bhagalpore, Purneah, Tanjepore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Comillah, Colinda, Luckypore, Bulloah, Puttyhaut, and Jeggernaut	0	6	0	
Sasseram, Patna, Dinapore, Hajepore, Sheebgunge, Coosbehur, Mymensing, Sylhet, Chittagong, and Ganjam	0	7	0	
Mirzapore, Chunar, Benares, Gauzepore, Buxar, Arrah, and Chuprah	0	8	0	
Allahabad, Juanpore, Azimghur, Mow, and Tirhoot	0	9	0	
Currah, Manickpore, Pertaubghur, and Sultanpore	0	10	0	
Banda, Byramghaut, Calpee, Cawnpore, Captaingunge, Fyzabad, Goruckpore, and Lucknow	0	11	0	
Belgram, Canouge, and Kairabad	0	12	0	
Bairaitch, Etawah, Furruckabad, and Meenpooree	0	13	0	
Agra, Allyghur, Beejaghur, Ferozabad, Khassgunge, Muttra, Sarsney, Senkobod, and Shahabad	0	14	0	
Anopshire, Barielly, and Hydrabad	0	15	0	
Chandowsey, Delhi, and Moradabad	1	0	0	
Meerut, Rewarree, and Paniput	1	1	0	
Carnaul, Nagpore, and Shahrarunpore	1	2	0	
Poonah, Bombay, and Goa	1	5	0	
Madras, full postage	1	6	0	
Ceylon, ditto	2	8	0	

General Post Office, 18th June 1808.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The complaints made to the Post Master General of the irregular conveyance of newspapers have of late been so very frequent as to oblige him to adopt measures for the detection and punishment of such persons at the subordinate post offices as, by neglect or otherwise, may contribute to the extension of a grievance that is very generally felt, and as he has reason to apprehend that the irregularities complained of, such as taking the papers from the envelope, and detaining them for a day or two, have in most instances been occasioned by the improper conduct of the writers or moonshees employed under the several deputy post masters suffering persons to have access to newspapers that do not belong to them, or in delivering the papers to servants or other persons who actually have no authority to obtain them, the Post Master General has transmitted instructions to the several subordinates that no person is to be allowed to extract from the cover a newspaper that is not addressed to him, and without an authority in writing from the owner, no person is to be allowed to take from the office any paper unless for the purpose of immediately delivering it to the party to whom addressed, and in this particular every possible precaution must be observed to prevent deception.

The Post Master General has further directed that every effort shall be made in the different offices to secure to the public the due delivery of all newspapers without injury or delay, and that in every instance where it shall be found that a newspaper has been delayed or injured in any of the offices, the Post Master shall investigate the subject, and upon execution of the offending party, shall immediately punish him by dismissal.

By order of Government,

J. H. D'OYLY,

Post Master General.

General Post Office, 29th June 1808.

The following order of Government is published for general information, and the Post Master General announces to the public that, whenever any parcel is in consequence sent to the Custom House, notice as usual shall be given to the party to whom addressed that he may be enabled to claim it there:—

Order of Government, 7th February 1805.

“His Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct that you will forward to the Custom House, immediately on their arrival at the

Post Office, by dawk banghy, all packages which do not, evidently contain papers only, to enable the Collector to levy the established duties on such articles as may on examination be found subject to the payment of the Government customs, or of the town duties."

T. BROWN,
Chief Secretary.

TO THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

By order of Government,

J. H. POYLY,
Post Master General.

Port William, 20th July 1808.

The following copy of a paragraph, which will be inserted in the next general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is published for general information:—

We have resolved that the following rates of freight shall be fixed for goods laden on the regular and extra ships of the season 1807, viz.—

		Outwards.	Homewards.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Regular ships	...	10 5 0	30 10 0
Extra „	...	8 10 0	22 15 0

(A true copy)

EAST INDIA HOUSE, LONDON, }
The 29th February 1808.

W. RAMSAY,
Secretary.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

JAMES MONEY,
Secretary.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Port William, 26th August 1808.

- A practice having obtained in the Pay Department of taking security as an indemnification for the final adjustment of the public claims on officers to whom advances have been made, but whose accounts have not been adjusted prior to their departure from India, and this practice (although known to, and in many past instances sanctioned by, Government) being considered by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, on general principles of check and control, to be very objectionable, and to require reform, with a view not only to the regularity and early adjustment of the public accounts, but also to the interest

of individuals whose responsibility for advances made to them might otherwise be exacted under circumstances rendering it difficult and even impracticable for them to afford the necessary explanations which, if demanded at an early period, they might have been enabled satisfactorily to furnish on the subject of their disbursements, His Lordship in Council thinks proper to apprise the army that it behoves every individual of it to whom advances may have been made, and who may be desirous of proceeding to Europe, to obtain from the Pay Department a timely and full adjustment of all outstanding balances or demands against him on the public account, as it is hereby declared that, except in cases of very peculiar urgency, no security or deposit will in future be received by way of indemnification for any losses to which the public might eventually be exposed from the remissness of officers in this respect.

The Governor General in Council desires that the strictest attention be paid to the general orders of Government, dated 12th February 1807, whereby the Military Pay Master General was directed, after having balanced the military books of the past year, to proceed immediately to recover the balances that might appear to be due from each officer who had received an advance of cash. And in addition to those orders, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that each officer or other person to whom an advance of cash may have been made up to the 30th April last, do immediately transmit to the Military Pay Master General an account of the sums advanced to him, and of their appropriation, with a view to the speedy adjustment of such accounts. A similar account of advances and disbursements is to be transmitted annually by all persons who may have received advances of cash on account of military service in the course of the same year.

J. THORNHILL,

Secy., Mily. Dept.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 5th September 1808.*

Ordered, that the following paragraphs of general letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 6th and 8th April 1808, be published in general orders:—

General letter, dated 6th April 1808.

PARA. 2.—We entirely approve of the suggestions contained in those paragraphs, and have adopted this season the whole of your proposed regulations.

3. We have accordingly transmitted you, a number in the packet, a copy of the terms on which young men are admitted into our military service, and to which we require their assent before we appoint them.

4. The cadets have likewise delivered to them a copy of the articles of war, and you will observe in the terms alluded to that the cadet is required, upon his arrival in India, to sign a declaration that he has frequently and attentively perused the same during the voyage out, and that in the event of his having neglected to peruse them, he is not to be entitled to his pay, or to be considered on the strength of the army until he shall send into the Government a written declaration that he has carefully perused the same.

5. We enclose also a copy of the declaration signed by the cadets when they receive their appointment, and we trust the measures now adopted will effectually suppress that spirit of insubordination which has manifested itself among the cadets at the institutions* under your presidency, and of which you complain in the paragraphs before us, as none will in future proceed thither without being fully apprized of the nature of their appointment, and the rules and orders to which they are expected to submit; but if contrary to our hope and expectation any of the cadets should evince a disposition of insubordination, we direct that you exercise the authority with which you are invested, by suspending or dismissing them our service as the case may require, and that you immediately order those who may be dismissed to return to England at their own expense.

Fort William, Public Department, 24th September 1808.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to approve of the establishment of a Bank at this presidency, and with a view of its being invested with all the privileges and immunities usually granted to corporations legally erected in England, the Hon'ble Court having obtained from the Legislature the necessary powers to that effect, the following plan of a Bank is published for general information:—

I. A Bank shall be established in Calcutta on the 1st January 1809, to be denominated the Bank of Bengal, and shall be incorporated for a term of seven years, under a charter to be granted for this purpose by the Governor General in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Act of the 47th of George the III, Section 2nd, Chapter 68.

* See note to page 48.

II. The Bank shall be established on a capital of 50,00,000 of Sicca Rupees, to be divided into 500 shares of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

III. One hundred shares, or 10,00,000 of Sicca Rupees, shall be subscribed for by Government, and four hundred shares by individuals.

IV. The Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, three of whom shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council, and six shall be appointed by the Individual Proprietors of the Bank. The Directors, previously to entering upon their charge, shall be sworn before the Governor General in Council to a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

V. The six Directors to be appointed by the Proprietors shall be elected by ballot at a general meeting of Proprietors, to be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 15th of December next.

VI. No person shall be eligible as a Director (except the three Directors nominated by Government) who shall not possess at least one share in the Bank.

VII. Armenians, Natives, and others holding shares in the Bank shall be considered eligible as Directors, under the condition prescribed in the foregoing clause.

VIII. Two of the Directors appointed by the Proprietors shall be changed annually, and after the second year, shall go out by rotation, so that no Director may be continued in the situation above three years.

IX. At the expiration of the first year, two of the six Directors shall go out by lot, and two of the remaining four at the expiration of the second year, in the same manner.

X. The subsequent changes shall take place by rotation as above specified, but the Proprietors shall be at liberty to re-elect any former Director after the expiration of one year from the time of his secession from the Direction.

XI. The Proprietors shall also be at liberty to remove any of their own Directors by a plurality of votes for misconduct at any time during the period of their appointment.

XII. Government will remove their own Directors periodically, if they shall think it necessary or proper; but as they are proposed to be official appointments, it is to be presumed that no individual is likely to continue in the Direction for so long a period as to acquire any undue influence.

XIII. In the event of the death, removal, or resignation of one of the six Directors, a meeting of the Proprietors shall be called within fifteen days for the purpose of electing a successor, who shall be appointed to act as a Director for the unexpired period which his predecessor was to have served.

XIV. The three Government Directors shall be certain public officers, *viz.*, a Member of the Board of Revenue or Board of Trade, one of the Secretaries of the Government or the Accountant General, or Deputy Accountant General for the time being, or such other officers as Government may think proper to nominate.

XV. The Directors, when appointed, shall proceed to elect their own President, and to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be found necessary, but the annual expense of the establishment shall be limited in the first instance to the sum of Sica Rupees 30,000, and this amount shall not be exceeded, except with the sanction of the Proprietors to be obtained at a general meeting.

XVI. Each share shall entitle the Proprietor to a vote as far as five shares, but beyond five, not less than two shares shall be necessary to give a vote, and no individual or company shall be allowed to hold more than ten shares, or to have more than seven votes.

XVII. Government shall not be considered as having a right to vote on any questions relating to the appointment or removal of the six Directors, nor on any questions concerning the interior management of the Bank.

XVIII. After the first six months, no person shall be allowed to vote at any general meeting of Proprietors, who shall not have possessed and duly registered the share or shares (on account of which he may claim the right to vote) for a period of three months at the least.

XIX. At the first meeting of the Proprietors, the list of Subscribers shall be produced by the Treasurer of the Bank to determine the right of voting; and at all subsequent meetings, a similar list shall be produced by the Directors.

XX. In case of absence, Proprietors shall be allowed to vote by proxy, the proxy producing a certificate under the signature of the Proprietor, authorizing him to vote on his behalf, and all such certificates shall be preserved among the records of the Bank.

XXI. Certificates shall be granted under the signature of the Directors for the shares in the Bank, and such shares shall be considered

transferable by endorsement, provided that the transfer be notified and registered in the Bank books.

XXII. The Directors shall be competent to make such bye-laws or rules for the management of the business of the Bank, and for the conduct of their officers, as may appear to them necessary, provided that such rules be not repugnant to the principles on which the Bank is constituted.

XXIII. Three Directors at the least shall be considered necessary to form a Board, and in case of an equal division of votes of the members present, the President shall have a casting vote.

XXIV. In the event of the absence of the President from sickness or other cause, he shall be allowed to nominate any one of the Directors to preside for him during such absence, and the acting President shall be competent to exercise all the functions appertaining to the situation of President.

XXV. The President shall be appointed for one year only, but may be re-elected by a vote of the Directors.

XXVI. Three of the Directors shall officiate alternately for one week for the despatch of the current business and the general superintendence of the Bank; and the signatures of three Directors shall be considered necessary to all accounts, deeds, obligations, and other papers of the Bank requiring attestation.

XXVII. The office of Secretary and Treasurer shall be held by the same person, who, previously to receiving charge of it, shall be required to give security in a sum not less than 50,000 Sicca Rupees. The Native Treasurer, or Khazanchy, shall also give security to an equal amount.

XXVIII. The Secretary and Treasurer, the Head Accountant, and the Native Khazanchy, shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust, before the Governor General in Council, or, should the Khazanchy be of that description of persons who are exempted from taking an oath by the regulations of the Governor General in Council, he shall be required to sign a solemn declaration to the same effect.

XXIX. The Books of the Bank shall be balanced every six months, viz., on the 30th April and 31st October of each year; and a Statement of the balance, attested by a majority of the Directors, shall at each period be submitted to Government.

XXX. Government shall have a right to call from time to time for any information respecting the affairs of the Bank which it may deem proper, and also to require the production of all books and papers relating thereto, or to appoint any officer or officers of Government to inspect them.

XXXI. The first dividend shall be made on the 1st of July 1809, and after that date, a dividend shall be made every six months, *viz.*, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July.

XXXII. The rate of the dividend shall be determined by the Directors upon the ground of the actual profits of the Bank during the period for which such dividend shall be made.

XXXIII. All claimed dividends shall be held in deposit, payable on demand, and the Directors shall not be at liberty to appropriate such dividends to the payment of demands on the Bank.

XXXIV. Should any Proprietor however, who may have incurred a debt to the Bank, fail in his engagements, the Directors shall be at liberty to appropriate any dividends which may have become due to such Proprietor at any period antecedent to the failure in his engagement, or which may afterwards become due to him, until the debt be discharged.

XXXV. The Notes of the Bank shall be issued in sums not less than ten Rupees, nor exceeding 10,000; and they shall be received (under certain conditions and limitations) in all payments to be made to Government at their General Treasury and other offices at the presidency; but not at any of the provincial treasuries, except with the express permission of the Governor General in Council.

XXXVI. The following general rules are prescribed for the conduct of the Directors:—

XXXVII. They shall not grant any loans for a period exceeding three months, and they shall not renew any loans, but regularly receive payment of the amount.

XXXVIII. They shall not charge interest, or discount bills, at a higher rate of interest than twelve per cent. per annum.

XXXIX. They shall not make any advances on loan to Government to an amount exceeding in the aggregate at any time the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000.

XL. They shall not grant any loans to an individual or company to an amount exceeding at any given time the sum of Sicca Rupees 1,00,000.

XLI. They shall not grant any loans on the deposit of bank certificates, nor on the security of lands, or other real property.

XLII. They shall be at liberty to purchase the public securities at any future period at their discretion, provided that the Government paper in their possession never exceed at any one time the sum of Sica Rupees 25,00,000, in addition to the amount which the Bank may be required to deposit with Government as a security for the credit given to the Bank by the receipt of its notes at the public treasuries.

XLIII. The Directors shall be restricted from contracting debts by bond, bill, note, or otherwise to an amount exceeding the capital stock of fifty lakhs; and if such debts shall be contracted, the Directors contracting them shall be responsible for the excess in their individual capacities; but absent or dissenting Directors shall not be responsible, provided that they give notice to the Proprietors at a general meeting to be summoned for the purpose.

XLIV. The Directors shall receive deposits of bullion, jewels, and other articles of value which can be easily kept; such deposits to be restored on demand to the Proprietor.

XLV. The Directors shall also receive deposits of cash, and keep running accounts with merchants and other individuals; but they shall not be at liberty to make any advances on such account, or to grant any loans without adequate security, such as company's paper (blank or specially endorsed), to an amount at least equal to the loan; or on bullion, plate, jewels, or generally goods not perishable or liable to great alteration in their value. No advance, however, shall be made on goods to an amount exceeding one-half of their estimated value.

XLVI. Should any person overdraw his account with the Bank, he shall be liable to the payment of a fine of one per cent. on the amount of his draft which shall be charged in his account, and the draft shall be at the same time rejected. This rule shall not, however, be enforced if such person shall have deposited security, and received the permission of the Directors to draw upon the Bank.

XLVII. Should the Treasurer allow any person to overdraw his account, he (the Treasurer) shall be personally responsible for the excess.

XLVIII. The Bank shall be considered as absolutely precluded from trade, and any Director infringing this fundamental rule shall be liable to dismissal, and to such other penalties as it may be found practicable

to enforce; but this restriction shall not be considered as precluding the Directors from receiving articles of merchandize in deposit as security for loans, as specified in Clause XLV.

XLIX. The Bank shall not be allowed to act as agents or brokers for the purchase or sale of company's paper, or goods, or property of any kind; but this prohibition shall not be considered as applying to the sale of paper or other property which may be pledged to them as security for loans.

L. The principal officers of the Bank, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Head Accountant, and the Native Khazanchy, shall also be restricted from trade; nor shall these officers be allowed to act as agents or brokers, or to engage in any separate business whatever; but they shall strictly confine themselves to their duty as officers of the Bank.

LI. The Directors shall not be at liberty to grant any new loans, or to discount bills, when the cash in hand may not amount to one-third of the amount of notes, and other claims outstanding, payable on demand.

LII. The business of the Bank shall be confined as much as possible to discounting bills of exchange and other bills, and to granting loans for short periods (adequate security being taken in every instance) for the accommodation of merchants, and the general convenience of the public.

LIII. The Directors shall be required to submit annually to the Proprietors, on the first Monday in June, a general account of the transactions of the Bank for the preceding year, to be closed on the 30th of April, and they shall accompany it with such a report as may be necessary for their information. A copy of the account and report, attested by the Directors, is to be transmitted annually to Government, on or before the 15th of June.

LIV. A general meeting of the Proprietors shall be held for taking into consideration the account and report alluded to in the preceding clause, and any three Directors shall be at liberty at all times to summon a meeting of Proprietors for any special purpose, giving not less than fifteen days' notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LV. Should the conduct of a Director, or any transaction at the Bank, or other circumstance appear to the Proprietors (or to any number of them) to render a general meeting of Proprietors necessary or expedient, they shall be at liberty (provided the number be not less than ten)

to summon a general meeting, by giving fifteen days' notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LVI. Should the conduct of any of the Government Directors appear to the Proprietors on any occasion of so objectionable a nature as to render it unsafe or improper that such Director or Directors should be continued in so important a trust, they shall be at liberty to represent the circumstances of the case to the Governor General in Council, who will either order the removal of the Director or Directors, or take such other measures for the satisfaction of the Proprietors as may appear to him just and proper.

LVII. Should it hereafter be deemed advisable to increase the capital stock of the Bank, the Proprietors shall be allowed to subscribe for the additional stock in proportion to the interest which they respectively hold in the Bank at the time; but should they not avail themselves of this option, a public subscription will be opened for the purpose of raising the funds which may be required.

LVIII. The foregoing plan differing in several respects from the plan under which the original subscription was made, the present Proprietors shall be at liberty to withdraw from the establishment, on their signifying their wish to do so on or before the 20th of November next, by a letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Bank; and Proprietors so withdrawing shall receive payment of their subscriptions, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, to the 1st of December next, when such payment will be made at the Bank to the party or his constituted attorney.

LIX. In order to provide for filling up the shares which may remain unoccupied by parties so withdrawing themselves, applications in writing will be received by the Secretary to the Bank for such shares on or before the 15th November next; and the parties applying shall be admitted to subscribe eventually in the order in which their applications may be preferred.

LX. Subscriptions which may be receivable under the foregoing clause shall be paid into the Bank, on the 30th of November next, in one gross sum, or the sum of 10,000 Sicca Rupees for each share.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Board of Superintendence Office, 27th September 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize and direct, that on the full moon of the ensuing month of Cartic (3rd November), the annual horse market shall be held at the melah of the Hur Hur Chitter or the confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges, where all dealers in horses and other cattle, as well foreign as those resident in the Hon'ble Company's provinces, may with confidence repair with their cattle, and rely on receiving every encouragement and protection.

2. The agent for the supply of Cavalry Horses will attend at the fair for the purpose of purchasing on account of Government, such full grown horses, mares and geldings, as may be procurable at the fair, and be in the judgment of the annual committee of officers directed to assemble for the inspection of the 'stud (who will also attend at the fair) fit for immediate admission into the Cavalry.

3. The Magistrate of the district, in which the fair is held, has been directed by His Lordship in Council to attend in person for the preservation of order, and to prevent any annoyance to individuals resorting to the fair.

By order of the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cattle under authority from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

G. FIELDING,

Secretary.

The Reverend Thomas Thomason,* whose appointment to be the Junior Chaplain on this establishment, and to officiate at the second Church at Calcutta, was notified in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, having arrived at the Presidency, is admitted to the service, and directed to take charge of his appointment accordingly.

* Father of James Thomason, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Fort William, 20th January 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, that lotteries shall be established for the improvement of the Town of Calcutta.

The business of the lotteries will be conducted by a Superintendent aided by a Register and Examiner, under the immediate control of Commissioners appointed by Government.

The whole of the funds, which may be realized by the above means, will be applied to the improvement of the Town of Calcutta and its vicinity, after defraying the necessary expenses of the lotteries, and any deficiency which may exist in the funds required for the completion of the Town Hall.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. J. Fombelle, G. Dowdeswell, J. Thornhill, C. Buller, H. Stone, and J. W. Sherer, to be Commissioners for the control of the business of the lotteries.

His Lordship in Council has likewise appointed Mr. J. Adam, to be Superintendent, and Mr. A. C. Seymour, Register and Examiner of the Lotteries.

G. DOWDESWELL,

Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 3rd February 1809.

Authentic intelligence having been received of the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and Spain, of the successive victories obtained by the Spanish arms over the forces of France, and of the entire defeat of the French troops opposed to the combined armies of Great Britain and Portugal in the vicinity of Lisbon; the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that a royal salute be immediately fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and a *feu de joie* at sunset by the troops in garrison, in honor of this important occasion.

Ordered, that extra batta be served to the European troops in Fort William.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 30th January 1809.

The Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council has received the satisfactory intelligence, that a detachment of the subsidiary force of Hyderabad, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, consisting of a corps of Horse Artillery, two regiments of Native Cavalry, and 12 Companies of Native Infantry, employed in the province of Candeish in the pursuit of the predatory force of the Chief, Mohiput Row Holkar, Wahid Alli Khan, and Daudun Khan, after a forced march of nearly 100 miles, having succeeded in surprising the enemy at the Fort of Amulnair, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, effected the complete dispersion of their troops, consisting of between 4 and 500 men, Cavalry and Infantry, and captured the whole of their guns, baggage, and camp equipage, and near 1,000 horse. The loss on the part of the enemy is stated to have been very great; on the part of the British detachment between 20 and 30 men killed and wounded.

The Governor General in Council deems it proper on this occasion to express, in the most public manner, the high sense which he entertains of the zeal, judgment, and activity, manifested by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, in planning and executing this arduous enterprize, and of the distinguished perseverance, exertion, and gallantry of the officers and troops under his command, in accomplishing a march of near 100 miles in the space of 48 hours, and immediately attacking and defeating a superior force of the enemy whose depredations in the provinces of Candeish, and in the territories of the allies of the British Government, had so long disturbed the tranquillity of the Deccan, and had rendered necessary a combined movement of divisions of the subsidiary forces of Poona and Hyderabad, under the general direction of Colonel Wallace, Commanding the Subsidiary Force of Poona.

His Lordship in Council has great satisfaction also in acknowledging, on this occasion, the judgment and professional ability displayed by Colonel Wallace in framing the plan of combined operation between the two divisions of the subsidiary forces, which led to the brilliant achievement devised by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton and executed under his personal command with such exemplary success.

Published by order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

General Post Office, 17th February 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, taking into his consideration the great inconveniences to which the public and individual dispatches have been exposed, as well as danger to the lives of the dāk peons, by the frequency of robberies committed on the mails and hughy conveyances, has resolved that, in future, no money, jewels, watches, or trinkets of any description, shall be received at the General Post Office, or any of the subordinates, for transmission by either of the above conveyances, and have given the strictest orders to this effect to the Post Master General, and through him to all the other offices. As this prohibition is not meant to prevent the transmission of Bank notes by the public mails, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has directed all the public officers to observe the precaution made use in England, of cutting such notes in halves, and forwarding the parts by successive dāks, and the Post Master General earnestly recommends the adoption of a similar mode of precaution to the public in general for the security of their property, Government not being responsible for the safety of any thing of value, transmitted by the public conveyances.

By order of Government,

J. H. D'OYLY,

Post Master General.

Fort William, 17th March 1809.

The following extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is published for general information:—

Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 7th September 1808.

PARA. 30.—“ In our letter of the 31st October 1799, we informed you, that we had appointed Messrs. Hyde and Marter, Clerks in our Accountant's Office, to act as agents in the clearance of baggage, wines, and presents from the Company's warehouses, and that we had been induced to appoint our own servants to conduct this business in order that they might be accountable to us, for the propriety of their conduct. The increase which has taken place in the Civil and Military establishments of our several presidencies, and the consequently augmented number of persons returning to Europe, have determined us to make a separate department for the purpose of clearing baggage, wines and presents, and we have appointed Mr. William Marter, and Mr. William

Evans, to be warehouse keepers of baggage subject to our immediate inspection and control, and we have made such arrangements with His Majesty's Board of Customs for ascertaining and paying the duties on baggage, &c., as will ensure the greatest possible dispatch in the delivery of the articles to the respective proprietors.

31. "We have also sanctioned a table of fees and allowances to be received for the discharge of this duty, and for reimbursing the expenses attending it, and we have prohibited the baggage warehouse keepers from receiving any other than the authorized allowances upon pain of our severest displeasure.

32. "As we have erected this establishment for the sole purpose of the convenience of our servants and others who may return to Europe, we direct that our intentions in this respect be made public, and be constantly affixed up in the export offices at our several presidencies, and that it be signified to all our servants returning to Europe, that it is our desire that they apply to our said warehouse keepers, Messrs. Marter and Evans, to clear and deliver to them their baggage, wines, and presents, as we have directed Messrs. Marter and Evans to transact every branch of business connected with this department which will render the agency of all other persons unnecessary.

33. "Passengers arriving from India are liable to inconvenience from being ignorant of the law, which prohibits calicoes being printed, painted, stained, or dyed, and also silk goods, from being worn or used in this country, and such goods although made into apparel, are of necessity taken out of their baggage, and detained by the officers of the revenue; we direct, therefore, that notice hereof be made generally public, and further that napkins, &c., which contain a colored stripe, however small, are considered to be prohibited, and cannot be passed in England as part of their baggage."

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

JAMES MONEY,

Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, 10th March 1809.

Whereas the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to direct, that correct lists should be annually transmitted to them of all Europeans resident in the Town of Calcutta, and in the provinces immediately dependant on the presidency of Fort William, not being in the

service of His Majesty or of the Hon'ble Company, all persons of that description, whether licensed or unlicensed, to reside in the country, are hereby required to report themselves annually, agreeably to the subjoined form, between the 15th and 30th November, to the Magistrates of the City or District within the limits of whose jurisdiction they may reside; the former on pain of forfeiting their licenses to remain in the country, and the latter on pain of being sent immediately to England, should they omit to comply with this requisition.

FORM.

Name.	Place of Residence.	Native Country.	Employment.	Year of arrival in India	Authority for residing in India.	Date of authority for residing in India.	Date of local license or of authority for residing in the District of Zillah.	Date of arrival in the District or Zillah.	Date of removal from the District specified in the preceding column.	Proceeded to the District of

By order of the Governor General in Council,

G. DOWDESWELL,

Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 16th June 1809.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the contract with Mr. Fairlie, for victualling the European troops and maintaining the army cattle, belonging to the establishment of this presidency, until the 1st of February 1810, on the present terms and conditions, with the following exceptions:—

That in the event of the contractor not being able to furnish the prescribed number of elephants required for the augmentation lately

ordered within the periods specified by the terms of the contract, no penalty shall be exacted from him on that account.

That for all Europeans, elephants and bullocks, to be stationed in the Dooab above Futtyghur, Mynpooree and Etawah, the contractor shall be allowed to charge from the 1st of August next, the present rates of contract for troops and cattle stationed to the westward of the Jumna.

That an advance equal to the monthly charge of contract for victualling the troops and feeding the cattle, shall be made to the contractor at the beginning of every month, to be adjusted by his bills when audited.

J. ADAM,

Acting Secy. to Govt.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 12th June 1809.]

By WILLIAM O'BRYON DRURY, Esq., *Rear Admiral of the "Red," and Commander-in-Chief for the time being, of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the East Indies.*

Whereas the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., have, in consequence of His Majesty's pleasure, previously signified, directed me to establish the most rigorous blockade upon the Island of Java and the Moluccas, and particularly for preventing any Arab vessels proceeding from those places to the French Islands or to the Red Sea;

I do therefore hereby declare the said Island of Java and the Moluccas to be in a state of close and strict blockade accordingly; and, that all vessels, particularly those sailing under the Arab Flag, which may attempt to proceed from those places, as well the vessels of every nation which may approach the same for the purpose of communication after having received due notice thereof, will be detained and sent into the British port, there to be dealt with according to the principles and stipulations of such treaties as are applicable to the cases of islands, ports and places in a state of strict blockade.

Given under my hand on board His Majesty's ship *Fox* in Madras Roads, the 10th June 1809.

W. O'B. DRURY.

By command of the Commander-in-Chief,

R. BROMLEY.

NOTIFICATION.

General Post Office, 10th July 1809.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the rate of postage on ship and Europe letters transmitted to the distant stations from this presidency, which for want of information of the Post Office Regulations of this Government, are frequently very bulky, and consequently subjected to a heavy charge, more particularly when conveyed hither from Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Ceylon, has intimated his wish to those Governments, that, in future, no ship or Europe letters delivered at their respective Post offices, should be forwarded by mail to this presidency, but kept for the first safe conveyance by sea, except by the express desire of the parties delivering them at the Post offices at those places.

His Lordship in Council has further resolved, as follows :—

1st.—That from the 1st of August next, no additional postage shall be collected on ship and Europe letters forwarded by mail to the most distant parts of the country, to what they at present pay to Cawnpore, provided that the weight of such letter does not exceed 8 sicca weight.

2nd.—That all ship and Europe letters above this weight shall be forwarded by banghy and charged as banghy parcels, except when the parties or their agents shall have expressed their desire in writing to the Post Master General, to have them conveyed by mail, in which case they shall not be entitled to the indulgence held out in the foregoing resolution, but shall be charged the full postage as at present, to the place of their destination.

3rd.—That all ship and Europe letters and parcels forwarded to the presidency, or delivered at the General Post Office for exportation shall continue to be charged as by the Regulations of 1808.

4th.—That parcels or packages of whatever description, (with the exception of letters and articles of value) shall be received for transmission by the dāk banghy, whether such parcels weigh less than 25 sicca weight or otherwise, and that the postage on parcels or packages weighing less than 25 sicca weight, be charged at the usual banghy rates.

5th.—That any person forwarding, or attempting to forward, any letter by the banghy as a parcel or package, with the exception of Europe and ship letters, as described above, shall be liable to the payment of the postage which would have been chargeable for the conveyance of a letter weighing 25 sicca weight by the regular mail; and for

the purpose of enforcing this resolution, the Post Master at the place, where the parcels are delivered, is authorized to call on the party for a written declaration attested by his signature, that such parcels do not fall under the description of mail conveyance, but are *bonâ fide* of the description of banghy parcels.

6/*th*.—That all ship and Europe parcels or packages imported into and deliverable in Calcutta, which apparently contain newspapers, pamphlets, vouchers and law papers, in future be charged at the following rates :—

To	25	sicca weight,	Rs.	1	0
„	50	ditto	Rs.	2	0
„	100	ditto	„	3	0
„	150	ditto	„	4	0
„	200	ditto	„	5	0
„	250	ditto	and above	6	0

The sum of Rs. 6 is fixed as the maximum postage on such parcels. The Post Master General is authorized, as in the foregoing regulation, to require from the party to whom addressed, a written declaration attested by his signature, that the parcel contained only papers of the above description, and in case of refusal, they shall be charged according to its weight as a ship letter. Should the party to whom addressed not be at the presidency, and the parcel is forwarded to him, the Post Master of the station where received, shall require a similar declaration from him to be transmitted to the Post Master General.

His Lordship in Council has further resolved, that the 26th and 27th Regulations of the Government of Fort Saint George be adopted, and incorporated with the regulations of this presidency.

“26/*th*.—Any officer on duty, or leave of absence, at the presidency, having occasion to correspond on public service, shall carry his letter to the Adjutant General, who, upon being satisfied that the letter is exclusively on the public service, shall frank the same.

“27/*th*.—All officers similarly situated as the subordinates, shall apply to the Commanding Officers of the stations where they may be.”

For the further information of the public, with respect to the rates of postage to be paid on ship and Europe letters forwarded from this presidency, the following table of rates to Cawnpore is published by which it will appear that the maximum of postage to be assessed on such letters forwarded to the most distant parts of the country

(except where the parties interested prefer that their letters above 8 sicca weight should be forwarded by mail), will be sicca Rs. 6-8.

					Ship Postage.	Inland Postage.	Total.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Single letter	1	sa.	wt.	0 ...	0 2	0 11	0 13
Above	1	„	2	... 0	4	1 6	1 10
„	2	„	3	... 0	8	2 1	2 9
„	3	„	4	... 0	8	2 12	3 4
„	4	„	5	... 1	0	3 7	4 7
„	5	„	6	... 1	0	4 2	5 2
„	6	„	7	... 1	0	4 13	5 13
„	7	to	8	... 1	0	5 8	6 8

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

J. H. D'OYLY,
Post Master General.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having appointed Saturday last, the 5th August, for his embarkation from Fort William, for the purpose of proceeding to Fort Saint George, a public breakfast was given at the Government House, at five o'clock in the morning, to the Civil and Military Officers and principal gentlemen of the Settlement. At half after five, His Lordship, attended by the officers of his suite and by a detachment of the Body Guard, proceeded from the Government House to Chandpaul Ghaut, through a street formed by the troops in garrison; the several corps receiving His Lordship as he passed with the usual honors.

The Governor General was accompanied to the place of his embarkation, by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Russell, Knight, Chief Justice, and Sir John Royds, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court; John Lumsden, and H. T. Colebrooke, Esquires, Members of the Supreme Council; Sir Ewen Baillie, the Commanding Officer of the Garrison; and by many of the Civil and Military Officers, and the principal gentlemen of the Settlement.

His Lordship embarked, at about six o'clock in the morning, on the *Phoenix* yacht, appointed to convey His Lordship to the *Dover Frigate* in Saugor Roads, under a salute of 19 guns from the garrison of

Fort William. The vessel immediately got under weigh, and a second salute was fired when the yacht passed the fort.

His Lordship was also saluted from Messrs. Kyd's Dockyard at Kidderpore, as the vessel passed that place.

The yards of the *Phoenix* and several Government vessels, in attendance, were manned, and cheered on His Lordship going on board.

The *Soonamookee* State Pinnace was decorated with the flags of all nations.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General was accompanied by the Master Attendant in the *Tweed* schooner, the *John Shore* Buoy vessel, and *Active* transport.

The Hon'ble Company's ship *General Stewart* and country ship *Henry Parnell*, accompany the *Dover* to Madras.

Lord Minto passed Kedgerree on Sunday evening, arrived in Saugor Roads, and embarked on board the *Dover* Frigate on Monday. Shortly afterwards the frigate weighed and stood down channel, and from the winds that have prevailed, she probably got to sea, and quitted her pilot in the course of Tuesday, or yesterday morning.

NOTICE.

General Post Office, 20th August 1809.

Information has been received that, on the night of the 16th instant, one of the Kedgerree dâk boats, after delivering all the letters to the ships at Saugor, except the following:—

One, addressed Mr. J. Hack, Brig *Euphrosine*;

Two, addressed Captain Loane, Ship *Union*;

One, addressed Mr. W. Sanderson, Ship *Union*;

And, one returned from the ship *Boyne*, address unknown,

and receiving all the letters from the ships there, went on shore and anchored at Saugor, the tide then ebbing. From the strength of the wind and tide, and the height of the sea, the boat drove, and at the instant she took the ground, a tiger jumped on board, seized on, and carried away one of the boat men, wounding the other two. The further

consequence of this attack was, that, the boat upsetting, the letters, with everything in her, were unfortunately lost.

J. H. D'OYLY,

Post Master General.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,
Port William, 15th August 1809.*

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to resolve, that it be considered as a standing regulation of the service, that all public mud works be in future carefully surveyed upon the 1st November in each year, and the reports transported to the Military Board, accompanied by estimates of all such repairs as may be found necessary; as at that season of the year, all such damage as works of the description in question may have sustained during the preceding rains, will be apparent, and time admit of the repairs being made and the works acquiring a proper degree of hardness and strength previously to the setting in of the following rainy season.

J. ADAM,

Acting Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
18th August 1809.*

In consideration of the many arduous and important occasions on which Soobadar Shaik Hossain, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has been employed, his length of service, and the testimonies of his general good character and conduct, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, as an incitement to emulation, and a mark of his approbation of the zealous and meritorious services of Soobadar Shaik Hossain, is pleased to direct, that a palanquin shall be presented to that officer in the name of the Hon'ble Company with an allowance of 20 Star Phagodas per mensem, to maintain this equipage in adequate style, and that the amount of his pay shall be continued as a pension for life to the nearest heir of the Soobadar after his death.

From motives of compassion due to the destitute family of a deceased and faithful officer, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow

a monthly stipend of 20 Star Phagodas to Lall Bhee, the widow of the late Commandant Syud Allee.

RELIEF OF THE ARMY.

A general relief of the troops serving under the Presidency of Bengal, is appointed to take place by General Orders of the 31st of August 1809.

King's Troops.

24th Dragoon, to move 1st November	{ To Meerut, which will now be a station for European troops in- stead of Secundra and Muttra.
17th Foot, ditto ditto	

Native Cavalry.

1st Cavalry, to move 1st November	...	...	To Bundelcund.
3rd ditto, when relieved by ditto	...	...	„ Pertabghur.
8th ditto, to move ditto	...	...	„ Cawnpore.

Native Infantry.

1st of the 1st to move 20th October	...	To Bareilly.
2nd „ 21st when relieved by ditto	...	„ Tara Mirzapore.
2nd „ 6th to move 15th October	...	„ Rewarry.
1st „ 22nd when relieved by ditto	...	„ Koonch (Bundle- cund).
1st „ 16th ditto ditto	...	„ Muttra.
2nd „ 17th ditto ditto	...	„ Agra.
1st „ 24th ditto ditto	...	„ Mooradabad.
1st „ 11th ditto ditto	...	„ Sooltanpore (Oude).
1st „ 12th ditto ditto	...	„ Kissengunge.
2nd „ 7th ditto ditto	...	„ Allahabad.
1st „ 3rd ditto ditto	...	„ Cawnpore.
1st „ 18th ditto ditto	...	„ Fnttyghur.
2nd „ 11th ditto ditto	...	„ Pertabghur.
2nd „ 12th ditto ditto	...	„ Dinapore.
1st „ 7th ditto ditto	...	„ Terrowah (Bundle- cund).
1st „ 26th ditto ditto	...	„ Delhi or Rewarry.
1st „ 10th ditto ditto	...	„ Kurnaul.
2nd „ 10th to move ditto	...	„ Hansi for Hurriana duties.
1st „ 9th when relieved by ditto	...	„ Seetapore (Oude).
2nd „ 22nd ditto ditto	...	„ Seurah (Bundle cund).
1st „ 19th ditto ditto	...	„ Allighur.

Native Infantry—continued.

2nd of the	3rd when relieved by	15th October	...	To Rewarry or Delhi.
2nd „	23rd ditto	ditto	...	„ Agra.
2nd „	27th ditto	ditto	...	„ Secundra and Byram Ghaut.
2nd „	16th ditto	ditto	...	„ Muttra.
2nd „	14th ditto	ditto	...	„ Etawah.
1st „	4th ditto	ditto	...	„ Benares.
1st „	5th ditto	ditto	...	„ Adjeeghur (Bundlecund).
2nd „	26th ditto	ditto	...	„ Agra.
1st „	13th to move	1st November	...	„ Rewarry.
2nd „	24th when relieved by	ditto	...	„ Saharunpore.
1st „	15th to move on	1st December	...	„ Midnapore.
1st „	14th when relieved by	ditto	...	„ Cuttack.
2nd „	19th ditto	ditto	...	„ Berhampore.
2nd „	25th ditto	ditto	...	„ Barrackpore.
2nd „	15th ditto	ditto	...	„ Dacca and Chittagong.
1st „	25th ditto	ditto	...	„ Barrackpore.

Staff Medical.

Superintending Surgeon	Cochrane, to Meerut, 1st November.
„	Burt, to Cawnpore, ditto.
„	Freer, to Berhampore, 1st October.
„	Penny, to Dinapore ditto.

Brigade Majors.

Captain Gough,	to Bundlecund.
„ Shairp,	to the Presidency.
„ Grant,	to Chunar.
„ Cumberledge,	to Berhampore.
„ Bryant,	to Dinapore.
„ Broadbent,	to Meerut.
„ Latter,	to Rewarry.
„ Keating,	to Cawnpore.

(Hurkaru.)

THE 5TH SEPTEMBER 1809.

[From the *Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary*, 19th August 1809.]

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George,
18th August 1809.*

The Governor in Council has received intelligence that the troops at Chittledroog, consisting of the 1st Battalion of the 8th and 15th Regiments Native Infantry, seized, in the latter end of July, the public treasure at that station, deserted the post entrusted to their care, and in obedience to orders which they received from a committee, who have usurped the public authority at Seringapatam, marched on the 6th instant to join the disaffected troops in that garrison, plundering the villages on their route. The British Resident and the Officer Commanding in Mysore prohibited in the most positive terms the advance of the troops from Chittledroog; and demanded from their European officers a compliance with the resolution of the Governor in Council of the 26th ultimo, by either declaring that they would obey the orders of Government according to the tenor of their commissions, or withdrawing for the present from the exercise of authority. The officers having refused to comply with his requisition, and having persisted in advancing towards Seringapatam, it became unavoidably necessary to prevent by force their entrance into that garrison. In the contest which ensued, a detachment from the British force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, aided by a body of Mysore Horse and 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, entirely defeated and dispersed the corps from Chittledroog. During this affair a sally was made by the garrison of Seringapatam on Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs' camp, but was instantly driven back by the pickets and 5th Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Captain Bean, of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, in charge of that Regiment.

Nearly the whole of the rebel force was destroyed, while one casualty only was sustained by the British Troops. Lieutenant Jeffries, of His Majesty's 15th Regiment Light Dragoons, having zealously offered his services to carry a flag of truce which Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, was desirous of dispatching to the rebel troops, was slightly wounded in the execution of that duty by a volley fired under the express command of an European officer.

While the Governor in Council participates in the feelings of sorrow that must have been experienced by the British forces, in acting against the rebel troops, and deeply laments the unfortunate but imperious necessity

which existed for that proceeding, he considers it to be due to the conduct of the British forces to express his high admiration and applause of the zeal, firmness, and patriotism which they displayed on that most distressing occasion. Their conduct affords a further proof of the superior influence in their minds of the principles of virtue, honor, and loyalty over every other consideration, and eminently entitles them to public approbation. Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Major Cardew, Captain Bean, and Lieutenant Jeffries, availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them on this occasion of serving their country.

The Governor in Council is also happy to distinguish the zeal and loyalty displayed by the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry, the 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, and the Mysore troops, who all manifested an eager desire to perform their duty. The Mysore Horse on one occasion put the column of the Chittledroog troops to flight, and took two guns and both the colors from one of the battalions; a memorable proof of the weakness of men acting in the worst of causes.

That a body of British officers should deliberately disobey the order of their Government, seize the public treasure under their protection, abandon the post entrusted to their charge, march to join a party of men in open opposition to authority, plunder the dominions of a British ally, and finally bear arms against their country, must excite grief and astonishment; but the conduct of these officers in urging the innocent men under their command, who had the most powerful claims on their humanity and care, into the guilt and danger of rebellion, constitutes an aggravation of their offence, that cannot be contemplated without feelings of the deepest indignation and sorrow.

The Governor in Council is very far from wishing to aggravate the misconduct of those deluded and unhappy men, but he earnestly hopes that the example of their crimes and their fate will still impress on the minds of the officers who have joined in their plans, a sense of the danger of their situation, and the propriety of endeavoring, by their early obedience and future zeal, to efface the deep stain which has been cast on the honor of the Madras army.

In announcing to the Native troops the distressing event described in this order, the Governor in Council must express his concern that any part of the Native army should be so far deluded by misrepresentations, and so lost to a sense of the obligations of fidelity, honor and religion, as to act against the Government which has so long supported them. The General Orders of the 3rd instant, and the conduct that has been observed

towards the Native troops at the presidency, the Mount, Velore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Gooty, and Bangalore, must convince the whole Native army of the anxiety of Government to promote their welfare, and save them from the dangers into which they were likely to be plunged. The Governor in Council still places the greatest confidence in the fidelity and zeal of the Native troops; and is convinced that they will not willingly sully the high reputation which they have so long enjoyed, by joining in the execution of plans that must end in their disgrace and ruin.

The Governor in Council trusts that the unhappy fate of the Chittledroog Battalions, who allowed themselves to be engaged in opposition to their Government, will have the effect of preventing any other part of the Native army from suffering themselves under any circumstances to be placed in a situation adverse to their duty and allegiance.

The Governor in Council avails himself of this occasion to express in the most public manner his high sense of the zeal, moderation, energy, and ability displayed by the Government of Mysore and by the British Resident and Commanding Officer, during the transactions that have recently occurred in that country. The British Resident and the Commanding Officer in Mysore did not permit the adoption of coercive measures until every means of expostulation and forbearance had been exhausted, and until they were compelled to embrace the alternative of employing force in order to prevent the most fatal evils to the cause of their country.

The Governor in Council requests that the Hon'ble Mr. Cole, and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, will be pleased to accept the expression of his highest approbation and thanks for the moderation, firmness, and ability which they manifested on this unprecedented and distressing occasion.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

A. FALCONAR,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,
Fort William, 12th September 1809.*

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to determine that only one tattie be in future allowed for a Serjeant's bungalow.

J. ADAM,

Acting Secy. to Govt., Milly. Dept.

[From the *Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary*.]

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General,
Fort Saint George, 25th September 1809.*

On my arrival at Fort Saint George, I learnt that several important changes had taken place in the affairs of this presidency, subsequent to the events which had come to my knowledge at the period of my departure from Bengal.

The first act of open revolt which had already been committed by the garrison of Masulipatam, had been followed by proceedings not less criminal and desperate at some of the most considerable stations, as well as at some subordinate posts of the army. These measures had been undertaken, in connexion with a guilty combination and concert, the extent of which I cannot contemplate without the deepest concern.

I had cherished, as long as events would yet allow me to do so, that cordial esteem for the army of the Coast at large, which a long and uniform display of every military virtue had, till this calamitous season, so well justified, and which had led me, perhaps too pertinaciously, to ascribe the prevailing disorders rather to a partial, than to a general defection from duty.

This habitual regard for the Army of Fort Saint George, has much embittered the necessity of renouncing, even for an interval, and I trust I may now say a short one, sentiments which were once so just and are still so grateful to my mind.

It is matter of satisfaction to reflect, that I have yielded these favourable impressions to the evidence of facts alone, and that it has required those scenes which have been acted in open day, without affecting even the decency of concealment, to extort from me the reluctant acknowledgment of a too general participation in the late criminal confederacy, which, while it casts a wider shade over the former reputation of this army, has also given to their proceedings a more serious and awful character, since the blow which the contest alone, but which success even without contest would yet more certainly have struck into the bosom of their country, must have been proportionally the deeper and more incurable.

The anxiety and grief which would have attended the necessity of such a contest as this state of things appeared likely to require has,

however, been spared me by the return of the officers to their duty, a final renunciation of the criminal designs which had directed their late conduct, and an unqualified submission to legal authority before my arrival at Madras.

The leading and principal facts had been placed so entirely beyond doubt or question, by the bold, undistinguished character of the revolt; and the general principles of the deliberation on which I was entering, are so plain and manifest in themselves, that a resolution might perhaps have been safely taken with little reflection or delay.

The consequence, however, of the judgment I had to pronounce, on the one hand, to the public interest, and on the other, to a numerous body whose title to respect and regard could not be entirely effaced from my mind even by the culpable excesses of a short and distempered period, were so momentous, that I could not consent to hazard a decision unsupported by such previous investigation both of fact and argument, as the urgent nature of the subject admitted. It is matter of much comfort to my own mind, therefore, and will, I doubt not, afford satisfaction to others, that the measures I have now to announce to the army, have been the result of individual enquiry as to facts, and of the most mature, as well as anxious personal meditation on every point of justice, public policy and official duty, which ought to guide the deliberations and counsels of a Government on such a question.

I have not neglected to look back once more to the origin of these troubles, and I am constrained to repeat the sentiments I have already delivered on that branch of the subject. Nothing can justify the revolt of an army, but I have been disappointed in my search even for circumstances of mitigation in this revolt. No injury has, in my apprehension, been done to the army, in any stage of a conflict which began in a factious attack on Government. But if in the necessary vindication of authority any point may have arisen which might be thought interesting to the military body at large, the regular and legitimate recourse to the ultimate authorities was not only open, but was actually in progress. Seditious combination, therefore, can find no apology in the case, neither can punishments inflicted on individual acts of sedition, furnish a just provocation to general confederacy.

The commission of crimes draws after it the penalties attached to them, and in this process, it is Government which is driven to repeat punishments and multiply restraints by the growth and repetition of offences. It does not lie in the offenders' mouths to say, that they have

been driven into the commission of crimes by the repetition of punishments.

Such, however, appears to have been the false and inverted principle by which this contagion has spread from a partial faction to general revolt.

The later excesses of the revolted officers appear to have sought a justification, and perhaps to have found support, from an error extremely similar.

The necessary because the only effectual means of defence which Government could employ against the violence with which it was threatened, have been converted into arguments of greater violence, have been treated as crimes, and as new provocations to that very rebellion, by which these measures were, themselves, rendered indispensable.

On the other hand, I have examined with more than impartiality, that is to say, with an earnest desire to establish the most favorable conclusions for the officers of this army, all the circumstances which attended and might be supposed to have influenced the sudden return of the army to its duty. I am little inclined to pronounce an adverse and ungracious judgment on that interesting point. I will not, however, either on this or any other occasion sacrifice truth to the indulgence of my personal disposition and wishes, and I have to regret that neither the particular circumstances of the moment, nor the specific information which has fallen under my observation, can warrant, as clearly as I wish, the opinion I am desirous of entertaining, that the submission of the army to legal authority may be exclusively ascribed to a returning sense of duty, and the mere operation of public principle. I am at the same time unwilling to probe that question more deeply than the occasion requires, and I am entirely disposed, amongst the complicated motives of an action good in itself, to discern at least the co-operation of worthy and honorable inducements. The latter sentiment has not been excluded from the considerations on which my judgment has been formed, and has been allowed a most welcome and acceptable influence on the final measures that have been adopted.

It is not my intention to enlarge on the grounds of the opinions I have now delivered, and I have touched upon them only for the purpose of explaining one of the principal foundations of my decision. The acts being in themselves highly criminal, I have discovered neither in the motives that led to them, nor in the immediate inducements to submission, sufficient palliation to entitle offences so dangerous to our country

and the world to simple impunity and pardon. Clear and incapable of doubt as this proposition is, I have not yielded my implicit and final assent to it, without a repeated review of every consideration that could oppose that conclusion, nor without many struggles of private sensibility and feeling against the lamented consequences which must practically result from it. But these are questions not of private sensibility but of public trust. I have in charge the discipline of future armies; the maintenance of that fixed and immutable principle that military bodies are subordinate to the State; in a word the fundamental securities of human association. I cannot exclude from my mind the intimate conviction that the total impunity of revolt under all the circumstances of the present events is not compatible with those securities; that the silence of the law, in the case of arms turned against the Government that gave them, of fortresses seized by those who were stationed to protect them, of troops seduced by the officers to whose better guardianship they were committed, could be ascribed to no motive, and produce on the minds of those who should witness it even from a distance no impression favorable to obedience and discipline. Upon what distinction shall we rely hereafter in the punishment of inferior offenders, and acts of minor insubordination, when impunity is the established result of mutiny, in which the officers of a whole army were the actors, and of which their superiors and commanders have been the principal promoters and leaders?

This painful argument is extorted from me, not for the purpose of reproach, but to fortify my unwilling judgment in the afflicting but inevitable conclusion, that total impunity is forbidden by every obligation of my high trust.

There is yet, I hope, a mitigating principle in the most austere exercise of English justice; that justice, which, while it obeys the call of public safety, is ever accessible to the interceding voice of clemency and mercy. A lenient and even a tender administration of justice is at once the boast and privilege of our glorious and happy country. From its sterner duties I must not entirely shrink, but if I am prompted by the best propensities of every human bosom, to infuse into the correction of subdued offences, the largest measure of indulgence compatible with the ends of justice, I shall be but a faithful representative of our common Sovereign, and shall but illustrate and exemplify the national character of his people. To this truly English virtue I shall appeal, if any one should think that, either in the gratification of personal feelings, or in emulation of the

characteristic lenity of English, I may have given too wide a scope to indulgence, and have done little for public discipline.

In pursuance of these views, the principle I have thought myself at liberty to adopt, has been to limit the number of punishments, since impunity cannot be general, and to mitigate their degrees to the utmost extent of lenity, not entirely incompatible with the public good, and the indispensable demands of justice.

In the execution of this principle, it has been necessary to make a small selection from a great mass of delinquency, all subject in strictness to the penalties of the law, and that such a choice should neither be capricious nor subject to the suspicion of partiality, I have adopted general criterions, the principles of which are manifestly just, and the application of which to particular cases is subject to no difficulty.

The first ground of selection is the commission of some overt act of rebellion or mutiny, such as seizing of fortresses, or public treasure; actual hostility against the troops of His Majesty, the Company, or its allies, quitting the station allotted to troops without orders, or the refusal to obey the orders of Government.

This principle of selection would liberate a considerable proportion of the army; but it would involve a much greater number than it enters into my views to exclude from pardon.

It is necessary, therefore, to select from the numerous class already described, a smaller number comprised within a narrower head of distinction.

That selection is to consist of the officers in command of stations, or bodies of troops, commandants of corps, and persons peculiarly distinguished for a forward and violent part in the most criminal acts or proceedings of the army.

The whole of this highly criminal and peculiarly responsible, but not numerous class, will most justly be submitted to a trial by court martial.

But as the courts-martial may of necessity be bound to pass sentences of greater severity than it is in contemplation to extend without distinction to the whole number of those submitted to trial, a more minute sub-division will yet be made, and the officers in command of garrisons, or considerable bodies of troops, will be separated on the ground of higher responsibility, from the commandants of corps. The

former will be subjected at all events to trial, the latter will be allowed the option of a trial, or dismissal from the service.

In order that no anxious uncertainty may remain concerning the application of these rules of selection to individual cases, the names of all the officers intended for punishment, are expressed in the following list. It will be found not to include the commandants of corps at Secunderabad, although that force fell too distinctly within the principle of selection, not only on account of the lead it assumed in the criminal combination and the violent proceedings of the army, but as having committed open mutiny in refusing to permit the march of the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment to Goa.

I have however thought the example, which that force was the first to set to the revolted officers, of an early return to their duty, and the influence of that example upon other parts of the army, may be admitted as a ground of special indulgence and pardon.

I have abstained from looking too narrowly into the variety of possible motives that may be supposed to have actuated the senior officers of this force in their exertions to withdraw it from further resistance to Government. In my desire to restore my first esteem to the officers of this army, the better and more honorable inducements may be allowed at least their share in this commendable part of their conduct, and in my solicitude to extend the principle of clemency to its utmost allowable bounds, I have deemed the benefit derived both to the public and to the army itself from the submission of the Hyderabad force sufficiently important to warrant, even without regard to motives or inducements, the extension of indulgence to that body. It will be a signal testimony that Government is not unmindful of the services which are rendered to it, and that, while it is impelled, only by necessity, to the exercise of its severer functions, it seizes with satisfaction every opportunity to forgive and reward.

List of Officers to be tried.

The following officers to be tried by court-martial:—

John Bell, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Battalion Artillery, Senior Officer, Commanding, Seringapatam.

John Doveton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment Cavalry, Commanding a detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Julna.

Joseph Storey, Major, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Senior Officer, Commanding at Masulipatam.

The following officers to be tried by court-martial, or dismissed the service at their option :—

Robert Munro, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment, Seringapatam.

David C. Kenny, Major, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, Seringapatam.

T. F. D. Haviland, Captain, Engineer, Seringapatam.

George Cadell, Captain, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and Town Major, Seringapatam.

Hugh Mackintosh, Captain, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, marched without orders from Chittledroog to Seringapatam.

F. K. Aiskill, Captain, 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, marched from Chittledroog to Seringapatam.

A. Andrews, Captain, Madras European Regiment, Masulipatam.

James Patterson, Captain, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, Samulcottah.

George Wahab, Captain, 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, Chicacole.

James Sadler, Captain, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Ellore.

J. L. Lushington, Captain, 4th Regiment Cavalry, Julna.

A. McLeod, Captain, 8th Regiment Cavalry, Julna.

C. Hopkinson, Captain, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Artillery, Senior Officer of Artillery at Julna.

G. W. Poignaud, Captain, Horse Artillery, Senior Officer of the Corps at Julna.

G. M. Gibson, Captain, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, Julna.

Thomas Pollock, Captain, 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, Julna.

Matthew Stewart, Major, 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, Julna.

John Turner, Captain, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, Seringapatam.

Reduced as the numbers contained in this melancholy list have been by every consideration to which a sense of inviolable duty has permitted me to listen, it has not been without the most afflicting agitation my mind has ever experienced, that I have affixed my final signature to the order as it now stands.

It is with corresponding satisfaction and joy, I have now to perform the more grateful office of announcing to every other officer, who has been

involved in any of the criminal proceedings of the army, since the 1st of May, a general and unqualified amnesty; to the benefit of which those officers, who have hitherto declined the test, will be admitted on their signing that declaration.

This amnesty is not granted in the narrow spirit of mere pardon. It is tendered as an act of total and sincere oblivion; it offers on the part of Government a full restoration of confidence and esteem, and it invites from those, who are the object of it, not a sullen discharge of constrained duty, but obedience which comes from the heart, and the cheerful, animated service of cordiality, affection and zeal.

My sentiments concerning the late event have been too clearly pronounced to admit of an amnesty thus general, being so far misinterpreted as to bring in question the deep sense I continue to entertain, both of the guilt and the danger of those actions to which this indemnity is granted. It is not on a principle of justification but of pure indulgence unmixed with any other consideration that I have acted on this occasion. I have recollected the proneness of our common nature to error; the dominion of the passions over reason; the influence of rank, authority and talents over young and feeble minds; the powers of contagion, and the irresistible torrent of general example. I have considered the small and scarcely perceptible degrees by which innocent men are conducted, from the first slight transgression, to crimes, the enormity of which their minds would have revolted at, if presented at once to their view. To resist these seductions is the part of sound judgment and manly character. Such efforts are most honorable to the distinguished few who are gifted with the union of these qualities, but they are, I fear, too rare to be required of all. To such considerations the extent of the present clemency must be referred.

When the officers included in this act of grace reflect on the happy change it has operated on their condition, I am sure the first sentiments of their breasts will be those of devout and fervent gratitude. It is my wish to point these acknowledgments to their proper objects.

Their first obligation is to the firm counsels and vigorous measures of that upright and honorable man against whom their hands have been so unjustly raised. To the fortitude of his mind, which must challenge the respect and esteem even of his adversaries, and to the energy of the Government of Fort Saint George, the officers are indebted for their narrow escape from the guilt of a monstrous and unnatural conflict with

their country, and from the ruin, which, in every possible issue of that contest, must have overwhelmed themselves.

Next, for the recovery of life, honor, their own esteem, the confidence of Government, the regard of their countrymen, and, I trust, a firm security for the perpetual duration of these blessings, their grateful benedictions are due to the benevolent genius of their country, of which I am only the organ.

If the accents of reproof have not been entirely excluded from this address, they have not been dictated by an angry, or vindictive mind; and in the full assurance that they will never recur in the intercourse between the Government and the Army of the Coast, I shall conclude with the last admonitions of a truer and safer friend than any flatterer of their passions and errors can ever be.

If in this awful moment I have acquired any title to their confidence and attention, let me implore them to think less lightly, than it is evident their minds have been accustomed to do, of violating the first, the most sacred, and the most characteristic duty of a soldier, fidelity to the power he serves. Let them think less lightly of turning the arms they have accepted in trust, against the Government which has reposed that confidence in their probity. Let this be the true point of a soldier's honor, which stamps with infamy every spurious pretence to that sacred title; every pretence which is in contradiction with this primary obligation, and which would strangely and unintelligibly postpone a first engagement, for the performance of legal duties, to a posterior and gratuitous pledge to commit crimes. Let them reflect on the guilt, the dishonor, and the peril exemplified but yesterday, of this false casuistry.

I entreat them to be persuaded that no man of honor at the head of Government will ever compromise with revolt, and that in every case the conflict must be carried to the last extremity. My sentiments on that subject are not equivocal, and are not assumed for this occasion. They have been pronounced long since, and previous to any indication of troubles on the Coast. My fixed and firm principle is, that the utmost evils that can flow from a contest with revolt and even from defeat, are much inferior to the greater, more permanent, and more extensive mischief of concession. In such case the revolted party may recede, and will always do so with honor, sacrificing nothing but passions and crimes. The Government against which the revolt is made has no option but to maintain the contest, or abandon its trust, and fly from its duty.

My final and best advice is to reject the first step that leads from the beaten track of professional demeanour, as if the worst extreme of ripened and atrocious guilt were proposed at once to their acceptance. The widest stride of all is from innocence to guilt. That boundary once passed, the gradations of crime are shorter and less sensible. He who withholds his voice from early clamor, and his pen from the first irregular signature, is safe and blameless; beyond that clearly defined line, all is perplexity and danger. With these friendly suggestions, prompted by a pure solicitude for the honor and welfare of those whom I address, I take leave even of admonition, and of every other form of address which can imply reproof; and purging my mind of every painful recollection, embrace the happier prospect which is now presented to our view, by the final termination of public discord, violence and trouble, and the re-establishment on a firm, and I trust secure and permanent, basis of tranquillity and order.

MINTO.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council,
Fort William, 31st October 1809.*

His Excellency the Vice-President in Council is pleased to publish, in General Orders, the following extract from his proceedings in the Political Department under this day's date:—

To C. LUSHINGTON, Esq., *Acting Secy. to Govt., Secret, Poll. and Foreign Depts., Fort William.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 15th and 19th ultimo, enclosing copies of dispatches announcing the assault and capture of the fortified town of Bhowanee, by the British detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, and containing the details of that brilliant and important achievement; together with copies of General Orders, issued on this occasion.

The Governor General is satisfied of the indispensable necessity of proceeding to the assault of Bhowanee, and derives the highest gratification from the success which has attended it—a success which must be productive of the happiest effects in the complete establishment of the British authority, and of permanent tranquillity in the province of Hurriana.

The just applause bestowed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, on Lieutenant

Colonel Ball, and the officers and men of the detachment, employed in the execution of this arduous service, leaves to the Governor General only the duty of expressing his entire and cordial concurrence in the sentiments announced by those authorities, in their respective general orders of the 2nd and 19th ultimo. The zeal, judgment and professional ability displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, in the dispositions preparatory to the assault; the eminent exertions and gallantry of those officers, whose distinguished merits have claimed the expression of specific admiration; and the intrepidity and martial spirit which animated the whole body of officers and troops composing the detachment, are deeply impressed on the mind of the Governor General. His Lordship considers the success of this assault, rendered doubly arduous by the strength of the place and the desperate resistance of the enemy, as worthy of being ranked among the number of those brilliant exploits which have added lustre to the British arms, and security to the British interests in this quarter of the Globe; and the Governor General desires that his thanks also may be communicated individually and collectively to the gallant officers and troops, by whose prowess and exertions it has been accomplished.

His Lordship unites in the sentiments of regret expressed by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the loss which has been sustained, and at the sufferings of the officers and men who have been wounded on this occasion, and anxiously hopes, that by their speedy recovery, the latter may again be restored to the exercise of those professional duties which, with distinguished credit to themselves, and advantage to the State, the late memorable siege has called into action.

I have the honor, to be, &c.,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
10th October 1809. }

Fort William, 29th December 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of January next, will be exposed for sale, by public auction, at the Hon'ble Company's Import Warehouse, in the old fort, a quantity of manufactured sheathing, Japan, shot, battery and brass copper, copper sheathing and spike nails, copper bolts, copper bottoms, lead, Swedish

and English iron, rod iron, plain and blistered steel, tin, window glass, keemow shells, woollens, woollen caps, worsted socks, blankets and velvets on the following conditions :—

CONDITIONS.

1st.—One Rupee to be paid down on each lot to bind the bargain.

2nd.—A deposit of ten per cent. in cash or Company's paper to be made on the amount of each lot at the time of sale, and in failure of such deposit being made, the purchases to be considered void, and the defaulter declared incapable of ever bidding again at the Company's sales.

3rd.—The goods to be paid for and cleared out from the Hon'ble Company's Warehouse within four months from the conclusion of the sale.

4th.—If the goods are not paid for and cleared out from the Company's Warehouse within four months from the conclusion of the sale, the whole of the deposit to be forfeited, and the goods uncleared to be sent to the auction room of Messrs. Tulloh and Company to be resold at a ready-money sale, and all risk, charges or loss attending such resale to be defrayed by the first purchaser, who will also be considered incapable of bidding at any future sales until he shall have satisfied all claims which may be against him in consequence of the resale.

5th.—If any profit should arise on the resale, it is to belong to the Company.

6th.—Any bidders that may not be able to give satisfactory information with respect to the place of their residence, or to their occupation, will be required, in addition to the deposit of ten per cent., to make a deposit in part payment of their purchases to such extent as Government may think proper to determine, and in failure thereof their biddings will be void, and they will not be allowed to become purchasers of any article at the sale.

7th.—On a payment for goods being made, and the goods removed from the Company's godowns, an equivalent proportion of the deposit will be returned to the purchasers, so that ten per cent. will always be retained on the balance of the purchases, until the whole amount shall be paid, and the goods removed from the warehouse.

8th.—The weighable goods to be delivered by factory weight.

A list of the articles for sale may be seen at the Import Warehouse.

By order of the Board of Trade,

J. N. SEALY,
Asst. I. W. H. K.

Fort William, 29th December 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday the 19th of January next, will be exposed for sale by public auction, at the Hon'ble Company's Import Warehouse in the old fort, six hundred pipes of Madeira wine, consisting of one hundred pipes of London, and five hundred pipes of India market, in equal proportions, from the houses of Messrs. Gordon, Duff and Co., Messrs. Newton, Gordon and Co., Messrs. Scott Pringle and Co., Messrs. Murdock, Yuille, Wordroppe and Co., Messrs. Condell, Innes and Co., and Messrs. G. and R. Blackburns, on the following conditions:—

1st.—One Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain.

2nd.—A deposit of 10 per cent. in cash or Company's paper, to be made on the amount of each lot, within five days after the conclusion of the sale.

3rd.—The Madeira wine to be paid for and cleared out from the Company's warehouse, within one month from the conclusion of the sale; and in failure thereof one-half of the deposit, or five per cent. to be forfeited to the Company, and the Madeira wine to be resold for ready-money; the first purchaser to make good all losses and charges on the resale, and to forfeit every advantage resulting therefrom; the remaining five per cent. to be retained, and to be accounted for in the payment of any loss on the resale, otherwise to be returned to the first purchaser.

4th.—Each pipe will be filled up previously to delivery; and musters thereof may be seen at the import warehouse.

By order of the Board of Trade,

J. N. SEALY,
Asst. I. W. H. K.

General Orders by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, Fort William, 2nd January 1810.

The Vice-President in Council having observed, that the true intent and meaning of Regulation III, 1809, published in General Orders of the 8th July 1809, have in some instances been misunderstood; His Excellency in Council deems it proper to declare, that the powers vested in Commanding Officers of Military Cantonments by the provisions of that regulation are confined to matters of Police, or in other words, to the maintenance of the public peace, and the apprehension of persons committing criminal offences; and that it was not intended by the regulation in question, to invest the Commanding Officers with any power or authority in civil cases, that is, the right to land, houses, or personal property of any description in the cantonments; nor to make the slightest deviation

in the system already established for the collection of any authorized rents, taxes, or duties, by the Collectors of the Land Revenue or Customs.

J. ADAM,

Secy. to Govt., Military Dept.

General Post Office, 3rd March 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals of contract for the conveyance of the public mails, expresses, and banghy dispatches between the Presidency and Monghyr, by the old route *viâ* Moorshedabad, will be received, either from Europeans or Natives, by the Post Master General, on or before the 1st of May next.

A list of the several dâk chowkees, with their computed distances, and a detail of the route by which it is intended that the contractor shall convey the dispatches, may be seen at the General Post Office and the subordinate offices of Moorshedabad and Bhaugulpore on any day, Sunday excepted, between the hours of one and two.

The contractor shall be at liberty to vary the route prescribed, in the event of his previously establishing to the satisfaction of Government, that the arrival of the mails will be accelerated by the alteration.

The contractor is to specify in his proposals the terms per mile at which he will engage to convey the mails, expresses, and banghies respectively in the dry and in the rainy season, from the 15th June to the 15th October, and vice versâ, stating the difference, and a preference will be given to the party who will engage to convey them (with certain reservations,) most expeditiously, if at—

3 Miles per hour	...	...	per mile.
4 Ditto ditto	...	...	„
5 Ditto ditto	...	...	„

The contractor must always be prepared to forward expresses and banghy dispatches without loss of time. The number of these, or their time of arrival, cannot be ascertained like the mails, which are regularly dispatched each day. The days fixed for the dispatch of banghys from the presidency, are Tuesdays and Fridays for Government, and Wednesdays and Saturdays for the community at large, but is subject to the contingency of there being parcels to forward.

The expense of crossing rivers and ferries is to be borne by the contractor, who shall propose undeniable security in the penal sum of Rs. 5,000 for the due performance of his engagements.

The present Post Masters will be continued, with an establishment for the delivery of letters at their several stations, and it will be the

express duty of the Post Masters to report to the Post Master General any instances of neglect or delay in their respective divisions that may occur on the part of the contractor, in the due transmission of the mails and other dispatches.

It shall be at the contractor's option to employ either runners, sowars, or mail carts as, from the state of the roads, he may deem most expedient, and the several Post Masters shall not be at liberty to make up a mail bag exceeding 15 seers' weight, nor a banghy dispatch of two petarahs above 30 seers' weight.

In case the number of letters or parcels, to be forwarded, exceed these weights, the contractor shall furnish additional people for the purpose of conveying such extra bags or banghys, as may then be required.

On the arrival of the mail or banghy at any places, at which a Post Office may be established, the Post Master, or his Agent, shall receive the dispatch for such place, annex thereto the letters collected at his station, and forward it on within one-half hour of its arrival. The usual hour of its arrival being ascertained, it will be the express duty of the Post Masters at the several stations, to have the letters duly packed, and the usual papers in readiness.

With respect to an express, as no delay can be admitted, should there be no person ready on the part of the contractor at the station where received to take it forward, the Post Master shall immediately provide a proper person for that duty, and charge the expense to the contractor.

The contractor will be allowed to establish chowkeys contiguous to the high road in all places where (there being none at present,) it may be found necessary to station them, having previously stated the circumstance, and received the sanction of Government. In such case, the collectors of the public revenue will be directed to take the necessary measures to put the contractor's agents immediately into possession of the ground required, which in no case whatever, is to exceed one beegah for a chowkey.

The contractor must engage under a penalty of Sicca Rs. 1,000 not to convey letters or packages of any description whatever, excepting such as may be delivered to him by the authorized officers of Government.

The contractor's bills shall be discharged on audit, quarterly, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

For every failure in point of time in the conveyance of the dispatches to their ultimate place of destination, the contractor shall be liable to a fine of Sicca Rs. 100, on such failure being reported through the

Post Master General, and established to the satisfaction of Government. Such fines to be deducted from the amount of his quarterly bills.

The contract shall be made for one year (with a reserved right to Government to annul it on giving three months' notice to the contractor) and be continued for four years, in the event of its being executed to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council.

By order of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council,

J. H. D'OYLY, P. M. G.

Fort William, Public Department, 15th May 1810.

The Right Hon'ble Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General, being returned to Bengal from Fort St. George, has this day resumed his seat in the Council of the Presidency of Fort William.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, 5th June 1810.

We, the Governor General in Council for the management of the affairs of the United East India Company, do acknowledge and declare our good friend and ally, the Nawab Syud Zyne-oo-Deen Alli Khan to have succeeded to the subahdarry of these provinces, in which we will assist and support him to the utmost of our power; and we also hereby require and command all persons within or belonging to our jurisdiction, and we do desire all persons, our friends and allies to acknowledge the said Nawab Syud Zyne-oo-Deen Alli Khan as Subahdar of the said provinces.

Published and proclaimed by order of the Governor General in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that a salute of nineteen guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, at twelve o'clock this day, in honor of the accession of His Highness the Nawab Syud Zyne-oo-Deen Ally Khan, to the Musnud of the three provinces, and that the above proclamation be read at the head of all the troops in garrison at sunset this evening under a salute of three volleys of musquetry.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Import Warehouse, 11th June 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all private sales of the Hon'ble Co.'s Europe imports will be discontinued from the 13th of the current month.

By order of the Board of Trade,

J. N. SEALY,
Asst. to I. W. H. K.

CIVIL FUND.

Statement of the Civil Fund, on the 1st of July, 1810.

<i>Receipts.</i>				Sicca Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	...	2,74,448	13	10
Donation from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors ...	...	...	...	48,836	3	0
Interest on Government securities, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	37,435	14	2
<i>Disbursements.</i>						
Pension to widows, and allowance to orphans ...	...	...	...	69,070	15	0
Allowance to gentlemen returned to Europe for health	...	...	...	58,442	14	7
Establishment and contingencies ... ..	...	...	...	15,078	10	0
					1,42,592	7 7
Balance of the fund on the 1st of July, 1810 ...	...	...	...	Sicca Rs.	2,18,128	7 5
<i>Appropriation of the above Balance.</i>						
Eight per cent. loan notes in deposit ... ..	...	...	...	1,30,000	0	0
Six per cent. treasury notes ditto ... ..	...	...	...	88,400	0	0
					2,18,400	0 0
Balance due to the Hon'ble Company ... ..	...	...	...		271	8 7
Arrear of subscriptions to the end of April, 1810 ... ..	...	...	...	9,600	0	0
Annual donation from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, for the 1st quarter of the year 1810 ... ..	...	...	...	6,104	8 4	
					15,704	8 4
<i>Monthly Income.</i>						
Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Donation from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors ... ..	...	...	...	2,035	0	0
Interest on Government securities ... ..	...	...	...	1,236	0	0
Total monthly income					7,271	0 0
<i>Incumbents.</i>						
Four widows and four children in India per month ... ..	...	...	...	1,695	0	0
One widow and one child in Europe ... ..	...	...	...	185	0	0
Six gentlemen in Europe for health ... ..	...	...	...	1,114	0	0
Establishment... ..	...	...	...	200	0	0
Total monthly demand					3,194	0 0

E. E.

J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Accountant, Civil Fund.

Published by order of the managers and trustees,

J. H. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Police Office, 22nd August 1810.

Instances of hydrophobia having lately been represented at the Police Office, gentlemen and others are requested to keep their domestic dogs within doors, or not to suffer them to go out without a dooreah, as positive directions have been given to destroy all dogs that may be found in the streets.

By order of the magistrates,

A. H. SMITH,

Head Clerk.

Fort William, 7th September 1810.

The following extract from a general letter, dated the 23rd of February 1810, addressed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, is published for general information :—

PARA. 12. We have resolved, that the following rates of freight shall be charged for goods laden outwards and homewards by individuals on the regular and extra ships of the season 1809-10, viz. :—

	Outwards.			Homewards.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Regular ships	...	10	10	0	32	0
Extra „	...	9	0	0	27	0

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Acting Secretary.

12TH OCTOBER 1810.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following alterations in the dress of the Army of this establishment.

PARA. 1st.—The undress hat for General and staff officers to be round, with cockade, crimson and gold band, and scaled loops of the same color as the embroidery. This hat is invariably to be worn with the jacket, but never with the coat.

2nd.—Clubs and queues are abolished in all ranks, and the hair is in future to be cut close to the neck; no powder to be worn *on duty*.

3rd.—Field Officers of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry in full dress, to wear the regulation sword with bowl hilt, and steel scabbard; and in undress, they are permitted to wear a light sabre with gilt hilt of the muster worn by the Light Cavalry with the steel scabbard. Officers of flank companies to wear gilt sabres with leather scabbard and gilt mountings, all other officers the King's regulation sword.

4th.—All Officers of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry to wear shoulder belts, to be made of whitened buff leather, and to be invariably worn above the coat, or jacket. Those of the field officers of flank companies to be made with flings, and all others with frogs.

5th.—All Field officers, whether by Brevet or otherwise are to wear two epaulettes.

The epaulettes of a Colonel to have a *crown* above a *star* on the strap, a Lieutenant-Colonel a *crown*, and a Major a *star*.

Captains of flank companies who have the Brevet rank of field officer, are to wear wings in addition to their epaulettes.

The epaulettes of the Grenadiers to have a grenade on the strap, and those of the Light Infantry a bugle horn, below the device pointed out in a preceding paragraph.

Captains and Subaltern officers are to wear one epaulette on the right shoulder, excepting those belonging to flank companies.

Captains and Subaltern officers of flank companies are to wear a wing on each shoulder, with a grenade or bugle horn on the strap according as they belong to the Grenadiers, or Light Infantry.

Adjutants and Quarter Masters are to wear epaulettes the same as those of the Subaltern officers. The Adjutant, in addition to the epaulette on the right shoulder is to wear on the left a strap, the same as that of the epaulette.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are not to wear either epaulettes or wings. They are to substitute a waist belt instead of the shoulder belt at present worn, and are not to wear a sash.

In all cases, except those particularly pointed out, the straps of the epaulettes are to be without any device. When the epaulettes or wings are of gold, the device on the strap is to be white; and when of silver, the device to be yellow.

6*th*.—The jackets of the Horse Artillery and Cavalry are to reach below the hip bone. In the dress jackets of the officers, the rows of twist are to be not less than one-half of an inch distant from each other; the sleeves, collar and back to be ornamented at the option of the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

7*th*.—The jackets of Engineers, Artillery, Infantry and Pioneers to be single-breasted, to be made full and long in the waist, and to be sloped off from the waist to the extremity of the skirt and standing collar: the cuffs to be round and three and a half inches broad. Ten buttons on the front and collar: *two and two*, four on the cuff, four on the pocket and two behind at the waist. The flap of the pocket to be *diagonally* across the skirt and to be sewn down, the pocket being cut in the lining.

No lace except on the cuffs, collar, and along the edge of the skirt; epaulettes to be lined with cloth of the color of the facings.

8*th*.—A sash is considered an indispensable article of every officer's dress as well on all duties, and at all parades, as upon every occasion of ceremony connected with the service, but it is not required that it should be worn at other times.

9*th*.—In lieu of pantaloons and half boots, wide trowsers with gaiters, or gaiter pantaloons are permitted to be worn in the Engineers, Artillery, Infantry and Pioneers, but all Field officers in full dress will wear full boots and chain spurs, regimental *mounted* staff officers full boots and *plain* spurs.

10*th*.—The swords of all ranks in the Horse Artillery and Cavalry are to be carried in a waist belt of the breadth of two and a quarter inches, and the cartouch boxes over the left shoulder in a belt three inches in breadth.

11*th*.—Stars or plates on the cartouch boxes and sword pouches of Horse Artillery and Cavalry are abolished.

12*th*.—The Non-commissioned officers and privates of European Artillery and Infantry, are to wear wide trowsers and white gaiters.

13*th*.—A small sponge is to be added to the necessities of all European soldiers.

14*th*.—The officers attached to the Military Institution are to wear the uniform of their respective corps.

15th.—The officers attached to the survey branch of the Quarter Master General's Department, as well as the assistants in that department, are to wear the plain uniform of an Assistant Quarter Master General, with plain buttons and one epaulette on the left shoulder.

16th.—The long coats of officers of Engineer, Artillery, Infantry, and Pioneers are as at present to be made with facings, and may be trimmed with lace or made plain at the discretion of the Commandant of the Corps.

17th.—Scale epaulettes are to be worn exclusively by officers of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, as well as the scale loop for the hat, by those Corps and the staff.

18th.—The horse furniture for regimental staff officers as directed in the 101st para. of the 5th Section of the Code of Regulations, page 50, is to be made in shape and size similar to that ordered for the General staff of the Army and *is to be worn under the saddle.*

Officers Commanding Regiments will be pleased immediately to adopt in Regimental orders, such parts of the dress as are left optional, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that hereafter, previously to any alteration being made regimentally in those points, that a draft of the order may be submitted to head quarters for his approval.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expects that officers Commanding Corps will direct the adoption of the above orders immediately, and that they will strictly enforce not only a scrupulous uniformity in every article of dress as directed for the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, but that they will see that their general appearance is on all occasions most strictly Military and according to regulation, and the several parts of dress are not only made regimentally but worn uniformly.

The very unmilitary practice of officers appearing out of quarters without their swords and uniforms is strictly forbidden, and the Commander-in-Chief will expect to find the Military character and costume as much preserved in all situations off duty beyond the limits of an officer's quarter as when actually employed upon it, except in such parts of dress as are indicative of it, *viz.*, sash and gorget, &c., &c.

P. VANS AGNEW,
Depy. Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Fort William, 18th October 1810.

The following intelligence, extracted from official documents, is published for general information :—

Although the failure of the late gallant attempt to effect the capture or destruction of the enemy's ships of war in the harbour of Port South-East, in the Island of Mauritius, and especially the loss of the ships which have been destroyed, and of the many valuable officers and men who have fallen on this occasion, is a subject of deep and general regret; it is yet satisfactory to reflect, that the failure of this enterprise is alone to be ascribed to the operation of causes beyond the control of human foresight and precaution, while it affords another and distinguished instance of that spirit of heroism which characterizes the British Navy, and which in the recent contest has been displayed in a manner seldom equalled and perhaps never surpassed, under the most trying circumstances of difficulty, danger and distress.

On the 14th of August, the *Isle de la Passe*, commanding the passage into Port South-East, was taken by assault by the boats of His Majesty's ships *Sirius* and *Iphigenia*, and garrisoned by 130 soldiers from Bourbon.

On the 20th, the enemy's frigates *Bellone*, *Minerva*, and *Victor*, returning from a cruize with the *Ceylon*, captured Indiaman, ran through the passage into Port South-East, having received while passing in the Narrows several shots from the battery of the *Isle de la Passe*, and broadsides from the *Nereide*, frigate, which was anchored close to that battery. Captain Pym, commanding His Majesty's frigate *Sirius*, then cruising off the Island, immediately prepared to attack the above force in Port South-East, with the blockading squadron, consisting of His Majesty's ships *Sirius*, *Iphigenia*, *Magicienne* and *Nereide*. At this time the enemy's frigates the *Venus*, *La Manche*, *L'Astrée*, and *L'Entreprenante*, sloop of war, were ready for sea, in Port Louis.

On the 23rd the *Staunch* gun brig brought intelligence to Commodore Rowley, that these frigates were preparing to come out of Port Louis. In consequence of this intelligence, the Commodore immediately sailed in His Majesty's ship *Boadicea* with a transport and 300 troops, to support the other frigates and the British force at the *Isle de la Passe*.

In the meantime the *Sirius*, Captain Pym, having arrived at the *Isle de la Passe* and joined the *Nereide*, Captain Pym decided on an immediate attack. The signal was then made to weigh, but when within a quarter of an hour's run of the enemy, the *Sirius* unfortunately

struck on the edge of the inner passage, and did not get off till eight o'clock next morning. At noon on the 23rd the *Iphigenia* and *Magicienne* came in sight; the enemy had in the mean time moved further in, constructed several batteries, and manned the East India ship, and took many additional men on board the frigates.

Captain Pym now made the signal to the ships of the squadron under his command to weigh and push for their stations, *viz.*, the *Sirius* alongside *La Bellone*, the *Nereide* between her and *La Victor*, the *Iphigenia* alongside the *Minerva*, and the *Magicienne* between her and the East Indiaman. Just as the enemy's shot began to reach the squadron, the *Sirius* grounded, on a small bank, not known; Captain Lambert, of the *Iphigenia*, gained his post and had hardly given his third broadside before his opponent cut her cable.

The *Magicienne* close to the *Iphigenia* run on a bank, which prevented her from bringing more than six guns to bear.

The *Nereide* had nearly gained her post, and in the most gallant manner, maintained that and the one intended for the *Sirius* until the *Bellone* cut her cable. All the enemy's ships being on shore, and the enemy observing that the *Sirius* could not get off, the whole fire of the ships opened on the *Nereide*, and even in this unequal contest, and being aground, she did not cease firing till ten o'clock, when the Captain and every officer and man on board was killed or wounded. Captain Lambert would have run down with the enemy, but was prevented by an intervening shoal; no exertions however were wanting on the part of that gallant officer, who kept up a heavy though distant fire on the enemy. Every possible exertion was made to get the *Sirius* off, but all to no effect. At that time the *Nereide* was a perfect wreck. The *Magicienne* was in as bad a situation as the *Sirius*, and the *Iphigenia* could not possibly close with the enemy, whose ships were on shore in a heap. Every effort to move either the *Sirius* or the *Magicienne*, proving ineffectual, it was found necessary to abandon them, and the crews being withdrawn, both ships were ordered to be burned on the evening of the 25th.

The *Nereide*, after being exposed to the fire of sixty pieces of cannon from the land, the enemy's frigates and the *Ceylon* Indiaman by which every officer and seaman was either killed or wounded, drifted on shore, and was taken possession of by the enemy.

Captain Willoughby, who commanded the *Nereide*, was severely wounded, with the loss of one of his eyes, and fell into the hands of the

enemy, having nobly refused to quit his ship, when a boat was sent for him by Captain Pym.

The master of the *Nereide* most gallantly fought the ship after Captain Willoughby was disabled, until he fell among the heaps of slain upon the deck.

But to the last moment, notwithstanding the anguish of his wounds, Captain Willoughby kept encouraging the crew, determined never to strike His Majesty's colors while a man could be found alive to fire a shot.

Authentic intelligence has been received, that the Hon'ble Company's ship *Windham* which with the *Ceylon* was captured on the 3rd of July, off the Island of Johanna, by the French squadron, was cut out of Block River in the Ise of France, by the boats of the *Sirius*, and had safely arrived at Bourbon.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 1st December 1810.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that agreeably to the request of Captain R. Hay, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Ship "*Astell*," the following letter be published for general information :—

On this occasion his Lordship in Council deems it proper to express his entire conviction, both that the statement of facts contained in Captain Hay's letter is correct, and that every practicable exertion of zeal and gallantry was employed by Captain Hay, and the officers, seamen and soldiers under his direction, to support the unequal contest in which the Hon'ble Company's ships *Ceylon*, *Windham*, and *Astell*, were engaged with a very superior force of the enemy on the 3rd of July.

In affording this public testimony of the just sense which Government entertains of the merits of Captain Hay, his Lordship in Council cannot refrain from expressing his concern at the severity and duration of that gallant officer's sufferings under the wound which he received in the late engagement.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq., *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

SIR,—Having seen in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the French official account of the action of the 3rd of July, in which it is asserted, that the *Astell* struck her colors, and availing herself of the darkness of the night, effected her escape, I deem it my indispensable duty to state to you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that the accusation is false, and that so far from the *Astell's* colors ever having been hauled down, three ensigns were kept flying until the following morning, and the light was kept abroad, until such time as the enemy could only be seen, by means of their rockets and false fires. I trust I shall be excused mentioning a circumstance, which otherwise I would not do, *viz.*, that we commenced the action with our pendant nailed at the mast head, and the ensign at the mizen peak, having been three times shot away, three were displayed, that the enemy might not for a moment suppose we had struck; this surely did not merit the accusation of having acted contrary to all the rules of honor and of war.

I beg leave to express a wish that this may be made public.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. HAY,

Commander.

We the undersigned officers of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, who were on board the *Astell* in the action of the 3rd of July, hereby declare, that the annexed statement of Captain Hay's is correct.

(Sd.) J. W. FORSTER, *Major, 24th Foot.*
 H. WHITE, *Captain, 24th Foot.*
 T. CRAIG, *Captain, 24th Infantry.*
 R. GUBBINS, *Captain, H. M., 24th Foot.*
 J. EWING, *Lieut., H. M., 24th Infantry.*
 J. MAXWELL, *Lieut. H. M., 24th Infantry.*
 J. HARRIS, *Lieut., 24th Foot.*
 E. JOHNSON, *Asst. Surgeon, 24th Foot.*
 W. DACRE, *Ensign, 24th Regiment.*

(A true Copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Collector's Cutcherry, 8th December 1810.

THE Governor General in Council having resolved that the tax, which for a considerable period has been levied on houses situated within the town of Calcutta, shall also extend to the suburbs, as defined in Clause 2 Section 28, Regulation 10 of 1810, and shall be levied therein under the superintendence of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, the following notice is hereby given :—

1st.—Dwelling houses of every description, with the exception of shops, shall be assessed at the rate of 5 per cent. on the annual rent which they may yield to the proprietor, and when such houses may be occupied by the proprietors themselves, or on which no rent may be received for them from the occupant, the tax shall be adjusted from a consideration of the rent actually paid for other houses of the same size and description in the neighbourhood.

2nd.—Shops, or houses occupied as shops, shall be assessed at the rate of 10 per cent. on the annual rent, &c., as above.

3rd.—No tax whatever shall be levied on account of empty houses ; the proprietors to entitle themselves to this exemption, shall report the case as often as it may occur to the Collector, who, after ascertaining whether the house is actually vacant or not, will decide whether the proprietor is justly entitled to the exemption or not ; houses so exempted shall be of course liable to be re-assessed whenever they may again be occupied.

4th.—All religious edifices are exempt from the payment of the tax.

5th.—Native assessors will be appointed, and notice given to each person of the amount at which his house is assessed. Any person who may be dissatisfied with the assessment fixed on his habitation or shop by the assessor, shall, in the first instance, represent the circumstance to the Collector, who will modify it if it appears to him necessary and proper.

6th.—Should the Collector refuse to reduce the assessment, and the party remain dissatisfied, he shall be allowed to appeal to the Judge, who will either confirm or modify the assessment. The decision of the Judge shall be final, excepting in cases in which particular circumstances may appear to the superior courts to render the admission of a special appeal necessary.

7th.—The tax shall be collected quarterly by the native receiver, who shall tender a printed receipt, signed by the Collector, to the

occupant of the house or shop for the amount. Should the payment be refused or evaded, the Collector is empowered to issue his warrants to levy the arrear by distress of the property of the occupant or proprietor.

8th.—Complaints and suits against the Collector for acts done by him under the Regulation shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as if the acts complained of had been done by him in his capacity of Collector of the land revenue.

P. TREVES,

Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.

Accountant General's Office, Fort William, 26th December 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that accepted Bills of Exchange drawn on the Governor General in Council, will, in future, be discounted at the General Treasury at this Presidency, at the rate of four Rupees per cent. per annum; and all persons who may require this accommodation are desired to make application at this Office.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

W. EGERTON,

Accountant General.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 19th January 1811.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following Regulations of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors respecting passage money, passed on the 11th July 1810:—

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 11th July 1810,

RESOLVED,

That the following Regulations be established, respecting the passage and accommodation of persons of the under-mentioned descriptions to and from India on the ships in the Company's service, viz.—

For the passage from England.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the under-mentioned sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables

of gentlemen proceeding to India, in the Company's service, at their own expense, in the following stations :—

General Officers	...	...	...	...	£250
Gentlemen of Council, or Colonels	...	...	...	...	200
Lieutenant-Colonels	...	...	...	...	} 150
Majors	...	...	...	...
Senior Merchants	...	...	...	...
Junior „	...	...	...	...
Factors	...	...	...	...	} 125
Captains	...	...	...	...

That the Commanders be absolutely restrained from demanding more than the following sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables, of persons proceeding to India in the Company's service, in the following stations, *viz.* :—

Writers	...	...	£110	} including charter party allowance to the owners.
Subalterns	...	...	110	
Assistant Surgeons	...	...	95	} exclusive of charter party allowance to the owners.
Cadets	...	...	95	

That the third mates be likewise restrained from demanding more than the sum of £55, for the accommodation of any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, who may proceed at their mess to India, exclusive of the charter party allowance to the owners.

That in order more effectually to prevent more than the allowances aforesaid being taken from Writers, Subaltern Officers, Assistant Surgeons, and Cadets, the several sums stipulated for the outward bound passage of those persons, whether the two latter shall be at the Captain's table or third Mate's mess, shall be paid by them, respectively, to the Paymaster of seamen's wages; and the order for the reception of any person in either of those stations, on board any of the ships in the Company's service, shall not be delivered, until they shall have produced the Paymaster's receipt for the amount so ordered to be paid him: and that the several allowances hereby directed to be deposited in his hands be paid to the Commanders, or to the third Mate, or their respective Agents properly authorized to receive the same.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the following sum for the accommodation at their tables, of officers in His Majesty's service, proceeding to India in the following stations, *viz.* :—

General Officers	£235	} Exclusive of the charter party allowance to the owners, paid by the Company.
Colonels	...	...	185
Lieutenant-Colonels	...	...	135
Majors	...	...	135
Captains and Surgeons	...	...	110
Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons	95	

For the passage from India.

That the Commanders of the Company's ships be not permitted to demand more than the following sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables, from India, of officers either in His Majesty's or the Company's service, who shall be returning to Europe, either on sick certificate or military duty, *viz.* :—

		From Bengal, Sicca Rs.	From Madras, Arcot Rs.	From Bombay, Bombay Rs.
Lieutenant-Colonels	...	2,500	2,500	2,500
Majors	...	2,500	2,500	2,500
Captains	...	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subalterns	...	1,500	1,500	1,500

and that the Commanders do, upon no account, refuse to receive the sums herein stated for the passage and accommodation of gentlemen of the above description, from India, respectively.

That the Commanders of the Company's regular ships be each constrained to receive on board their respective ships at least two officers, of the description above mentioned, returning to Europe, and that the larboard third part of the great cabin, with the passage to the quarter gallery taken off, be appropriated to their accommodation.

That the Commanders of the Company's extra ships shall be likewise constrained to receive on board one officer returning to Europe, of the before-mentioned description; and that such officer be accommodated with a cabin on the starboard side, abaft the chief mate's cabin, and abreast of the spirit-room, of not less dimensions than seven feet long and six feet wide.

That in the event of the return of the whole of one of His Majesty's Regiments to Europe, the Governments in India shall, in such case, allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin of each ship, for the accommodation of the officers as the Governments may deem proper, due notice thereof being given to the Commanders; and that the sums to be paid for the passage of each officer be the same as those above stated for officers returning on military duty.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the following sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables, from India, of the following Gentlemen, who shall be certified by the Governor and Council to be under the necessity of returning to England, *viz.* :—

		From Bengal, Sicca Rs.	From Madras, Arcot Rs.	From Bombay, Bombay Rs.
Factors	...	2,000	2,000	2,000
Writers	...	1,500	1,500	1,500

That in case any Commander shall, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, either in England or India, take or receive any further sum or sums of money, or other gratuity or satisfaction, for the passage of any Writer, Subaltern Officer, Assistant Surgeon, or Cadet to or from India, such Commander shall forfeit and pay to the Company, for the use of Poplar Hospital, treble the sum so taken beyond the sums before mentioned; and for the purpose of making himself liable to, and securing such payment, the Commander of every ship in the Company's service shall, before he is sworn in, give bond to the Company, in the penalty of one thousand pounds.

That if any third mate should, directly or indirectly, either demand or receive from any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these Regulations, he be fined treble the amount of the excess for the use of Poplar Hospital, and that such fine be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

That the several sums above mentioned be established for the passage, outward and homeward, of the several persons of the descriptions before stated, and that the same do apply only to such accommodations as those persons are respectively entitled to under the existing Regulations of the Company; and that any additional accommodation or cabin may be agreed for with the Commander, and paid for separately without being considered as a deduction from the sum fixed by the Court for the passage money of each person.

WILLIAM RAMSAY,

Secretary.

J. ADAM,

Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 25th January 1811.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has the satisfaction to announce to the public the arrival of dispatches brought to Madras by Captain Barlow, on His Majesty's frigate "Cornelia," containing the intelligence of the surrender of the Isle of France to the arms of His Majesty and the Hon'ble Company on the 3rd of December.

The details of the operations which terminated in the achievement of this important conquest have not yet been received.

Ordered, that a Royal Salute be immediately fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and a Feu de Joie by the troops in garrison, in honor of this occasion.

Extra Batta to be served out to the troops in garrison.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

16th February 1811.

Mr. F. Hawkins, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. W. T. Smith, Second Judge of Ditto Ditto.

Mr. T. H. Ernst, Third Judge of Ditto Ditto.

Mr. C. Smith, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. J. D. Erskine, Third Judge of Ditto Ditto.

Mr. J. Eliot, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. R. Turner, Judge and Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Dumbleton, Judge and Magistrate of Allahabad.

Mr. H. Hodgson, Judge and Magistrate of Nuddea.

General Orders by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

Fort William, 12th March 1811.

The Vice-President in Council has had under his consideration the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry which has been instituted for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of a duel which occurred at Barrasut,* on the evening of the 27th of February last, between two Cadets attached to that Institution.

It appearing most clearly from the evidence that Mr. John Robertson was the aggressor, and his offence having been peculiarly aggravated by the unparalleled solicitude which he evinced to take the life of his opponent even after he had relinquished his arms, His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, as a signal mark of the enormity of his crime, and as a salutary warning to others, is pleased to direct, in conformity to the Resolutions of Government under date the 6th of May 1809 on the

* See footnote to pages 48 and 55.

subject of duels at Barrasut, that Mr. John Robertson be suspended from the service of the Hon'ble Company until the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors shall be known, and that he be required to proceed to England on board of the Hon'ble Company's ship "City of London."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to take such measures as he may deem expedient, regarding the disposal of Mr. Robertson in the interim, and to cause him to be conveyed on board of the "City of London" at the proper period.

In this instance the Vice President in Council has considered it proper to pass over the offence committed by Mr. Cadet Kennedy, with reference to the very aggravated provocation given to him by Mr. Robertson.

C. W. GARDINER,

Actg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

Office of Marine Board, Fort William, 20th March 1811.

A Court of Inquiry having been appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. Isaac Williams, a mate in the Pilot Service, on the following charges, *viz.* :—

"*First.*—For having, while in pilotage charge of the Hon'ble Company's extra ship "Diana," on the night of the 25th November last, drank so much grog before nine o'clock, when the ship was brought up at Diamond Harbour by her last anchor, as to attract the notice of several gentlemen on board, and for having afterwards on the same night, drank such an additional quantity as to oblige him to go to bed, where he slept so sound that he could not be awakened when wanted at different times in the night.

"*Second.*—For having again on the 26th or 27th of November last, while the ship was lying at anchor in a dangerous situation off Fultah Point, got intoxicated, and in that state collared and attempted to strike Captain Marshall."

And both the charges having been substantially proved, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has thought proper to direct that Mr. Williams be dismissed from the Pilot Service of the Hon'ble Company, and sent to Europe on the terms of Charter Party, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly.

By Order of the Marine Board,

ROBERT SCOTT,

Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

21st March 1811.

Mr. J. W. Sage, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. P. Monckton, Register of the Zillah Court at Rungporé.

Mr. F. Balfour, Collector of the District of Cawnpore.

Mr. J. W. Grant, Collector of the District of Goruckpore.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council,
Fort William, Military Department, 14th October 1811.*

By the arrival of Captain Stannus, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, a passenger on the Hon'ble Company's ship "Northumberland," authentic, although not official, advices have been received of the brilliant and successful commencement of the operations of the British Forces employed in the expedition against the Island of Java.

It appears that General Jansen, with the main body of the enemy's army, awaited the attack on his strongly fortified camp at the distance of six miles from Batavia, which place was occupied by the British Troops on the 6th of August; that the enemy's camp was stormed and carried by the irresistible gallantry and ardor of the British Troops on the 26th of August, but His Excellency in Council laments to add, not without a very severe loss in officers and men on their part; that the whole of General Jansen's force was taken or dispersed, the General himself escaping with only 50 men, 30 of whom subsequently deserted him; that General Jansen fled to Sourabaya, the garrison of which was supposed to consist of about 1,000. troops; and that His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir S. Auchmuty had proceeded with a force of between 3 and 4,000 men by sea for the purpose of investing that place.

His Excellency the Vice-President in Council hastens to communicate to the public these circumstances of the signal and important success which had attended the arms of His Majesty and the Hon'ble Company, without awaiting the receipt of the official dispatches on the subject; and directs that a Royal Salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honor of this glorious victory.

Ordered, that half batta be served out to the troops in garrison.

By order of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Council Chamber, 8th November 1811.

The following extract of a public general letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, bearing date the 22nd May 1811, is published for general information :—

PARA. 8. Although we are gratified at the compliments paid by Lord Minto to the writers who had been students in our college here, as to their general good conduct and regularity, and more particularly on account of the small amount of the debts contracted by them compared with those incurred by their contemporaries in the college at Fort William, yet we cannot but regret that any of our servants should incur debts at all; especially those at college, where their allowances are sufficiently ample to provide for all their reasonable wants, and where the time of our servants should be employed in qualifying themselves to discharge the active duties of the service for which they ought to be employed in preparing themselves, and not wasted in expensive indulgencies, incompatible with their situation and duty.

9. We must therefore call your particular attention to this subject, and with a view in future to put an entire stop to a practice as ruinous to the individual engaged in it as injurious to the Company's service, we direct that it be promulgated and fully acted upon that no writer who has contracted debts which he is unable to discharge, shall be eligible to fill any situation of trust and responsibility; for it is self-evident that a young man entering into public employ, embarrassed in his circumstances and indebted perhaps to a native in a considerable sum of money, cannot be equally independent with him who commences his career in life free from such incumbrances.

Published by order of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, 8th February 1812.

With a view to encourage the study of the Arabic and Sanscrit Languages by the civil servants of the Company on this establishment, and to promote thereby a knowledge of the Mohummudan and Hindoo Laws, which are written in those languages respectively, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the grant of Sicca Rupees 5,000 as a reward and remuneration of expense to any of the Hon'ble Company's civil servants on

this establishment who may, after leaving the College of Fort William, attain such proficiency in either the Arabic or Sanscrit language as may enable them to read with fluency and correctness a book of Mohumudan Law in the former, or of Hindoo Law in the latter, and to understand and explain it to the satisfaction of the public examiners who will be appointed to ascertain the proficiency of any civil servant desiring the same by an application to the Secretary to the Government in pursuance of this notification.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 9th March 1812.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, having received the melancholy intelligence of the decease of His Excellency the Archbishop of Goa on the 10th ultimo, is pleased to direct that, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and with reference also to the intimate connection and alliance subsisting between the Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain, minute guns to the number of 87, answering to the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, the flag being hoisted half mast high.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 28th March 1812.*

The Governor General in Council having taken into his consideration the provision which should be made for the widows of the native officers and sepoys, who are entitled to lands under the old regulations, but to whom lands had not been actually assigned, and adverting to the charitable allowance of 1 rupee and 8 annas which has in some instances been granted in cases of that nature, is pleased to direct that this allowance be continued to be granted to the widows of sepoys; but that the allowance to the widows of native officers be augmented in proportion to the quantity of land to which their husbands were entitled.

The following table is framed on this principle, that is, as 1 rupee and 8 annas is to 20 beegahs (the quantity of land to which a sepoy was entitled), so are Rs. 1-14, 2-4, 3-12, 7-8 to the quantity which the native officers were entitled to receive according to their respective ranks :—

TABLE.				Beegahs.	Rs.	As.
A Subadar of Infantry, and a first Jemadar of Cavalry	...	...	...	100	7	8
A Jemadar of Infantry, and a second Jemadar of Cavalry, and Serang	...	...	...	50	3	12
A Havildar of Infantry and a first Duffadar of Cavalry, and Tinda	...	...	...	30	2	4
A Naik of Infantry, and a second Duffadar of Cavalry, and Cossab	...	...	...	25	1	14
A Sepoy Trooper, Lascar, Drummer, Trumpeter, and Bheestie	...	...	...	20	1	8

The foregoing orders are not to be considered applicable to widows who may have succeeded to the jagheers of their husbands, and who may be desirous of relinquishing their jagheers.

C. W. GARDINER,

Acting Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

Public Department, Fort William, 15th May 1812.

Complaints having been made to Government that many of the Batta Lascars who are engaged to work on board the ships in the river have been forcibly carried to sea, in violation of the orders of Government, published on the 16th of August 1793, notice is hereby given that should any Commanders of ships forcibly carry to sea Batta Lascars or any other natives of this country, such Commanders will not only be prosecuted for the offence, but be considered to have forfeited the Hon'ble Company's protection, and be accordingly sent to England by the first opportunity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 26th June 1812.

The state of the public affairs being now such as to enable the Government to dispense with the further services of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Bengal Volunteers, the Governor General in Council is pleased to

Direct that the arrears due to the two Battalions be paid up to the end of the present month, at which period they are to be reduced. In consideration, however, of the duties to be performed and of the numerous public papers to be prepared by the Commanding Officer and Staff of the two Battalions on the occasion of their transfer to the several Corps of the line, those officers, as well as the European and Native Non-Commissioned Staff, are permitted to draw their staff allowances to the end of July, from which date every expense connected with the formation of the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions is to cease.

The Volunteers having been called on to declare their choice in regard to the Corps to which they are desirous of being transferred, conformably with the option allowed them by General Orders of the 1st August 1810, the annexed figured abstract* of the distribution of the Volunteer Battalions resulting from this indulgence, is published for the information of the corps concerned.

The Government has already had the satisfaction of expressing in public orders its high approbation of the distinguished merits and services of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Bengal Volunteers, and His Lordship in Council cannot deny himself the gratification afforded by the present occasion of repeating the cordial approbation of their gallantry, discipline, fidelity, and attachment to the Government which is so justly due to them. In testimony of his sense of their good conduct, His Lordship in Council is pleased to bestow on the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Establishments of the two Battalions a gratuity of one month's pay and full batta to be paid to them with their arrears at the period of their reduction.

As a further mark of the approbation of Government, leave of absence is granted to the Volunteers in the proportion of four months to all whose families reside at or below Dinapore, of six months to those resident between Dinapore and Futtyghur, and seven months to those whose houses are more remotely situated, with the benefit heretofore granted on similar occasions of half batta during the period of such absence.

As the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions have recently been furnished with clothing for 1810, the Governor General in Council resolves that they shall receive compensation in lieu of that for 1811 on joining the Corps to which they are transferred respectively.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the above.

* Omitted.

Office of Marine Board, Fort William, 1st July 1812.

The Master Attendant having represented to the Marine Board that frequent instances occur in which the merchant shipping of this port are left in charge of Pilots without either Commander or Chief Mate being on board of them, by which the Pilots are unable to command that prompt assistance from the crew which is at all times so essential to the safety of ships navigating a river so full of danger as the Hooghly, and for the want of which assistance accidents and serious misfortunes by the loss of valuable property are liable to occur, the Marine Board, with a view to obviate such consequences, hereby inform the owners of ships and others concerned that the Master Attendant has been instructed to prohibit Pilots in future from moving vessels from Calcutta until the Commanders and superior officers of such vessels shall have joined them, and to make it a standing order to the Pilots to attend to this regulation, and not to take charge of vessels at the intermediate stations down the river, except in cases where ships or vessels not having their Commanders and superior officers on board shall appear to be in danger. It will be required also that the Commanders and superior officers of vessels coming from sea shall continue on board of them until they arrive at their moorings.

By order of the Marine Board,

ROBERT SCOTT,

Secretary.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 18th July 1812.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the inconvenience which may arise from the partial payment of Corps at a military station, is pleased to direct that the Collectors and other public officers in charge of treasuries shall, in future, give timely notice to the Commanding Officers of stations or of detachments whether the state of their treasuries will enable them to discharge all the military abstracts payable from their treasuries at the period at which the military allowances are ordered for payment monthly in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

In the event of there not being sufficient funds in any public treasury for the payment of the whole of the military abstracts on the above-mentioned date, the Collector or other public officer in charge of such treasury is to inform the Commanding Officer thereof, and also to acquaint him with the sum then in his treasury applicable to the

payment of the troops, as well as the period at which he expects to be in cash to discharge the remainder of such abstracts.

The Collector or other public officer in charge of such treasury is at the same time to request the Commanding Officer to inform him whether he deems it most advisable to await the arrival of future supplies of cash, or to proceed at the prescribed period to the distribution of the funds then in his treasury; and in the latter case that he will furnish him with a list of the abstracts to the payment of which the preference is to be given.

The Collector or other public officer will further give notice the instant his treasury is in a state to discharge the remainder of the military abstracts, and is on no account to discharge any part of the civil allowances in specie, until the whole of the military demands are provided for.

J. ADAM,

Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

Public Department, Fort William, 24th July 1812.

The following extract of a Commercial Court of Directors, under date the 6th December 1814, is published for general information:—

PARA. 2. It appearing by the letter from Canton, of the 31st January last, that the demands made on the Hong merchants by the Hoppo for clocks and other curious pieces of mechanism as presents are annually increasing, and that on account of the refusal of those merchants last season to comply with the said demands, the Company's ships, several of which had such articles on board in private Trades, were detained; we have resolved, as well with a view to prevent such demands in future, as to prevent the Company's ships from being hereafter detained on account of their not being complied with, that the exportation on board those ships either to India or China of any clocks or watches, or indeed any curious pieces of mechanism exceeding the value of £100 each, be strictly prohibited, under pain of the Court's severe displeasure to any person who shall be guilty of disregarding the prohibition.

3. Adverting, however, to the probability of articles of mechanism exceeding the value above-mentioned having already been ordered by some of the Commanders and officers of the ships of this season, we have further resolved that they shall be excepted from the said prohibition on the Commander or officer applying for leave to ship the same, declaring upon his honor, in writing, that they were ordered previously to his being informed of such articles being prohibited.

4. Should any article of the foregoing description be clandestinely imported into Bengal, we direct that it be seized and sent to England, and that you inform us who it was that imported the same.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 25th July 1812.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize a bounty of 64 Sicca Rupees to be paid to every foreigner (Frenchman excepted) who may enlist in the Hon'ble Company's Artillery or Infantry for a term of five years.

All former orders regarding the amount of bounty to be given in such cases are rescinded.

J. ADAM,

Secy. to Govt., Mil. Dept.

NOTICE.

27th August 1812.

The Master Attendant having recommended to the Marine Board that regulations may be established for the guidance of Commanders and Owners of ships, taking in cargo at the different Stages, for loading in the river Hooghly, the following are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE DRAFT OF WATER AT WHICH PILOTS ARE TO TAKE

CHARGE OF SHIPS.

From March to September inclusive.

From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour	...	...	15 feet 6 inches.
From Diamond Harbour to Saugor	...	...	18 "
From Saugor to Sea at the Pilot's discretion,* if above	...	22	"

From October to February inclusive.

From Calcutta to Diamond Harbour	17 feet
From Diamond Harbour to Saugor	...	...	18 " 6 inches.
From Saugor to Sea, at the Pilot's discretion,* if above	...	23	" 6 "

JOHN HAYES,

Master Attendant.

By order of the Marine Board, .

ROBERT SCOTT,

Secretary.

* Sic in orig.

NOTICE.

Fort William, 4th December, 1812.

All European British subjects residing within the town of Calcutta not being in the service of His Majesty or of the Hon'ble Company, are hereby required to report themselves in writing to the Magistrates of Calcutta at the Police Office, within one month from the date of the present notification, agreeably to the following form :—

NAMES.	Place of Residence.	Native Country.	Employment.	Year of arrival in India.	Authority for residing in India.	Date of such authority.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 14th January 1813.

A dispatch from the Superintendent of Nizamut affairs at Moorshedabad has been received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, announcing the melancholy event of the decease of Her Highness the Munny Begum, widow of the late Nabob Janfer Alli Khaun, ancestor of the reigning Nabob of Bengal, on the morning of the 10th instant.

Her Highness' remains were interred with the honors due to her exalted rank in the evening of the same day at a mosque in the city of Moorshedabad.

In testimony of respect to the memory of Her late Highness the Munny Begum, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has

been pleased to direct that minute guns to the number of ninety, answering to the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at four o'clock this evening, the flag being hoisted half-mast high.

Published by command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Garrison Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, 11th May 1813.

No persons having dogs with them are to be allowed to come upon the Respondentia Walk, or that part of the Esplanade; and the Centries have received orders accordingly.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, 23rd June 1813.

REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND.

The Government agents do hereby give notice that tenders will be received by them for the purchase of bills drawn by the Acting Deputy Commissary General at the Mauritius, and the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, and endorsed by His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius.

The bills are in sets of from £100 to £1,800 each, and payable thirty days after sight, only the first bill of each set has been yet received, but the seconds and thirds will be delivered to the purchasers as soon as they arrive.

The tenders are to be transmitted to the Accountant General's Office, on Monday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, and on every succeeding day, until the whole are disposed of.

W. EGERTON,

Accountant General.

G. TOD,

Acting Sub-Treasurer.

Revenue Board, 20th July 1813.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of one thousand rupees will be paid to any person who shall give information to the Judges, Collectors, and other officers of Government, of any person or persons who may be concerned in counterfeiting the die or stamp, from which the stamp papers in use under the authority of Government are struck, or in affixing such counterfeit die or stamp to any papers, or in issuing the same, so that the said offenders may be prosecuted to conviction in the established Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Revenue, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

W. H. TRANT,

Secretary.

Public Department, Fort William, 3rd September 1813.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from the rules established by Government, for the guidance of the Senior and Junior Chaplains at the Presidency in conducting their clerical duties, be published for general information :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the Public Department, under date the 20th August 1813.

First.—As the most natural distribution of clerical duties seems to be that of alternate weekly attendance, the Presidency Chaplains are directed each in their turn to perform all the surplice duties at the Church and Burying-ground during one whole week.

Secondly.—That the fees paid on account of interment (as detailed at the conclusion of these rules) be established into a fund, to be collected as heretofore by the Clerk of the Select Vestry, who is required to present, his accounts of this fund to the Select Vestry at their monthly meeting when an equal distribution is to be made to the Chaplains as a part of the ordinary business of the meeting.

Thirdly.—With respect to the fees arising from Marriages and Christenings, as in a Settlement like Calcutta, the rates cannot conveniently be defined, but must be left discretionary with individuals; they are to be according to the present practice received by the Clergyman

himself, and not constituted into a fund, with a view to avoid the embarrassment which might arise by the Clergyman having to return monies from time to time to the Clerk, and by his having to keep accounts current between them.

Fourthly.—As occasions of interruption may occur to the regularity of this arrangement, when individuals, from a regard to friendship, or the ties of consanguinity, or other cause, incline more to one Chaplain than to the other, it appears but proper that these feelings should be indulged. The regular Chaplain of the week is consequently on these occasions to give way, and expect no account from his colleague of the emolument connected with such special calls, excepting in the case of burials. The accommodation is mutual, and in his own turn he will reap the benefit of it.

And fifthly.—As other interruptions also to the weekly arrangement may arise from the absence of one of the parties, whether such absence be caused by necessity or choice, the Officiating Chaplain is to receive the emolument; this rule, however, is to be subjected to any private amicable adjustment that the Chaplains may make for their mutual accommodation. Should, however, the absentee's place be temporarily supplied by another Chaplain, the latter is to receive his share of the surplice fees.

With respect to the rates of fees for the burial service, it has been thought proper to continue to charge the same sums which have heretofore been received on account of funeral fees, with some modifications calculated to relieve the lower classes of the community, upon whom the fees formerly charged might be thought to press too heavily. With these views, the following rules have been established, which it is hoped will afford relief to the public without materially affecting the just rights of the Chaplains, *viz.*—

Sa. Rs.

1st.—That the fee for entering* a body in the ground be, if					
brought in a hearse or coach	...	...	...	...	32
2nd.—Ditto for entering a body in a pukka grave, the dimensions of which are not to exceed in length 9 feet and					
• in breadth 5½, be	...	...	...	...	82
3rd.—Ditto if brought on the shoulders and coffin ornamented,					
and entered in the ground	...	...	...	...	12
4th.—Ditto if ditto and coffin unornamented					
	...	...	...	...	Nothing.
5th.—Ditto if brought on the shoulders, and placed in a pukka					
grave	...	...	...	...	24

* Sic in orig.

Sa. Rs.

6th.—A Tomb-stone perpendicularly erected, not to be considered as a monument, nor if laid flat on the grave, if it does not exceed two feet in width	...	...	0
7th.—A monument, when the ground occupied is equal to the grave	...	...	50
8th.—A monument, when the ground double the grave	...	...	100
9th.—A ditto, ditto treble the ditto	...	...	150
10th.—The dimensions of a monument are not to exceed the above mentioned sizes, without the special sanction of the Select Vestry, whose duty it should be to limit the spaces to be occupied in the Burying ground	...	...	0

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, 10th September 1813.

The following extracts from the public general letters from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, bearing dates the 20th June 1804 and 12th March 1813, are published for general information:—

Extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 20th June 1804.

PARA. 8.—When applications are made to us from persons wishing to return to India, who, although not in the Company's service, have resided there under license, it becomes highly necessary that we should have the means of knowing how far the parties may have conducted themselves with propriety.

9. We therefore direct that you give public notice that no persons of that description quitting India will in future be permitted to return thither, unless they shall produce a certificate from the Government there, under whose protection they have resided, that their conduct has been such as to give them a claim to the indulgence of having their license renewed.

Extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 12th March 1813.

18. Several applications having been lately made to us by persons to return to India (who, although not in the Company's service, have resided there under license), we have observed that in many instances no

certificate has been produced by them as to the character they have borne whilst residing under the protection of our different Governments, although you were directed, in the 9th paragraph of our public letter dated the 20th June 1804, to furnish persons of this description with a certificate of the nature above-mentioned; we therefore think it necessary to call your attention to these orders, and to enjoin your strict observance of them in future.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

Import Warehouse, 14th September 1813.

Notice is hereby given that, on Saturday the 25th instant, the under-mentioned articles will be exposed to public sale, at the Hon'ble Company's Import Warehouse, under the following condition, *viz.* :—

The goods to be paid for in ready money, and to be cleared out from the Hon'ble Company's Import Warehouse within ten days from the expiration of the sale.

- 4 Pairs of scarlet gold embroidered shawls.
- 14 Pairs of long shawls of various colours.
- 1 Toosy or dove colour long shawl.
- 1 White long shawl.
- 8 Shawl scarlet Jammawars.
- 11 Shawl romals (handkerchiefs).
- 3 Shawl Cumberbunds.
- 2 Shawl quilts.
- 1 Shawl Palampore.
- 2 Caubul kimkhaub chupehurns (rich brocade coats).
- 1 Taus Caubul lobadah.
- 13 Pieces kimkhaub.
- 1 Ditto Caubul ditto.
- 3 Pairs Boorhaunpore doputtahs.
- 3 Turbands ditto ditto.
- 5 Benares doputtahs.
- 1 Benares Cumberbund.
- 1 Curious pagodah, richly adorned with glass.
- 8 Pieces silk loongees.
- 2 Pieces soosy.
- 4 Pieces mushroos.
- 2 Pieces chintz.

- 3 Pieces Nipaul Toos.
 - 1 Pair Looee.
 - 5 Pieces Arab Toos.
 - 17 Pieces richly gold embroidered Arab cloth.
 - 16 Ditto plain ditto.
 - 8 Pieces Dooreah Selah.
 - 12 Ditto plain ditto.
 - 2 Chintz handkerchiefs.
 - 1 Turband.
 - 4 Silk Pegue Dootce.
 - 4 Pieces Damask.
 - 8 Pieces Satin.
 - 3 Pieces Muslin.
 - 4 Ditto Chandelly cloth.
 - 2 Ditto Myposh Mulmul.
 - 2 Gold handle Sandalwood Chowries.
 - 1 String of pearls, consisting of 55 pearls.
 - 2 Surpaitches.
 - 2 Bajoobunds.
 - 1 Amber string.
 - 6 Rings of precious stones.
 - 1 Small silver box.
 - 1 Gold fork.
 - 1 Gold knife.
 - 1 Gold spoon.
 - 2 Strings of musk beads set in gold.
 - 1 Persian Kucklee, or horse body cloth, studded all over with silver.
 - 2 Lahore crimson velvet saddles and bridles, mounted and richly embroidered with massy gold.
 - 2 Ditto of scarlet cloth, embroidered with silver.
 - 1 Ditto ditto, plain.
 - 7 Cow tails, white.
 - 10 Cow tails, black.
 - 1 Capital Lahore matchlock, mounted with gold.
 - 3 Plain ditto.
 - 1 Toesdawn mounted with gold.
- Elegant suit of armour, consisting of the following articles:—*
- 2 Metal Buklars.
 - 2 Ditto targets for arms.
 - 2 Ditto for hands.
 - 2 Silver mounted swords in velvet scabbards.

- 1 Curious Napaul dagger.
- 1 Napaul knife, with two small knives attached to it.
- 1 Stone abkhurah with stand.
- 2 Musk deers.
- 1 Large Napaul umbrella.
- 1 Kullumdawn (Persian ink-stand), with apparatus.
- 2 Strings of Soolymaunee beads.
- 1 Looking Glass.
- 3 Pieces bees' wax.
- 3 Maldivi mats, made of bark of trees.
- 3 Lacquered Pegue boxes.
- 2 Lacquered ditto tubhs.
- 1 Small bag of amber.
- 1 Curious religious Pootee.
- 25 Elephant's teeth.
- 12 Narrow blankets.
- 8 Carbahs of rose-water.

By order of the Board of Trade,

J. TROTTER,

Asstt., I. W. H. K.

Fort William, 25th September 1813.

By the Right Hon'ble Gilbert Earl Minto, Governor General in and for the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal, in Council.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an Act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "an Act for establishing further regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the same," it was among other things enacted that it should and might be lawful for the Governor General in Council to order and appoint in what manner the Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts should in future be formed, and to what amount in value not exceeding the sum of four hundred Sicca Rupees the jurisdiction of the same should extend; and to frame and make such new rules and orders, and to establish and declare such new modes and forms of proceedings, as to them should appear to be necessary and expedient for new modelling, altering, and reforming the then present constitution and practice of the said Court; and by their proclamation, to be made and published in due form of law, to declare and

notify to all persons concerned such new constitution, rules, orders, modes, and forms of proceeding, and the time from which they were to have force and effect, and from and after such time as should be notified for that purpose, the then present Court of Requests, as well as the rules, orders, modes, and forms of proceeding, which were then used and observed therein, should be abolished and cease; and thenceforth the new Court rules, orders, modes and forms of proceeding, which the said Governor General in Council was authorized and empowered under and by virtue of the said Act to make and publish, should be in full force and effect; and whereas the then Vice-President in Council of Fort William aforesaid, with the sanction and approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, having taken the same into their consideration, and being desirous of carrying the intention of the legislature into effect, they did in pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in them by the said Act by their proclamation, bearing date March 13th, 1802, order and direct that from and after the fifteenth day of April, then next ensuing, the then present Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts in and for the settlement of Fort William, and all powers and authorities held by or exercised under it, should cease and determine, and be of non-avail: And did thereby further order and direct, that a new Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts should be created in and for the Settlement of Fort William, with full power and authority to hold and exercise all and all manner of jurisdiction, which then was, or which might by law be held by the then present Court of Requests, except in so far the same was altered or enlarged by the said proclamation: And they did thereby further direct, constitute, and appoint that the said Court should be composed of three Commissioners, being British subjects resident in the Settlement of Fort William, and should be named and called the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts; and all powers and authorities or jurisdiction then held or which might by law be held as exercised by the new Court of Requests, together with such further powers and authorities as they were empowered to grant by their said proclamation, should be held and exercised by the said Commissioners in as full and ample a manner as the same might have been held and exercised by the former Court of Requests, subject only to such alterations and modifications as they made by their said proclamation: And they further did thereby order and direct that Ebenezer Coleman, Esq., Richard Fleming, Esq., and Anthony Mactier, Esq., should be the first Commissioners, and should hold and exercise all powers and authorities thereby granted, or which thereafter might be granted to the said Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts during their pleasure: And they

did thereby direct that the said Ebenezer Coleman, Esq., should be the first Commissioner, and should be so named and styled, and that the said Commissioners should respectively hold and enjoy such perquisites and allowances as they by their order in Council in that behalf should order and direct; and the said Commissioners, and each of them should, before they took upon themselves the execution of their office, take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, and an oath for the faithful discharge of their duty before the Chief Justice, or one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal: And whereas they the said Vice-President in Council, with the sanction and approbation aforesaid, did by their said proclamation further order and direct as in and by the said proclamation; reference being thereto had, will fully and at large appear: And whereas we, the Right Hon'ble Gilbert Earl Minto, Governor General of and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal in Council, have taken into our serious consideration the great advantages which will result to the community by increasing the amount in value, to which the jurisdiction of the said Court shall in future extend, and by limiting the duration of the imprisonment of such defendants and debtors, against whom any execution, process of contempt, or precept in the nature of an execution for the non-payment of such debts, costs, and fees, sum or sums, as by the judgments, decrees, or orders of the said Court, such debtor or defendant is or shall be adjudged, decreed, ordered, or directed to pay; and that the following orders in respect thereof are conformable to the intention of the legislature, and the provisions made in like cases in England; Now we, having maturely considered the premises, do by this our proclamation, and in pursuance of the powers in us vested by the hereinbefore-mentioned Act, order and direct that from and after the first day of October next ensuing, the making and publishing of this our proclamation, the jurisdiction of the said Court and the Commissioners thereof shall extend, and the same is hereby extended, to the sum of two hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees, and no more; and we do hereby further order and direct that from and after the said first day of October last aforesaid, no person whatsoever, being a debtor or defendant, who shall be taken and confined in gaol under any execution, process of contempt, or precept in the nature of an execution issuing out of or from the said Court, shall, where he or she shall be minded and desirous *bonâ fide* to give up his or her whole effects to his or her creditors, and the debt and costs and fees do not exceed thirty Rupees, be kept or continued in custody, on any pretence whatsoever, more than four

months from the time he or she shall have been ordered diet money ; and where the said debt and costs and fees do not exceed Sicca Rupees sixty, be kept or continued in custody, on any pretence whatsoever, more than six months from the time of his or her having been ordered diet money as aforesaid ; and where the debt and costs and fees do not exceed Sicca Rupees one hundred, be kept or continued in custody on any pretence whatsoever more than eight months from the time of his or her having been ordered diet money as aforesaid ; and that from and after the first day of October, no person whatsoever, being a debtor or defendant, who shall be taken and confined in gaol under any execution, process of contempt, or precept in the nature of an execution, issuing out of or from the said Court, shall for any debt, costs, or fees above the sum of Sicca Rupees one hundred, and where he or she shall be minded and desirous *bonâ fide* to give up his or her whole effects to his or her creditors, be kept or continued in custody on any pretence whatsoever more than twelve months from the time of his, her, or their, having been ordered their diet money as aforesaid.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Table of the Fees that are from and after the 1st day of October 1813 to be paid by the Suitors in the Court of Requests.

On all	Where the cause of action shall not exceed 20 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 20, and not exceed 40 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 40 and not exceed 60 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 60, and not exceed 80 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 80, and not exceed 100 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 100, and not exceed 150 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 150, and not exceed 200 Sicca Rupees.	Where it shall exceed 200, and not exceed 500 Sicca Rupees.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	R. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Decrees ...	2 0	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	12 0	16 0	20 0
Causes dismissed ...	1 12	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	8 0	10 0	12 0
Non-suits ...	1 12	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	8 0	10 0	12 0
Causes compromised ...	1 0	1 14	2 7	3 0	3 10	6 0	8 0	10 0

That upon all warrants, there shall be paid a fee of
 Upon all attachments, a fee of
 Upon all Subpoenas, a fee of
 And for each time a cause is postponed by the parties, there shall be paid a fee of
N. B.—To be paid by the party desiring it to be postponed.

And over and above the before-mentioned fees, there shall be paid by the plaintiff for issuing each summons, where the sum in demand shall exceed Rs. 40, and at the time of its issuing, a fee of
 Not to be added to the defendant's costs.

The same commission to be paid by the suitors as is now paid to the Clerk of the present Court of Requests.

By order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council,

G. DOWDESWELL,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

*General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 9th October 1813.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, regarding the rates of allowances to be drawn by military officers when confined in jail for debt:—

Extract from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 14th April 1813.

PARA. 158.—“We shall not object, however, to your allowing officers confined for debt, the pay, half batta, and gratuity of their respective ranks, for one year from the date of their confinement, after which we direct that they be allowed to draw their pay only.”

C. W. GARDINER,
Secy. to Govt., Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Political Department, 29th October 1813.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a letter addressed to the Governor General by His Excellency the Viceroy of Pegue be published for general information:—

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy of Pegue, to His Excellency the Governor General.

His Majesty the King of Ava, on a mature consideration of the present state of commerce within his dominions, has become aware of the impossibility of its being extended or even carried on, unless the exorbitant duties now levied, and also other charges, be abated. On due reflection, therefore, on all the circumstances of the case, and convinced that merchants subject to the rules, regulations, and duties now in force (which latter His Majesty deems enormous) can derive little or no profit by resorting to the port of Rangoon, He has deemed it expedient that the commercial system shall revert to the principles on which it was formerly established.

His Majesty having formed this determination, and being anxious that it should be carried into effect with all practicable dispatch, I have in consequence issued orders to the subordinate ports, directing that all commercial concerns be regulated agreeably to the ancient practice, and revert to the former standard.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

J. ADAM,
Secy. to Govt., Poll. Dept.

Government House, 6th January 1814.

The Chamberlain has it in command from the Governor General and the Countess of Loudon and Moira to request the company of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, to a Ball and Supper, on Tuesday the 18th instant, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

Fort William, 29th January 1814.

Resolutions passed by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council for amending such part of the rules before established, regarding leave of absence in the Civil branch of the service as relates to cases of actual indisposition:—

First.—That persons applying for leave of absence on account of indisposition accompany such application with a certificate of the state of their health from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of their Station, who is to give the outlines of their cases either in the body of the certificate, or on a paper accompanying it, as may be deemed most convenient, agreeably to the form A.*

Second.—That when any extension of leave of absence may be deemed necessary, such officers, if they have proceeded to any station immediately dependent on this Presidency, without coming to Calcutta, attend the Senior Surgeon, whether Civil or Military, of such station, and obtain from him a certificate of the form B,* to be renewed monthly; and if they have come to Calcutta, obtain from the Surgeon attending them a similar sick certificate, to be also renewed monthly, and which must be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, or in his absence, by one of the members of the Medical Board.

Third.—That when such officers may find it necessary to proceed to sea for the recovery of their health, they obtain certificates to that effect from the Surgeons attending them, which must be confirmed by one of the members of the Medical Board, in one of the three forms already prescribed for their guidance in respect to the Military Department in General Orders dated the 3rd of July 1806, and, should the absence of such officers exceed the period for which they may have obtained the sanction of the Governor General in Council, that they obtain a satisfactory testimonial from the chief medical authority of the Presidency or Colony, to which they may have proceeded, that their state of health rendered such extension of their absence indispensably necessary.

* Omitted.

Fourth.—That the certificate so obtained be submitted through the regular channels for the consideration of Government, by whom, should it appear evident that the absence of the individual in question is occasioned by actual illness, a special order in each case will, on the receipt of the certificates, be passed, relieving such persons from the deduction at present established of one-third of their allowances.

Fifth.—That such of the rules before established regarding leave of absence as are not specifically amended by the present resolutions be considered to be still in full force and effect.

Sixth.—That the foregoing rules take effect from the 1st instant; that persons now absent from their stations, whether at sea or otherwise, be deemed entitled to the benefit of their operation from that date; but that no further retrospective claims to the indulgence now proposed to be granted be admitted.

Fort William, Public Department, 18th February 1814.

The following extract from a commercial general letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, bearing date the 6th September 1813, is published for general information:—

You will cause advertisements to be issued in the most public and general manner, notifying that the Company will continue to receive into their warehouses in London any goods and merchandizes whatever, the property of individuals, and to defray all the expenses of housing, landing and managing the same, and also of selling the goods at the Company's sales if the parties choose that mode of disposing of them, for which the Company are to be remunerated by a graduated per-centage, agreeably to a table of rates, which shall be sent out by the regular ships of the season, varying according to the value and bulk of the goods.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

A. TROTTER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt.

MILITARY.

General Orders by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 26th February 1814.

Ordered, that paragraphs 123 and 124 of a general letter, received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department,

under date the 3rd of September 1813, be published in general orders :—

PARA. 123.—“We consider it to be of the greatest importance that the Commissariat accounts should be speedily and finally adjusted, and that due precautions be taken to guard the Company against loss in the event of the sudden illness or death of the Commissary General or his assistants. This is the more necessary, as it does not appear from your original regulations for the Commissariat that any security is given, either by the Commissary General or by his Deputies, for the due adjustment of their accounts, in the event of death or removal from their respective situations.”

124. “We cannot indeed but consider this as a defect in the system, and we desire that you will take it into your early consideration with a view to establish effectual securities against the possible loss to which the Company may be subjected.”

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in obedience to the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in the foregoing paragraphs, is pleased to direct that the Commissary General and subordinate Officers shall invariably, on their appointment to the Department, furnish security, to be approved by Government, agreeably to the following scale :—

Commissary General	...	...	Sicca	Rs. 50,000
Deputy Commissary General	...	..	”	” 30,000
Assistants Commissary General, each	...	..	”	” 20,000
Sub-Assistants Commissary General, each	...	..	”	” 10,000

The general order of the 7th of August 1813, requiring security to a certain extent to be taken from the officers of the Commissariat who may be compelled to proceed to sea from sudden indisposition or other causes, before their accounts shall have been finally audited, having been rendered unnecessary by the foregoing regulation, is accordingly rescinded by His Lordship in Council.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders that in conformity to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, contained in the 125th paragraph of their general letter above adverted to, official rank will not hereafter be conferred on the Commissary General. It is not, however, intended to be recalled in the present instance.

C. W. GARDINER,
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, 2nd March 1814.

Notice is hereby given that the salaries and allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for January last will be discharged by the Sub-Treasurer and Marine Pay Master respectively, on or after Tuesday, the 15th instant.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to Govt.

Calcutta Town Hall, 22nd March 1814.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the publication of the following notice for general information :—

NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council to superintend the erection of the Town Hall having reported its completion to Government, and it appearing that the immediate objects proposed in erecting it have been accomplished by the statue of the late Marquis Cornwallis having been fixed up in the marble hall of the building, and by the reservation of a place opposite to Marquis Cornwallis' statue for the reception of that of Marquis Wellesley; the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to dissolve the Commission, and to appoint Major A. Hennessy, A. Trotter, Esq., and Lieutenant J. S. Brownrigg to be a committee for the future general superintendence and charge of the Town Hall, and Mr. A. C. Seymour is appointed Secretary to the Committee. The immediate charge and care of the building is entrusted to Mr. W. Hastic under the orders of the Committee.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that the Town Hall, though open to visitors under certain restrictions, is not to be considered as a place of indiscriminate entertainment for individuals or private parties of any kind, but that it shall be reserved for authorized general meetings of the inhabitants of Calcutta, or for meetings of Merchants or other classes of society, for the transaction of mercantile affairs or other business, and for public entertainments on great occasions,

in which the community at large is concerned, under the following rules and regulations :—

1st.—The marble hall shall be open for the reception of all visitors desirous of viewing the statues, every day (excepting Sundays and days on which the building may be preparing for public purposes), from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

2nd.—Merchants or other individuals desirous of having the use of a separate room for the transaction of business, may be accommodated with the occasional use of the Southern rooms in the same floor, on application to Mr. Hastie, at the Town Hall.

3rd.—In all such cases priority of application is to have the preference, should there be more than one meeting proposed to be held on the same day.

4th.—The upper story of the Town Hall is not to be open to indiscriminate access, but Mr. Hastie is authorized to allow the rooms to be viewed (under the limitations as to time specified in the first article) on application to him for that purpose.

5th.—Applications for the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of general meetings of the inhabitants, or for considerable entertainments on great public occasions shall be made to the Committee through their Secretary.

6th.—The persons applying for such permission shall defray every expence incurred on such occasions, and shall be responsible for any expence which may be necessary for repairing the house or furniture in consequence of such meetings or entertainments.

By order of the Committee,

A. C. SEYMOUR,
Secy., Town Hall Committee.

Fort William, Judicial Department, 6th May 1814.

Notification by order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council :—

Whereas inconvenience has been experienced from the indefinite manner, in which applications are made by British subjects for Licenses to reside in the interior of the Country, the following Rules are to be in future observed on all occasions of that nature :—

That the application specify the country of which the applicant is a native, and the zillah or city in which he may be desirous of residing.

That the Baptismal name or names of the parties be written at full length.

That information be uniformly furnished, whether the person by whom the application may be made has obtained a license from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for residing in India, or otherwise, and that the year of his arrival in this Country be specified.

That applications of the above description be made direct to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department by the Individuals concerned, and not through the medium of any other Persons.

Should any of the applications, which may hereafter be received, be substantially defective with respect to any of the above points, they will be returned to the applicants by the Secretary, and no further orders will be passed on the subject until corrected applications containing all the required particulars shall have been received.

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 30th July 1814.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were last night received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, from the Chief Secretaries to the Government of Fort Saint George and Bombay. A royal salute and three volleys of musquetry have been ordered to be fired in honor of the splendid successes of the allies, and of the consequences resulting from them to the peace of Europe and the general happiness of mankind.

Published by order of the VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

(COPIES).

Political Department.

To GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esq., *Chief Secy. to Govt. at Fort William.*

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from the Assistant Resident at Bussora, and to acquaint you for the information of the Supreme Government, that considering the great importance and satisfactory nature of the despatches with which the Master of the *Ann* is charged, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has

been induced with a view to their expeditious delivery to direct him to proceed with his vessel to Bengal under the terms of the provisional engagement concluded with him at Bussora.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
The 22nd July 1814. }

I have, &c.,
G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Assistant in charge of Bussora, dated 20th June 1814.

I have the honor to enclose some extracts from letters from His Majesty's Consul General at Constantinople containing the splendid and important intelligence of the abdication of Buonaparte, the proclamation of the Bourbons, and the re-establishment of peace in Europe, on which I beg leave to offer my respectful congratulations.

Having freighted the ship *Ann* for the conveyance of this intelligence to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Governor General, I have directed the Commander of that vessel to touch at Madras, in the hope that His Excellency the Governor &c., may have the means of transmitting the packet to Calcutta in one of His Majesty's ships, or by some other conveyance, an arrangement which will considerably diminish the public expence, as the *Ann* will then be at liberty to complete her return cargo by taking in salt on the Coromandel Coast.

Should this hope, however, be disappointed, Captain Penberthey will immediately proceed on his voyage to Calcutta, agreeably to my instructions to him.

To GEORGE DOWDESWELL, Esq., Chief Secy. to the Govt. at Fort William.

SIR,—I have the highest satisfaction in transmitting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, an extract from a despatch from Constantinople, dated the 4th and 6th of May, conveying the important intelligence of the allied Army having entered Paris, on the 31st of March; of the restoration of the Bourbons, and of the probability of a general peace having proved the immediate consequence of those splendid events; upon which I am directed to request that you will be pleased to offer to His Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the congratulations of this Government.

BOMBAY, }
The 8th July 1814, 11 P. M. }

I have &c.,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated 4th May 1814.

The purport of this Despatch by Guench Achmed Express Tartar is to communicate to you the very pleasing and important Intelligence that the Allied Army entered Paris the 31st of March, and Lord Wellington, after defeating Soult and Suchet, entered the city of Bordeaux, the 12th of March, where the inhabitants as well as 5 departments of the Vendee and the inhabitants of Paris have declared for the Bourbons and proclaimed Louis the XVIIIth.

Kept to the 6th of May.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that on the evening of the 4th, the Porte received the Official Account of the following Events. The French Senate have declared Buonaparte *dechu du Throne*, and have absolved the French People from their Oath of Allegiance to him, Talleyrand and Sicyes, the leading speakers in favor of the measure. General Marmont with 7,000 men has gone over to the Allies.

Knowing that the German Minister was momentarily expecting a Courier with the above news and more particulars, I thought it advisable to delay the departure of Guench Achmed, and in fact, I have now the pleasure of enclosing a Manuscript Copy of a Bulletin, containing very interesting particulars, which leave no doubt as to the cessation of that Monster's dynasty; the renewal of that of the Bourbons, and the Restoration of a General Peace, of which God be Praised.

GUENCH.

Fort William, 8th October 1814.

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the following supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 26th April last, be re-published for general information.

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE LONDON GAZETTE," TUESDAY 26TH, 1814.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1814.

Foreign Office, 27th April 1814.

A Dispatch has been received at this office from Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris the 23rd April 1814, stating that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a Suspension of Hostilities with France by Sea and Land.

Fort William, 14th November 1814.

A Dispatch was this morning received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL from HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, communicating intelligence of an unsuccessful attempt having been made on the morning of the 31st ultimo, by the division of the army under the personal command of Major General Gillespie, to carry by assault the Fort of Kalunga or Nalipancee in the Deyra Doon, and the melancholy event of the death of Major General Gillespie, who fell at the wicket of the Fort.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL deeply laments the loss which the service and the country have sustained by the fall of the distinguished and gallant officer who personally conducted the enterprize, and whose eminent services and conspicuous Military Talents must place him in the first rank of those Officers whose Exploits have done honor to the British Name in India.

In Testimony of the public sorrow for the loss of Major General Gillespie, and as a tribute of respect justly due to the memory of that valuable Officer, HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that Minute Guns to the number of Forty-Five, corresponding with the years of the Deceased, be fired at Twelve o'Clock To-morrow, from the Ramparts of Fort William, and that the Garrison Flag be hoisted half-mast high at sun-rise and continue in that position until sun-set.

Published by command of His Excellency the Vice-President in Council,

J. MONCKTON,

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, 30th November 1814.

Whereas the HON'BLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL has received regular and official information, that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, acting in the name and on behalf of HIS MAJESTY, had been pleased to erect a Bishop's See in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, and also to constitute an Archdeaconry at each of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay; and whereas His Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster the 2nd May, in the 54th Year of His Reign, have been

passed, constituting the said Territories to be a Bishop's See, to be called from henceforth the BISHOPRICK OF CALCUTTA, and naming and appointing THOMAS FENSHAW MIDDLETON Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the See of Calcutta, and also naming and appointing HENRY LLOYD LORING Master of Arts, JOHN MOUSLEY Master of Arts, and GEORGE BARNES Master of Arts, to be Archdeacons of the Archdeaconries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively; His Excellency in Council has considered it to be proper to cause the same to be published for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

G. DOWDESWELL,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 3rd January 1815.

The following extract from a public general letter, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 21st June 1814, is published for general information:—

"PARA. 2.—Several appeals has,* from time to time, been made to us for relief by persons who appear to have been reduced to the necessity of making them, in consequence of the failure of Houses of Agency in India, in which their property was deposited. But although we have been induced by considerations of humanity, to attend to some of the calls which upon such occasions have been made upon our bounty, we nevertheless conceive it to be unreasonable that the Company should be expected to administer to the pecuniary wants of persons whose circumstances have been reduced by their voluntarily incurring a risk which, so long as the Company's Treasuries are open for the receipt of Monies belonging to individuals, might have been avoided. We have therefore resolved to refuse any future applications which may be preferred for relief by persons reduced to distress, by failure of private Merchants or Agents with whom their property may have been entrusted; and in order that our determination upon this point may be known to all our Servants, we direct that this Paragraph be inserted in the Government Newspaper at your Presidency."

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

A. TROTTER,

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

* Sic in orig.

PROCLAMATION.

Head Quarters, Camp at Meerut, 1st February 1815.

I, FRANCIS EARL OF MOIRA, Governor General, duly considering, that the Great and Public Blessings of PEACE in Europe do call for Public and Solemn Acknowledgments to Almighty God, throughout all the Territories and Dominions, and in all the Presidencies, Forts and Possessions of the Hon'ble the East India Company; have thought fit, under the special powers vested in the GOVERNOR GENERAL, by the Act of the 33rd of His MAJESTY GEORGE the 3rd Chapter 52nd, to issue this Proclamation; hereby Appointing and Ordering, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for those His mercies, be observed on Thursday, the Thirteenth Day of April next, throughout all such of the said Territories and Dominions, and of the said Presidencies, Forts and Possessions, as this Proclamation shall have reached previously to the said Thirteenth Day of April, and in such Places as this Proclamation may not have reached previously to the said Thirteenth Day of April, on such Day, as shall be appointed for the due observance of the said Thanksgiving, by the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL or by the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, or by the PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATE or CIVIL OFFICER, or, at the Military Stations, by the COMMANDING OFFICERS respectively, exercising the Chief Authority therein, and the said several Presidencies; and all the Officers Civil and Military in the service of the East India Company residing or being within the Territories and Dominions aforesaid are hereby directed to observe the said Thanksgiving in the most Public, Solemn, and Religious manner. And for the better and more devout solemnization of the same, the RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP of Calcutta has been requested to compose a FORM of PRAYER, suitable to this occasion, to be used in all the Churches and other places of Public Worship, and to take care for the timely dispersion of the same throughout the said Territories and Dominions.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General,

C. M. RICKETTS,

Secy. to the Govr. Genl.

Fort William, Public Department, 28th February 1815.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced from the indefinite manner in which Applications are made to Government, to allow Commanders of Ships proceeding to England, to receive on board Female European servants; the Vice-President in Council is pleased to publish

for general information the following Extracts of Letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, containing the Rules which the Court have directed to be observed, in complying with applications of this nature :—

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 19th August 1807.

PARA. 14.—“ We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black servant, or the Wife of any Non-Commissioned Officer or Private, either in His Majesty's or the Company's service, being allowed to come to England in attendance upon Passengers on board any Ship whatever, a Deposit of £100 instead of 50 as heretofore, be made in the Company's Treasury at your Presidency.”

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 22nd July 1814.

PARA. 69.—“ We however direct, that in future upon permission being given for any female European Servant to proceed to Europe, the Deposit ordered by our General Letter of the 19th August 1807, be made previous to the Order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed on the Order, whether the female Servant is the Wife of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private in His Majesty's or Company's service ; if so, to what Regiment or Corps the Husband belongs, and whether it is the Woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.”

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

A. TROTTER,

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, Office of Marine Board, 22nd March, 1815.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council having considered it proper to direct that the Charge, which has heretofore been levied for Water and Firewood supplied by the Deputy Store-keeper at Saugor to the Shipping there, should be abolished ; and notice is accordingly hereby given to the Public of this resolution of Government.

By order of the Marine Board,

JOHN LOWE,

Secretary.

Fort William, Wednesday, 29th March 1815.

Authentic Intelligence having been received of the decisive and brilliant successes obtained by the British Army in the Island of Ceylon, under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Brownrigg, and of the capture of the King of Candy, and the occupation of this capital by His Majesty's Forces in that Colony, The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Royal Salute be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, This Day at Noon, in honor of those important events.

Published by Command of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council.

J. MONCKTON,
Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

Thursday, 30th March 1815, 4 o'clock P. M.

An Express, dated the 14th instant, has been this instant received by the Supreme Government from the Chief Secretary at Bombay, inclosing an extract from the Assistant to the British Resident at Bagdad, of the 12th January, containing English news to the 26th September, and announcing the glorious intelligence of the fall of Washington, the Capital of the American States, to a division of the British forces under General Ross, on the 23rd August.

The whole of the public buildings, and offices, naval store houses, and military stores, destroyed; several men of war, and many merchantmen richly laden, taken and burnt.

The Commissioners for settling the disputes between the two countries were still at Ghent.

The General Congress of European States had been postponed to 1st November.

The dispatch contains no other news.

Fort William, Public Department, 16th May 1815.

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the following extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, bearing date the 28th October 1814, be published for general information:—

"Para 4.—In our dispatch, dated the 27th March 1787, we directed that whenever any of the servants, Civil or Military, shall see occasion to address the Court of Directors, the same be done through the

regular channel of the Governor General in Council and not otherwise. This order, however, has not been invariably observed, but, as in the instances in which it has been departed from, the parties may not have been aware of its existence, we direct that you take the most effectual means of making our directions upon this subject known to all our servants under your Government, at the same time giving them to understand that we consider this as a standing order, that we shall continue to discourage a deviation therefrom, by declining to attend to any representation that may be forwarded to us, contrary to the mode above prescribed. This order is to be considered as applying to all persons residing under your Government."

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

A. TROTTER,

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 30th May 1815.

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL has the highest satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following copy of a dispatch from Mr. Secretary ADAM, containing the gratifying and important intelligence of the conclusion of a Convention with the Goorkha Chief UMR SINGH THAPPA, by which the enemy has agreed to evacuate the Fort of Malown, and all the forts and strongholds remaining in his possession to the Westward of the Gogra.

To J. MONCKTON, Esq., *Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.*

SIR,—By command of His Excellency the Governor General, I lose no time in transmitting to you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed Copy of a Dispatch received this morning from Major General Ochterlony, enclosing the terms of Capitulation agreed on between him and Kajee Umr Singh Thappa, on the 15th instant.

2. His Excellency desires to offer to the Vice-President in Council his cordial congratulations on the termination of the Campaign in the Hills, the extinction of the Goorka power and influence in the Provinces to the Westward of the Gogra.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

FUTTYGHUR, }
21st May 1815. }

J. ADAM,
Secy. to Govt.

Copy No. 223.

To JOHN ADAM, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, under the Seal and Signature of Umr Singh, the Convention or Agreement, which has been this day exchanged between that Chief and myself; and I shall feel very sincere concern if the general tenor of it is not fully approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.

If some indulgences have been granted, I trust counterbalancing advantages have been obtained; and when the near approach of the rainy season is considered, and that during that season of inaction, expensive establishments must have been continued, I hope His Lordship will be pleased to approve what has been done, and to accept my dutiful congratulation on the general result of my humble but anxious exertion.

I have, &c.,

CAMP BUTTOH, }
15th May, 1815. }

D. OCHTERLONY,
M. G. A. G. G.

COPY. .

Convention or Agreement entered into between Kajee Umr Singh Thappa and Major General Ochterlony, on ———

In consideration of the high rank and character of Kajee Umr Singh Thappa, and of the skill, bravery, and fidelity with which he has defended the country committed to his charge—

It is agreed :

1. That Kajee Umr Singh Thappa, with the Troops now in Ranjgurrh, shall march out and retain their Arms and Accoutrements, the Colors of their respective Corps, two Guns, and all private property, which shall be duly respected and preserved, and every attention and delicacy observed in respect to the Zenana of the Kajee, and every person under his authority.

2. In consideration also of the gallant conduct of Kajee Runjoor Singh Thappa, it is agreed, that he shall likewise march out of the Fort of Jytuck with 200 men, who are to retain their Arms, Colors, and one Gun, with the Bharadars (chief officers,) and their followers, about 300 more in number unarmed, with his own and their private property, which shall be respected, and the sanctity of the Zenana preserved.

3. Kajee Umer Singh Thappa and Kajee Runjoor Singh Thappa, with their property and followers, are at liberty to proceed by the route of

Thanusur, Hurdoowar and Nujabad, to join the troops eastward of the river Surgeo, or by whichever route they determine to proceed to that destination; conveyance shall be provided for the transportation of their property to the confines of the Nipaul territory.

4. Kajee Umer Singh Thappa and Kajee Runjoor Singh Thappa shall be at liberty to meet wherever they please.

5. All the troops in the service of Nipaul, with the exception of those granted to the personal honor of the Kajees Umer Singh and Runjoor Singh, will be at liberty to enter into the service of the British Government, if it is agreeable to themselves, and the British Government chuse to accept their services, and those who are not employed, will be maintained on a specific allowance by the British Government till Peace is concluded between the two States.

6. Kajee Umr Singh Thappa on his part, agrees to leave the Fort of Malown whenever bearers and other conveyance is prepared for his private property.

7. Kajee Umer Singh Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders for the evacuation and delivery to persons properly authorized, of the Forts of Bhylee, (Urkee), Soobathoo, Morne, Jeytuck, Juggut Gurh, Rowahun, and all other Forts and Fortresses now held by the Nipaul Troops between the Jumna and Sutlnj Rivers. The garrison of all which Forts, strong-holds, &c., shall enjoy their private property unmolested, and the arms and warlike stores in each shall be left in deposit for the future decision of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with exception to such among them as are related to Kajee Umr Singh Thappa by kindred, about 83 men, who shall be at liberty to retain their arms and accoutrements.

8. Kajee Umer Singh Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders to Kajee Bakhtour Singh, for the evacuation of the Territory of Ghorwal, to deliver over the Forts, &c., in that district to the officers of the British Government, and to proceed to Nipaul by the Kumaon route with their garrisons, all publick and private property including Warlike Stores, accompanied by a Chuprassie, with a pass on the part of the British Government.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Kajee Umer Singh Thappa wishes it to be understood that he shall give immediate Orders for the instant surrender of the distant Forts, in the hope that it may lead to an early renewal of the relations of Amity

which have subsisted between the two States for these 60 years, and by the advice of Bumsah and the Bharadars of Kumaon.

(A true Translation).

D. OCHTERLONY,

A. G. G.

(A true Copy).

J. ADAM,

Secy. to Govt.

Published by command of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

J. MONCKTON,

Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

General Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, dated 30th May 1815.

Ordered, that a Royal Salute be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William at noon, and Three Vollies of Musketry by the Troops in Garrison at sunset, in honor of the great and important successes in which the Operations of the Division of the Army, under the Command of Major General Ochterlony, have so gloriously terminated.

By command of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

J. MONCKTON,

Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 30th May 1815.

Adverting to the Resolutions of Government of the 8th of February, 1812, by which a Reward of 5,000 Rupees was conditionally authorized to be granted to such of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Servants, as might, after leaving the College of Fort William, attain a certain degree of proficiency in the Arabic and Sanscrit Languages, the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract from a Dispatch in the Public Department, lately received from the Court of Directors, in which the Hon'ble Court have desired, that Pecuniary Rewards shall not in future be granted for the purpose above mentioned, be published for general information :—

Considering, however, the importance which has always been attached to the Hon'ble Company's Civil Servants under this Presidency, obtaining a competent knowledge of Arabic and Sanscrit, the VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL is pleased to resolve, that a Degree of Honor shall be granted to any of the Civil Servants, who may, after leaving the

College of Fort William, attain high proficiency in either of those Languages, and may be desirous of obtaining this public mark of their acquirements, and of the approbation of Government.

The Proficiency of the Gentlemen, who may offer themselves as Candidates for this Reward, to be ascertained by such Persons as Government may appoint to conduct their examination, who will be required to report, how far they consider the Gentlemen applying to be entitled to this distinction.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 22nd July, 1814.

108. "Desirous as we are that every proper Encouragement should be held out to our Junior Civil Servants to acquire the highest possible Proficiency in the Oriental Languages, yet we cannot sanction the measure which you have adopted, of conferring a Reward of 5,000 Rupees on such of our said Servants as may acquire a certain Proficiency in those Languages. We observe that you have been guided in your decision upon this subject by the conduct of the Madras Government, whose Proceedings in a similar case you have adopted as a precedent. We refer you to the 44th Paragraph of our Letter to Madras of the 2nd April 1813, in this Department, by which you will observe, that we have directed that the allowance of 1,000 'Pagodas to our Junior Civil Servants upon their Examination in the 'Native Languages, should cease altogether.'

109. "We direct that the allowance of Five Thousand (5,000) Rupees, which you have authorized to be granted to such of the Civil Servants as may, after leaving the College, attain a satisfactory Proficiency in the Arabic and Sanscrit Languages, shall also cease."

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

A. TROTTER,

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 11th November 1815.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following copy of the *Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary* of the 18th ultimo, conveying intelligence

of a glorious and decisive victory obtained by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON and Marshal BLUCHER, over the French Army, commanded by BUONAPARTE in person, at WATERLOO, near BRUSSELS.

In celebration of this splendid victory, a Royal Salute has been fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

C. M. RICKETTS,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

[*Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary*, 13th October 1815.]

We congratulate the public upon the glorious news received by His Majesty's ship *Favourite*, Captain Maude, which left England the 30th of June, and arrived at Galle on the 11th.

This intelligence is no less than a decisive victory obtained by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher over the French Army, commanded by Buonaparte in person, at Waterloo, about twelve miles nearly South from Brussels. May such an auspicious commencement lead to a speedy termination of this sanguinary contest, and a final overthrow of the tyrannical Usurper!

We hasten to give the chief heads of intelligence. The *London Gazette* which contains the Duke of Wellington's dispatch, which is dated from Waterloo, the 19th of June, will be printed in our next paper.

On the 15th of June, Buonaparte having collected five corps of the French Army and Imperial guards, and nearly all the Cavalry, attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre. The enemy succeeded in forcing the Prussians to retreat, and on the same day General Zeiten, commanding a Prussian corps at Charleroy, retired upon Fleures;—a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar was forced back to Les Quatre Bras on the road from Charleroy to Brussels. The Prince of Orange next morning reinforced this brigade and regained part of the ground that had been lost. The Duke of W. moved to their support, and at half past two on the 16th Sir T. Picton, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Contingent of Nassau arrived at Les Quatre Bras. At this time the enemy began an attack upon Blucher with his whole force, except the 1st and 2nd corps which attacked our post at Quatre Bras.

The Prussians maintained their ground with great gallantry against superior numbers, for their corps under General Bulow had not joined. The Duke of Wellington's troops defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts upon their position.

The Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir J. Kempt and Sir D. Pack, highly distinguished themselves. The 28th, 42nd, 79th, 92nd, and the battalion of Hanoverians behaved with the utmost gallantry.

The loss was considerable, and the Duke of Brunswick fell at the head of his troops.

Though Marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambres, he found himself so much weakened that in the night he retired upon Wavre. This movement rendered it necessary for the Duke of Wellington also to retire by Genappe to Waterloo, which he reached at ten o'clock in the morning of the 17th. The enemy made no attempt to pursue the Prussians or to molest the Duke's march. On the 18th the enemy had collected his whole force except the 3rd corps, which he sent to observe Blucher, on a range of height in front of Waterloo, and at ten o'clock commenced a furious attack upon the right of our centre. All his attempts, all his repeated charges with cavalry and infantry, sometimes mixed, sometimes in separate bodies, supported by a heavy cannonade, were repulsed. About seven in the evening he made a desperate effort with both cavalry and infantry to force our left centre, which after a severe contest was defeated.

The French troops retired from this attack in great confusion. Prince Blucher in person had now joined our left, the fire of General Bulow's cannon was seen as he advanced upon Planchenorte and La Belle Alliance, and the skilful eye of our Great Commander saw that the moment was come to decide the day by a vigorous attack. The whole line of Infantry, supported by Cavalry and Artillery, advanced upon the enemy, forced his position upon the heights, drove him from every point, routed him in all directions, and he fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him 150 pieces of cannon and all their ammunition. The pursuit was continued till long after dark by the English, and kept up throughout the night by Marshal Blucher, who took 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard, and several of Buonaparte's Carriages, with his baggage at Genappe.

Such a glorious victory could not be achieved without great loss, and the number of those gallant men who have bled in the cause of their country is considerable indeed. The Duke of Wellington had not himself got the returns of the killed and wounded when his despatch came away.

Killed.

Duke of Brunswick Oels,—Lieutenant General Sir T. Picton Major-General Sir W. Ponsonby, Colonels Plat, Omteda, K. G. L., Morrice, 69th Foot, Sir W. Ellis, 23rd do., Lieutenant Colonels Macara, 42nd do., Cameron, 92nd do., Sir A. Gordon, Canning, Currie, of Lord Hill's Staff,—Majors the Hon'ble F. Howard, 10th Dragoons, G. Barn, R. A., Norman Ramsay, R. A., Cairns, R. A., Chambers, 30th Foot, —Brevet Majors Crofton, 5th Division, Roseville, 2nd Light Regiment,—Captains Bolton, R. A., Crauford, Guards, the Hon'ble Curzon, A. D. C. to General Picton, Charles Eles, 95th Foot, Robertson 73rd do., Kennedy, 73rd do., Schawman, K. G. L., Holycowan, K. G. L., Marshall, K. G. L., Gorben, K. G. L., Gunning, 10th Dragoons, Grove, 1st Guards;—Lieutenants C. Manners, R. A., Lister, 96th Foot, Ensigns Lord Hay, A. D. C. to Major General Maitland, Brown, 1st Guards.

*Wounded.**

On the 23rd, a letter was received from the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels 19th June, from which it appears that 5,000 prisoners were already brought in, and 2,000 more expected the next day, and that the whole were to be sent to England by Ostend.

The Earl of Uxbridge is created Marquis of Anglesea. It is supposed that Buonaparte will retreat upon Laon, where a strong position has been fortified with many cannon. The Prussian loss in killed and wounded is said to be 15,000 men. Marshall Blucher had a narrow escape, a Cuirassier Regiment of the Guard charged the Prussian line where he was placed, his horse was shot, and he fell covered by his cloak which prevented the enemy from knowing him; he was saved by a Regiment of Prussian Hulans.

It is reported that the Prussians have taken 160 cannons.

There were, in Buonaparte's carriage, when it was taken, several maps and plans, and, it is said, a list of his Agents in different parts of Europe. The door was open as if it had just been quitted.

Letters from Paris, dated the 9th June, mention the great difficulty which Government felt in sparing troops to quell the wide-spreading insurrections in different provinces.

The Prince of Orange's wound is not of a serious nature. The ball passed through the flesh of his arm below the shoulder.

* Omitted.

The whole force under the Duke of Wellington, previous to the battle of Waterloo, amounted to 94,500 men, of which about 36,000 were British.

Two Eagles were taken, belonging to the 5th and 104th Regiments. Letters from Brussels state the loss on both sides in the battle of the 18th at 40,000, and the cannon taken at from 250 to 300, prisoners are estimated at between 12 and 14,000. Many revolutionary proclamations were taken in Buonaparte's baggage, dated at the Palace of Laken Brussels.

The force, which Buonaparte brought against the British Army on the 18th, is said to have amounted to 1,20,000 men.

Private letters report that the Allied armies defeated Buonaparte again on the 20th, that he had left the army, returned to Paris, and proposed to abdicate in favour of his Son.

The whole of the Duke of Wellington's force in action on the 18th did not exceed 64,000 men, and many of his foreign troops had seen little or no service. His Grace was continually moving to the points where the danger was most pressing, and at one moment every person about him was killed or wounded.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament have been unanimously voted to the Duke and his brave Army. A grant of £200,000 to build and furnish a House for the Duke has also been voted *nem. con.* in the House of Commons.

Calcutta, Thursday Morning, 16th November 1815.

The following additional intelligence has this moment been received from Bagdad *via* Bussorah.

Paris has capitulated to the English and Prussian Armies, and Louis, the XVIII, was preparing to enter that City on the 6th of July.

It is probable that the Official Dispatches may arrive in the course of the day.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1806.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 7th December 1805.]

On Friday, the 29th ultimo, there was a Grand Review of part of the Troops in Garrison, at the request of, and in compliment to, His Excellency the Persian Ambassador.

About half past three o'clock in the afternoon, the Troops were paraded between the Church and Bazar gates, the Artillery posted on the right towards the woods, His Majesty's 56th Regiment taking up their ground immediately on their left, the 2nd of the 3rd Native Regiment were posted next, then His Majesty's 78th Regiment, the fencible Corps, the 1st of the 5th Native Infantry, at proper intervals; and His Majesty's 77th Regiment on the left.

About four o'clock, His Excellency the Persian Ambassador, accompanied by his suite, came upon the parade, a pavilion having been erected for his reception; he was received by the Hon'ble the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by their respective staff; on the Ambassador entering the Pavilion, the British colors were displayed on a flag staff erected for the purpose, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Park of Artillery, and a general salute of presented arms from the line. The whole of the troops were then wheeled into column, and marched in succession past His Excellency the Ambassador, at open order, the officers saluting as they passed, and as they came up to their former ground they were again formed in line; when His Majesty's 78th Regiment, advancing in line in front, were halted at a small distance from the Ambassador's Pavilion, and went through the manual exercise, with a degree of steadiness and precision, that indicated the high state of discipline of that respectable Corps, they then resumed their station in the line. The Artillery then commenced firing, which was taken up by the line, firing platoons from the right of wings, after which the whole commenced independent firing; and afterwards by corps from flank to center.

The troops then formed in close column in the rear of the right flank companies of their respective corps, and afterwards deployed in grand divisions, and from that into line, and then advanced in line to the front about a hundred and twenty paces, where they halted, took open order,

and presented arms, officers saluting with their swords, the whole line then wheeled back in open column of companies, and marched past His Excellency the Ambassador in quick time; which terminated the review.

We understand His Excellency expressed himself highly gratified on the occasion:—the review was attended by a great part of the Europeans of the Settlement; besides a vast concourse of Natives.

His Excellency on leaving the ground, was again saluted from the Park of Artillery, and in the evening the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces gave an elegant Dinner to His Excellency the Ambassador, and a numerous circle of the principal inhabitants of the Settlement.

After Dinner the following among other toasts were given:—

The King.

His Majesty Futtly Ally Khan, King of Persia.

The Queen and Royal Family.

The memory of the Most Hon'ble and Revered MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, late Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Barham and the Navy.

Duke of York and the Army.

Success to our Arms by Sea and Land.

The Hon'ble East India Company.

Sir George Barlow, Bart., Governor General.

The Governor and Success to Bombay.

Colonels and Corps.

Sir Edward Pellew and the Navy in India.

Each Toast was accompanied by an appropriate Tune by the Band.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 7th December 1805.

Sunday last, the 1st December, being the day fixed for the funeral service in memory of the Most Hon'ble Charles Marquis Cornwallis, late Governor General of India, the Church was crowded at an early hour. The Walls had been hung with black, and the Marquis's Escutcheon was suspended over the Eastern Aisle. The Hon'ble the Governor; the Hon'ble the Recorder; Sir C. E. Carrington; General Nicholls; the Members of Council, and almost every European inhabitant of the Settlement attended in deep mourning. The service commenced with a Voluntary, performed in a very masterly style. The Anthem and Grand Chorus, with a Hymn and Chorus selected for the occasion, with uncommon felicity, were executed with an effect and excellence which could not have been hoped for or attained in this country, without the generous assistance which a participation in the deep and universal feeling of public regret

for the irreparable loss of the great and revered Man, in memory of whom the service was performed, so honorably called forward, to pay the last tribute to departed worth and greatness. The tender yet exulting melancholy of the Chorus recurring between each pause in the reading of the Hymn, produced a sensation which we have never seen surpassed.

The Sermon was preached by the Reverend Nicholas Wade; the text was from the First Book of Maccabees, chapter IX, verse 21—*“How is the valiant man fallen that delivered Israel?”* The discourse was worthy of the occasion; and is one of the few productions of the kind that will certainly continue to be read and admired, when the occasion on which it was written has been long past. We understand that the Committee appointed by the late meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay, for carrying into effect their resolutions, have requested the Reverend Mr. Wade to allow his Discourse to be published.

The striking contrast that has appeared between the indifference usually felt on occasions of general mourning for public characters, and the deep and universal regret manifested in the present instance, has been observed by every one. For the most part the external marks of regard are submitted to, in such cases, very much from a sense of decency and propriety; on this occasion, it would rather seem, from the strong and heartfelt manifestations of public concern, that each individual had lost a near and beloved relative.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1806.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 21st December 1805.]

About one o'clock on Tuesday morning, a party of French Prisoners from Poonamalie, about 20 in number, and provided with boat oars, made their appearance upon the Beach, near the Master Attendant's Office, and were proceeding to provide themselves with a Masula Boat, which alarmed the boatmen, to the number of 12 or 14, who are always in attendance, and who vigorously disputed the point with the Frenchmen, one of whom spoke pretty good English, and insisted that they belonged to a ship in the Roads, and it was absolutely necessary for them to be on board as fast as possible. The Boatmen, however, were equally positive that no boat could go off without orders, and requested them to attend at the Office for that purpose, in rather positive terms, when the Frenchmen produced long knives deterred the boatmen from attempting to secure them at that time.

About eight o'clock in the morning, fourteen of the party were again discovered by the people of the Boat Department, in a small Punch-house, not far from the Beach, where they were secured and conducted to the

Fort; six more had in the meantime been taken up by a guard from the Fort, and, we understand, two had perished crossing a river on their way from Poonamalie.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1806.

Calcutta, 12th February 1806.

At a meeting of the following Gentlemen, deputed on behalf of the several Insurance Offices in Calcutta, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the most effectual means of preventing the return to India, of British Ships captured, and carried into Mauritius, the facility of effecting a Sale of which is considered to be a great encouragement to the Enemies' Cruizers.

IT IS RESOLVED, that from the date hereof, no Ship which has been captured, and returned to India, (Re-captured Ships excepted) under whatever colours she may come, or hereafter sail under, and not on this day furnished with a British Passport, or other British Sea Document from any of the Presidencies, shall be insured by any of the Insurance Offices in Calcutta; and this Resolution equally applies to the cargo, which may at any time be laden on such Ships as to the Blocks of the Ships themselves.

IT IS ALSO RESOLVED, that no individual Member of any of the Insurance Offices which we represent, shall on any account, underwrite any private Policy on such Captured Ships, or their Cargoes, intended to be excepted against by these Resolutions.

ORDERED, that these Resolutions be published three times in the Calcutta and India Gazettes, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the Insurance Offices at Madras and Bombay, with a recommendation that they shall adopt similar Resolutions.

GEO. TYLER, *for the Calcutta Insurance Office,*
and for the Hindoostan Insurance Society.

ROBERT M'CLINTOCK, *for the Asiatic Insurance Company.*

J. SCOTT, *for the Phoenix Insurance Office.*

L. A. DAVIDSON, *for the India Insurance Company,*

ROBERT LAWSON, *for the Ganges Insurance Office.*

J. M'TAGGART, *for the Calcutta Insurance Company.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1806.

[*Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, 16th February 1806.]

Letters from Alexandria mention, that Lord Nelson lived till the evening, long enough to hear that the French Admiral was taken, and to know the full extent and importance of the glorious victory which he had gained. His last words were, "Thank God, that I have lived to see this day! I now die contented."

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1806.

ALTARS OF ALEXANDER!

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—On the return of our Victorious Army from the banks of the *Hyphasis*, a question naturally arises in the minds of the Literati, to learn, whether, whilst laying near the interesting spot, *British* curiosity was excited to discover the Altars of Alexander, so celebrated in antient history.

To a Briton it is doubly pleasing to reflect, that his countrymen have touched on the conquests of Alexander in so remote a corner of the Globe, whilst the character of the Macedonian conqueror shines with brighter lustre, as we contemplate the vastness of his genius and the extent of his plans, not merely excited by a spirit for Victory, but in completing the execution of well-designed institutions for the benefit of the conquered.

The desire which first gave rise to the erection of these celebrated Altars may perhaps be excusable, if we look to the astonishing actions performed by this monarch in so short a space of time, and within the period of a life limited to 33 years. It appears, *Mr. Editor*, from various accounts received from the army, that they were lately encamped* on the very spot occupied by the Macedonian conqueror on the banks of the *Hyphasis*, where that Prince, after fruitless and unavailing efforts to persuade his troops to advance, was compelled to relinquish his designs, and commanded those Altars to be erected as a perpetual Monument of his victories and labours.

I shall now proceed to detail some passages from *Arrian* and *Quintus Curtius*, illustrative of the subject; and shall conclude with expressing a hope that some of the many of our countrymen, capable of instituting the necessary enquiries on the spot, will, in due time, present their communications to the public notice.

* An ingenious friend, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, with classical enthusiasm and animated piety, thus expresses himself on the interesting theme. "We have this day commemorated the birth-day of our Saviour with the sound of British Cannon on the banks of the *Hyphasis*, and near the spot where Alexander erected his Altars." *Camp Agpore Ghaut, left bank of the Hyphasis, 25th December 1805.*

“ At this time, Alexander having detached Porus with some troops for the protection of certain cities that had submitted to his arms, passed on himself to the river *Hyphasis* with an intent to subdue the Indians who inhabited the country beyond that river.”

“ He had heard that the country beyond the river was flourishing, and the inhabitants rich, warlike, and numerous (the modern Seicks) ; that it contained many large cities, which were governed by Chiefs who were rigid in the administration of justice. That they possessed a larger force and greater number of Elephants, and that the inhabitants had greater bodily strength, and were more warlike than those already conquered.”

“ On hearing these things, the King’s desire of proceeding increased to a prodigious degree, but the spirit of the Macedonians began to flag, when they perceived their Sovereign desirous of encountering new dangers and undergoing fresh fatigues.”

“ Here then Alexander was compelled to stop : by what followed, *viz.*, the mutiny of his troops, he at length finally abandoned the design of advancing ; and, in order to leave a lasting memorial of his visit, he ordered twelve Altars to be erected on the spot where he then was, on the left bank of the *Hyphasis*.”—(*Arrian Lib. 5, de Exped. Alex., page 228, Gronovius.—Altars of Alexander.*

“ Finding at length, that the troops continued to observe an obstinate silence, Alexander called together some of his most intimate friends, and directed them to acquaint the Army of his resolution to return to Greece. This intelligence diffused a universal joy among the Soldiers, who crowded about the Royal tent in great number, and with the loudest acclamations declared, that their King could only be subdued by his own troops, and imploring blessings from heaven on his head.”—*Idem, page 233.*

“ On that very spot, conformably to the number of the Grand Divisions of his Army, he ordered twelve Altars to be erected ; their height to equal the largest Towers, and of more than ordinary breadth. By these means exhibiting at once, a proof of his gratitude to the Gods, who had conducted him victorious to such a distance, and consecrating to posterity a Monument of his own labours.”

“ The Altars being finished, the king ordered sacrifices to be performed, and instituted games of horse, and foot races after the Grecian fashion. He next delivered over the whole of the Country as far as the

banks of the Hyphasis, to the authority of the King Porus, and returned with his army to the River Hydrastis (Rawee)".—*So far Arrian.*

Pliny, in the next place, says, "Erexit illas in adversâ ripâ (left bank) amnis Hyphasis, qui fuit ejus itinerum terminus, *exsuperato* tamen amne."

"These Altars were erected on the opposite bank of the river Hyphasis, after *crossing* the river, which was the boundary of his (Alexander's) journey."

And again, Curtius says, "Biduum, iure datum est; tertio die processit, erigiq̃ *duodecem* aras ex quadrato saxo, monumentum expeditionis suæ. Munimenta quoq̃ castrorum jussit extendi, Cubiliaq̃ amplioris formæ, quam pro corporum habitu, relinqui, ut speciem omnium auget posteritati fallax Miraculum preparans."

"Two days were given to anger, on the third he went forth, and ordered twelve Altars to be built of *four square* stones as a Monument of his Expedition; he likewise ordered the fortifications of the Camp to be extended, and beds to be made and left behind of a larger size than usual, that every thing might appear wonderful, thus preparing a fallacious miracle to posterity."—*Quintus Curtius, Lib. 9, Cap. 3.*

From this passage, it appears, that the Altars were built of four square stones, and consequently of exceeding durability; if so, surely some remains must be found! Stone cannot perish, and the ruins of Palmyra, of Thebes, and of Persepolis, testify, even at the present day, their original magnificence and grandeur. The fortifications of his Camp might indeed have passed away in a lapse of ages; the beds and manglers of huge dimensions might likewise have yielded to the hand of time; but it is scarcely possible to suppose that the twelve Altars, of the height and dimensions mentioned by Arrian and other writers, composed of four square stones, could altogether have disappeared!

It must then naturally be inferred that they actually do exist; and, should these humble hints tend in any shape to the elucidation of this question, and afford scope to the abilities of scientific men, the observations will not have been made in vain by

SIR,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

VIATOR.

6th March 1806.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1806.

PRICE OF STOCKS, 26TH JULY 1805, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock, 181, 180½.
 3 per cent. Red, 57½, 58, 59½.
 3 per cent. Consols, 58½, 59½, 58¾.
 4 per cent. Consols, 77, 76½, 77.
 5 per cent. Navy An., 89¼, 89, 89½.
 Bk. Long Ann., 17, 16½, 17½.
 Imp. 3 per cent. Ann., 58½, 57½, 58½.
 Ditto Annuities for 25 years, 9½, 10.
 India Stock, 181, 180½.
 Omnium, 4, 3½, 4½, pr.
 Consols, for Acc. 58½, 10, 10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1806.

The *Fête* which was given on Friday night to Sir John and Lady Anstruther, by the Gentlemen of the Settlement, was numerous and splendidly attended, and the Ladies were adorned with more than usual taste and brilliancy. We have witnessed more magnificent entertainments, but have seldom, if ever, seen such chastity of design, or elegance of decoration.

The air of satisfaction, which her Ladyship displayed, proved, that this last attention was highly acceptable; and, contentment would have been more visible in all, if the recollection, that the approaching departure of such estimable friends and bright ornaments to society, had not, in some degree, checked the gaiety of the Evening.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1806.

NATIONAL DEBT.

An account showing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of August 1805:—

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	...	...	£55,499,070	0	0
Ditto by £ per cent. per Ann. on Imperial Loan	...	...	41,967,595	0	0
Ditto by Land Tax	...	...	22,094,395	0	0
Ditto by £ per cent. per Ann. on Imperial Loan	...	...	595,767	0	0
TOTAL			120,159,737	0	0
The sum to be expected in the ensuing Quarter is	...	...	1,831,606	6	4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1806.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, 27TH AUGUST 1805.

Orders for the Courts going into mourning on Sunday, the 1st of September next, for His late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, His Majesty's brother, *viz.*—

The Ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape, or love hoods, black silk shoes, black glazed gloves, and black paper fans.

Undress, black or dark grey unwatered tabbies.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weeper, black swords and buckles.

Undress, dark grey frocks.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19, 1806.

We have been requested to publish the following Letter for the satisfaction of the Settlement.

To DR. EDWARD JENNER, *Berkley, Gloucester Shire.*

SIR,—The principal Inhabitants of Calcutta and its Dependencies, having some time ago resolved to present you with a testimonial of their gratitude for the benefit which this Settlement, in common with the rest of Mankind, has derived from your inestimable discovery of a preventive of the Small-Pox, and having appointed us a Committee for carrying their resolution into effect, it is with the highest satisfaction that we now discharge the duty committed to us, by transmitting to you herewith Bills drawn on the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the amount of Three Thousand Pounds Sterling. Duplicates and Triplicates of these Bills, together with the remainder of the Subscription, (about One Thousand Pounds) will be hereafter forwarded to you by the first favourable opportunities.

We have, &c.,

R. P. SMITH,

H. T. COLEBROOKE,

J. FLEMING,

JAMES ALEXANDER.

CALCUTTA,
May 17th, 1806. }

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1806.

SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, BART.

A fine portrait of Sir John Anstruther, Bart., has been placed in the Court House in this Town, agreeably to a resolution and request of the Grand Jury in December last. The likeness of that excellent and upright Magistrate is remarkably striking, and when we say that the picture is one of the best efforts of the pencil of HOME, we render a more copious display of the merits of this noble painting unnecessary. The principal figure is represented in his robes, sitting in his chair as Chief Justice, his right hand resting on a book, to which he seems to have been recently referring. The regalia of office, books, papers, &c., are disposed with much judgment, and though numerous, do not confuse or fatigue the eye. A few Natives are introduced, one of whom is particularly well drawn. He appears fixed in a profound attention, and his countenance is strongly expressive of the admiration with which it is inspired by the wisdom and dignity of the Chief Justice. This magnificent Picture is equally honorable to the Settlement by whom it was decreed, and to the Magistrate to whom it is consecrated :—It is a tribute of GRATITUDE and ESTEEM to PUBLIC VIRTUE and EXALTED TALENTS.—*Posl.*]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18, 1806.

It having been resolved at a Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 21st February 1804, that a Sword be presented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as a testimony of the sense entertained by them of His Public Services, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to carry the Resolutions of that Meeting into effect, ascertained His Excellency's pleasure, upon the occasion of his recent return to the Presidency, as to the time when it would be agreeable, that the Committee should attend Him for that purpose. Accordingly the Committee assembled this day by appointment, and proceeded with other Gentlemen of the Settlement to the House of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Lake. On being introduced to His Lordship, Mr. Speke, the Chairman of the Committee, addressed His Lordship as follows :—

MY LORD,—Marquis Wellesley having communicated to your Excellency a Resolution of the British Inhabitants of this Settlement, to present a Sword to your Excellency, as a Testimony of the sense which they entertained of the Services rendered by you to the East India Company

and to your Country, I have now the high honor to fulfil their Resolutions by presenting this Sword to your Excellency.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to return the following answer :—

I accept, Sir, with sentiments of the most sincere pleasure, the Sword which the British Inhabitants of Calcutta have been pleased to present to me as a Testimony of their approbation of my Services.

So high an honor, from so respectable a body of my Countrymen, has impressed me with the most lively gratitude; and I am proud to reflect, that this valuable mark of favour is intended to distinguish my exertions in the execution of the measures of that exalted Character the Marquis Wellesley, from whose administration our Empire in India has derived such a signal increase of Power, of Prosperity, and of Glory.

I request that you will convey to the British Inhabitants of this Settlement, my warmest assurances of esteem, gratitude and attachment; and that you, Sir, personally will accept my best acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to fulfil their Resolutions.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1806.

SUPREME COURT.

On Thursday last, the second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer was held at the Court House. The charge was delivered by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury :—

Thomas Parr, Esq., Foreman.

Stephen Laprimaudaye,	Henry Russell,
Robert McClintock,	George U. Lawtie,
William Egerton,	Samuel Middleton,
George Tyler,	Robert Downie,
Francis Horsley,	Leith Alex. Davidson,
Thomas Evans,	Thomas Roworth,
John Nathaniel Sealy,	Mathew Lumsden,
William Edward Rees,	John Hunter,
William Morton,	Richard F. Anster,
William Dring,	Encas Mackintosh, and
William Hollings,	William H. Trant, Esqs.

Same day, came on the trial of Alexander Moore, and James Dempsey, soldiers—the former for the murder of Owen M'Tunes, in a duel, with musquets, at Muttra, in June; and the latter, for the murder of Charles Crouly, (by boxing) at Allahabad, in May last. After the evidence was gone through, the Jury retired for a few minutes, in both cases, and brought in their verdict, "*Manslaughter*."

The trial of Lieutenant Charles Ryan, came on the same day for the murder of Lieutenant Corry, in a duel at Cawnpore—verdict, "*Manslaughter*."

On Friday last, James Biron, a master in the Pilot Service, was tried for the wilful murder of a Negro girl, between the age of six and eight years. The whole day was occupied in the examination of witnesses, and closed about six in the evening; when the Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and delivered his charge in a clear, minute, and comprehensive manner, to the Jury, who retired for about twenty minutes, and returned with their verdict of "*Not guilty*."

The trial lasted until eight o'clock, when the Court broke up.

On Monday the trial of James Campbell came on, for the maiming a Native Woman in the dead of the night, at Chunar. After a patient investigation, the Jury found a verdict of "*Guilty*," and the prisoner under the Coventry Act, received sentence of death.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1806.

SUPREME COURT.

The Sessions ended on Wednesday se'ennight, when the Hon'ble the Chief Justice passed sentence on the following persons:—

Alexander Moore, for manslaughter, to be imprisoned one year, pay a fine of twenty rupees to the king, and be further imprisoned until that fine is paid.

James Dempsey, for ditto; to be imprisoned one week, and pay a fine of one rupee.

Lieutenant Charles Ryan, for ditto, to pay a fine of one hundred rupees and imprisoned for six months.

Peter Pereira, Anna DeRozario and Dookin Rosinda, for ditto; Peter Pereira to be burnt in the hand, (which was immediately executed) be imprisoned for one year, and pay a fine of ten rupees;—the two women were discharged upon proclamation.

Connoy Mistry, and Sooloo Mony raur; Connoy to be burnt in the hand, be imprisoned one year, and pay a fine of one rupee; the woman discharged by proclamation.

James Biron was tried on Wednesday, for an assault, on the body of a little Native girl. The Jury, without retiring, brought in their verdict of "*Guilty*" when sentence was pronounced on him.—To pay a fine of two thousand rupees and be imprisoned for two years; at the expiration of which, to give two sureties for five years, for his better conduct; himself in four thousand rupees and the sureties each, two thousand.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1807.

House of Commons, Monday, 9th July.

INDIA BUDGET.

Lord Morpeth moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee, on the East India Annual Accounts.

The *Speaker* having left the Chair, the Noble Lord observed, that the state of India, which he should have the honour of submitting to the Committee, was a subject of the deepest concern to this country. It was one which at all times, and under all circumstances, deserved the serious consideration of that House; but if the affairs of India could be more interesting at one time than at another, it was at the present moment. The financial department of that country had always been an object of peculiar attention, in consequence not only of the importance of the subject matter itself, but also from the variety and intricacy of the statements which accompany it. The Board, of which he had the honor to be a member, had done much towards facilitating the financial business of India. The attention and care which that Board had devoted to the arrangements of this department, would make it unnecessary for him to trouble the House with any preliminary observations. He would be the last man to raise any visionary hopes or to direct the attention of the House to objects which could not be realized, but he had no hesitation

to say, that the resources of India were very great and productive, and might be rendered still greater by a system of economy. He did not mean that kind of economy which levelled without discrimination or which should impair the necessary state and splendour of the Government of that country. It should be economy, combined with public faith, moderation and justice, from which nothing ought to warrant depart re. The Noble Lord then went through the detail of figures, which will be better comprehended from the following

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Result of the year 1803-4 collectively.

					£	£
Revenues	Bengal ...	...	...	...	8,069,993	
"	Madras. .	...	...	...	4,653,401	
"	Bombay	...	...	...	558,650	
				Total	...	13,272,044
Charges	Bengal ...	...	...	...	5,434,291	
"	Madras ...	...	...	...	6,136,815	
"	Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,642,978	
				Total	...	13,214,114
Net Revenue of the three Presidencies ...						58,930
Deducted from supplies to Bencoolen, &c., by No. 18						304,056
Leaves a net charge of						245,126
Add interest, &c., paid on the debts at Bengal	...				957,727	
"	Madras	...			334,179	
"	Bombay	...			242,852*	
				Total interest	...	1,534,758
The Total amounting to						833,264
Is the sum in which the charges and interest exceeded the produce of the territorial revenues from which deduct the amount of the sales of imports by No. 15						£8,044,392
The remainder						
Shows the amount in which in the year 1803-4, the resources from revenue and sales of imports were insufficient to defray the charges and the interest on the debts.						

* This sum includes £140,496 paid the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for interest on the Securities in their hands.

Amount advanced for the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China.						£	£
At Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1,380,588	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	706,771	
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	193,814	
Port Marlborough	...	...	...	...	...	39,014	
Total advances for investment						...	2,320,484
Cargoes consigned to Europe in 1803-4 with charges by							
No. 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674,645
Result of the estimates for the year 1804-5 collectively—							
Revenues, Bengal, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	8,167,792	
Madras, „ 4	...	...	...	...	...	4,659,329	
Bombay, „ 7	...	...	...	...	...	7,31,391	
Total revenues						...	13,558,509
Charges, Bengal, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	5,255,208	
Madras, „ 5	...	...	...	...	...	5,429,022	
Bombay, „ 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,873,903	
Total charges						...	13,250,179
Net revenue of the three Presidencies						...	308,339
Deduct supplies in Bencoolen, &c.						...	2,87,680
Remainder						...	20,659
Deducted from interest on debts by No. 16						...	(a) 1,754,343
The sum then remaining						...	1,734,184
Is the amount in which the charges and interest are estimated to exceed the revenues.							
Deduct amount estimated to be received on the sales of imports							
by No. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	602,993
The remainder						...	1,131,191
Is the amount in which the charges of Government and interest on the debts are estimated to balance the resources expected to be derived from the territorial revenues, and from the the Comports in the year 1804-5.							

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Of the 1 st to April 1803	...	...	...	21,881,571	
Of the 1 st hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund				2,012,348	
of debts on 30th April 1803	...	...	...	...	19,869,223
Amount on 30th April 1804, by No. 16 of present accounts	...			25,336,263	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	...	...	...	2,803,055	
Net amount of debts on 30th April 1804	...	...	...	...	22,536,207
			Increase	...	2,666,984

(a) Includes, £1,66,454; payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.					£	£
Amount in April 1803	...	...	...	...	18,712,938	
Deduct in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund					1,686,917	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on 30th April 1803						17,026,016
Amount on 30th April 1804, by No. 16	...	...	...	...	21,276,466	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	...	...	...	...	2,244,532	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on 30th April 1804						19,031,934
Increase of debt bearing interest						2,005,918
Amount of interest payable on debt owing in April 1803	...	...	...	...	1,574,011	
Deduct interest on securities in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	126,360	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April 1803						1,447,651
Amount payable on debt in April 1804 by No. 16	...	...	...	...	1,754,843	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	...	...	...	...	166,454	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April 1804						1,588,389
Increase of interest payable						1,140,738
ASSETS IN INDIA.						
Consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c., in April 1803	...	...	...	...	11,630,971	
Deduct balance and securities in hands of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	2,012,348	
Net amount of assets on 30th April 1803						12,618,623
Consisting as above on 30th April 1804, by No. 21	...	...	...	...	17,252,399	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	...	...	...	...	28,00,056	
Net amount of assets on 30th April 1804						14,452,343
Increase of assets...						1,833,720
Deduct increase of assets from increase of debts, the state of the Company's affairs in this view is worse in April 1804 than April 1803 in the sum of						
						833,264
HOME ACCOUNTS.						
Aggregate amount of sales in 1804-5	...	...	...	...		£3,044,392
Less than the preceding year	...	...	...	...	180,876	
The sales of the Company's goods were less by	...	...	...	...	609,991	
The sales of private trade goods were more by	...	...	...	...	229,115	
Making the net difference as above					380,876	
The sales of the Company's goods were estimated at		6,868,700
The actual amount was		5,267,578
Being less than estimated						1,601,122

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PART II.—EDITORIAL.

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The receipts of the sales of the Company's goods were	£	
estimated at	6,598,496	
They actually amounted to	5,730,133	
Being less than estimated	868,363	
The charges and profit on private trade were estimated to		
amount to	150,000	
The actual amount was	90,536	
Being less than estimated	59,464	

GENERAL RESULT.

From the disappointments in the produce of the sales, with a large payment in bonds by the purchasers, and from a greater expenditure on account of India and China than firstintended, the deficit would have appeared in the cash balance of this year to a considerable amount; but the sum borrowed from Government, a loan from the Bank, and an issue of Company's Bonds, have so operated, that the balance of cash estimated to remain in favor of the Company on the 1st of March 1805,

to the amount of	157,634
Was found by the actual accounts of the year to be	12,020
Which was less than estimated by the sum of	145,614

ESTIMATE 1805-6.

Sale of the Company's goods estimated to amount to	6,301,414
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GENERAL RESULT.

Notwithstanding the receipts from the sales are estimated much higher than that of the last year, and the expectation is stated of a payment by Government of a million, the various demands upon the Treasury are so great for freight and demurrage, the repayment to Government of £500,000, borrowed in the last year, and on other accounts, that the balance on the 1st of March 1806, is estimated to be against the Company in the sum of

62,836

DEBTS AT HOME.

Of the 1st March 1804	4,788,865
Of the 1st March 1805	6,121,196
Increase	1,233,231

ASSETS AT HOME.

On the 1st March 1804	19,168,736
No. 23, on the 1st March 1805	20,442,659
Increase	1,273,923

Deducting the increase of debt from the increase of assets, the Home concern exhibits in this view an improvement in the year, amounting to

50,39:

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

Balance at China on the 31st of January 1803	£	£
against	260,900	
Balance at China on the 29th of January 1804 in favor	182,190	
Increase at China ...	413,030	
Balance at St. Helena on the 30th of September 1802, in favor	105,194	
Balance at St. Helena on the 30th of September 1803, in favor	105,382	
Increase at St. Helena ...	188	
Total increase at China and St. Helena ...		443,478

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

Increase of debts in India	2,666,984	
Increase of debts at home	1,223,331	
Total increase of Debts	3,890,315	
Increase of assets in India	1,833,720	
Increase of assets at home	1,273,923	
	3,107,643	
Add Net increase of balance at China and St. Helena	443,478	
Total increase of assets		3,551,121
Deducted from the increase of debt will show a deterioration to have taken place on the whole concern in this view during the years 1803-4 abroad, and 1804-5 at home to the amount of ...		3,39,194
Add Amount received in India, and included in the quick stock there, dated 30th April 1804, which formed part of the cargoes afloat outwards in the assets at home	583,299	
Goods in the export ware-houses in India on 30th April 1804 arrived in England, and included in the assets at home	43,691	626,918
The amount of the deterioration will then be		9,66,112

The assets at home exhibit an increase in value during the year in the sum of £442,192 from the insertion of the amount of the claims of the Company on the public, it having been calculated before it was under the consideration of Parliament. As this branch of the concern is under examination upon principles recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons which will lessen its amount, a further considerable adjustment will hereafter be necessary.

ABSTRACT OF ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS
BUDGET 1805.

General View of Estimates 1805-6.

			£	£	£
Revenues of Bengal	...	...	8,763,220		
„ Madras	...	...	4,774,296		
„ Bombay	...	...	742,017		
			<hr/>		
Total revenues	...	...		14,279,533	
Charges of Bengal	...	...	7,415,370		
„ Madras	...	...	5,650,182		
„ Bombay	...	...	1,580,292		
			<hr/>		
Total charges	...	...		14,564,855	
Net charges of the three Presidencies	...	...			366,311
Add supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, &c.	...	...			266,800
					<hr/>
Total surplus charges	..	...			633,111
Add further interest on the debts	...	...		1,523,040	
Interest payable to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, on securities redeemed	...	...		195,788	
				<hr/>	
Total interest	...	...			2,018,828
Total excess of charge, beyond the produce of the revenues estimated for the year 1805-6	...	...			2,651,939
Exclusive of commercial charges not added to the invoices amounting to £198,806.					

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount of the debt, 30th April 1804 by No. 16	...	25,336,263	
Deduct in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	...	2,800,056	
		<hr/>	
Net amount of debts on the 30th April 1804	...		22,538,207
Amount to Bengal, January 1806, and Madras and Bombay, 30th April 1805	...	28,197,490	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	...	3,151,065	
		<hr/>	
Net amount of debts in 1805	...		25,046,434
Increase	...		2,510,227

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount in April 1804 by No. 16	...	21,276,466	
Deduct in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	...	2,244,532	
		<hr/>	
Net amount of debts bearing interest on the 30th April 1804	...		19,031,931
Amount on the 30th April 1805 generally	...	24,221,706	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above	...	2,616,789	
		<hr/>	

	£	£
Net amount of debts bearing interest on the 30th April 1805 ...	...	21,604,967
	Increase	2,573,033
Amount of interest payable on the debt owing on the 30th April 1804, by No. 16 ...	1,754,843	
Deduct interest on securities in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund ...	160,454	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing on 20th April 1804 ...	...	1,583,380
Amount payable on debt in April 1805 ...	2,017,358	
Deduct Sinking Fund as above ...	195,788	
Net amount of interest payable on debt owing 30th April 1805	1,821,570	...
Increase of interest payable ...	...	233,181

The Noble Lord having gone through the statements, then moved the first resolution.

On the question being put Mr. Johnstone said he concurred with the Noble Lord that the affairs of India were a subject of the deepest concern, but he regretted that the Budget which was Brought forward this night had been delayed so long; he also lamented that the House was so very thin on the introduction of such grave and interesting business. The Hon'ble Member then entered into a general review of the political and financial relations of India.

After some further discussion, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. It was ordered that the House should resolve itself into the *said Committee on Tuesday*.

THURSDAY JANUARY 8, 1806.

[From the *Bombay Courier*.]

Thursday last, being Christmas day, it was ushered in at sunrise, by a Royal Salute from the saluting battery; in the evening the Hon'ble the Governor gave an elegant dinner, and a dance, to a very numerous circle of ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement. After dinner the following Toasts were given, accompanied by appropriate tunes from the Band—

The King,
 " The Queen and Royal Family,
 The Navy and Army,
 The East India Company,
 Many returns of the day, and
 A good dance to the ladies.

The sprightly Dance continued until a late hour, when the party retired, highly gratified with their entertainment.

THURSDAY APRIL 23, 1806.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 28th March.]

NEW FRIGATE.

The second frigate for His Majesty's service built at this port, was completed last Tuesday, having been constructed in the upper Dock within a period of ten months. As soon as the ship floated, she was in the usual form named the *Sulsette*, by Captain Christopher Cole, who immediately put her in commission. Three hearty cheers from a large concourse of spectators followed the ceremony, and as the ship moved from the Dock, a Royal Salute, from the battery announced her progress into the harbour. The customary offerings of Shawls to the builders were made by the hand of Captain Cole, who highly complimented Jamssetjee Bomanjee upon the talents he had displayed in the construction of the *Sulsette*; the justice of which compliment was acknowledged by all who had an opportunity of admiring the beauty of the frigate.

The ceremony concluded with the usual distribution of beetle, Sweetmeats, and Rose Water.

The rapid progress which the new dock is making towards a completion, authorizes us to hope, that the skill and experience of Jamssetjee Bomanjee who, for nearly thirty years, has been successfully exerting his talents in marine architecture, will, in a few months more, crown his labors in this line with the production of a British seventy-four, built of the "ever-during" Teak of India.

THURSDAY MAY 7, 1806.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 11th April..]

A singular circumstance occurred at Tannah, a few days since. The Court having proceeded to that place for the purpose of holding a Sessions, some of the servants of the Gentlemen resident there amused themselves with alarming a Parsee, a domestic of a visitor at Tannah, and a man as far as they knew, perfectly innocent of any offence, by telling him that the Court was coming on purpose to try him for some crimes or other, of which he had been guilty. This *joke* had such an effect on the man's mind, that before the Court had been long assembled, it was discovered that he had taken most effectual means to escape from all human jurisdiction, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. It is difficult to say, whether this act proceeded altogether from insanity; or whether it was not the result of an alarmed consciousness of guilt, operating perhaps on a mind, under the influence of insane propensities

THURSDAY MAY 21, 1807.

[From the *Madras Courier*, 6th May 1807.]

On Monday last, the 4th instant, being the Anniversary of the capture of Seringapatam, a Royal Salute was fired at one o'clock from the Fort, and also from H. M.'s Ship *Allion*, Captain Ferrier, lying in the Roads. In the Evening a Superb Dinner was given by the Right Hon'ble the Governor at the Banqueting-room, to which all the Military Officers at the Presidency were invited. The Entertainment was worthy of the occasion, and the party, consisting of more than 200 persons, did not break up till midnight. The following is the order of the Toasts with the appropriate Tunes, which were played in the Gallery of the Building by the Fort Band.

*Toasts.**Tunes.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The King | God Save the King. |
| 2 The Queen and Royal Family | D. of York's March. |
| 3 The H. E. I. Company... .. | Money in both Pockets. |
| 4 General Harris, and the Heroes of Seringapatam | The capture of Seringapatam. |
| 5 General Baird and the storming party | The Grenadier's March. |
| 6 The Governor General | Ye Gentlemen of England. |
| 7 The Navy and Army | Britons Strike Home. |
| 8 The Memory of Lord Nelson | Nelson's Victory. |
| 9 Sir E. Pellew, and the Navy in India | Origin of Gunpowder. |
| 10 Lord Lake, and the homeward bound | To England when with
favouring gales. |
| 11 The Memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie | Death of Abercrombie. |
| 12 Success to our Army by Sea and Land | Hearts of Oak. |
| 13 The Ships, Colonies and Commerce of Great Britain | } The down-fall of Paris. |
| 14 The Mother country | |
| 15 General Wellesley and the battle of Assaye | Rule Britannia. |
| | He comes, the conquering
Hero comes. |
| 16 Prosperity to our Settlement | British Grenadiers. |
| 17 Lord Moira | Ye Sons of England. |
| 18 Lord Minto | Lord Minto's March. |
| 19 Lady Theod. Cradock, | Lady Theodosia's Waltz. |
| 20 Ladies of the Settlement | Off she goes. |
| 21 The Government of Madras | Fencible March. |

THURSDAY JULY 2, 1807.

On Friday last the 26th current,* at half past 3 o'clock P. M. Gora Chund Chundal, was executed pursuant to his sentence in the Jaun Bazar, near the Premises in which he committed the Burglary, for which he suffered. A prodigious concourse of spectators assembled to witness the execution. The unhappy man behaved with becoming resignation.

* Sic in orig.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1807.

[From the *India Gazette*.]

Daily accounts are received from below, bringing the most distressing details of the loss and damage sustained by the shipping at Kedgerree, Saugor, and in the Roads. To the disasters already reported, we have to add the loss of the *Marchioness of Wellesley*, bound to China, with a valuable cargo of cotton, &c. This ship between Kedgerree and Saugor encountered the severe gale which commenced on Saturday sen'night and continued the whole of the next day, and narrowly escaped destruction; her rudder however was lost, which necessarily obliged her to return, and whilst in tow of a pilot schooner, proceeding towards Diamond Harbour, where the damage could have been repaired, she was unfortunately wrecked betwixt Channel Creek and Culpee, and has been abandoned by her crew. Craft and every assistance has been sent down, and hopes are entertained that a great part of her cargo may be saved as well as some of the materials and stores of the ship.

The *Matilda*, bound to Madras, having proceeded so far as Saugor Point, was overtaken by the gale, which is said to have been equal to the tremendous hurricane of 1780, in the West Indies; every anchor having been let go, and the ship still driving into danger, it was determined to cut away the masts, when providentially the gale abated, and they were saved. A considerable quantity of rice and all the spars on deck had in the mean time been thrown overboard.

The ship having girted, her rudder became damaged in consequence, and it was judged prudent to return to Diamond Harbour where she is arrived. To a similar accident, may the ultimate loss of the *Marchioness Wellesley* be ascribed, for that occasioned the loss of her rudder and return, when she was wrecked.

Great apprehensions are entertained of the safety of the *Resource* bound to Madras, that ship having been seen on Sunday sen'night at the height of the gale, in a very perilous situation. She lost all her sails, and was returning, had got a pilot on board, but has not since been heard of. The *Perseverance*, inward bound, from Madras, received a pilot at the same time, and it is said was seen on Monday last, after the gale had abated, but no accounts of her have since been received.

The *Kitty*, Captain Raper, bound to Madras, was seen in the roads under bare poles, during the bad weather; and a brig inward bound, with her main-mast gone; no further accounts of either of these vessels have been received.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1807.

Last week a dreadful accident happened on the river off Chander-nagore. A ferry boat from Hooghly to Calcutta, full of passengers, most of whom were women and children, foundered in the middle of the stream. Several boats were then quietly lying ashore, and the people on board, with all the apathy which distinguishes the Natives, stood looking at the struggles of the unhappy sufferers, without the least thought of going to their assistance. By the efforts of some French gentlemen who happened to pass by, three of the boats were pressed into the service of humanity. They arrived too late, and five persons only, the Mangee, two Dandees, and two men passengers were saved by them. From the report of the survivors, it appears that 46 persons perished on the melancholy occasion.

[From *India Gazette*, 12th September 1807.]

The 11th of September, being the Anniversary of the Battle of Delhi, the Officers of the 2nd Regiment, and the 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, who had the honor of sharing in the glory of that ever-memorable day, celebrated the occasion by a splendid Entertainment in the New Theatre, at Barrackpore,—at which were present, the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, Governor General; General St. Leger and Staff; the whole of the Officers and Ladies at the Station; and a numerous Party of Visitors from the Presidency.

The Theatre was fitted up in a style of superior elegance and taste; the decorations were beautiful and appropriate, and laid out with great judgment, but those which attracted the most deserved attention were two beautiful transparencies by Home—one placed over the grand entrance in the Theatre; the other at the extremity of the stage. The effect was brilliant:—

“Motion and life did every part inspire,

“Bold was the work, and proved the artist's fire.”

To the liberal exertions of this ingenious Artist, the Station at different times has been much indebted.

At 7 o'clock, the Company began to assemble, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, attended by his suite, and General St. Leger and Staff, arrived at the Theatre, and were received at the entrance by the Managers appointed to conduct the entertainment.

About 8 o'clock, the party (upwards of a hundred) sat down to an excellent Dinner; the Wines were various, and of the best quality

and many loyal and appropriate Toasts were drunk, with enthusiastic plaudits:—

<i>Toasts.</i>					<i>Tunes.</i>
The King	...	...	...	...	God save the King.
The Queen and Royal Family	...	...	...	...	Merrily danced the Quaker's Wife.
Lord Lake and the Battle of Delhi,	3	}	}	}	See the conquering Hero comes.
times 3	...				
Lord Minto and the Supreme Government	of India, 3 times 3	}	}	}	The Garb of Old Gaul.
3 times 3					
General St. Leger, and the Army of Bengal,	3	}	}	}	British Grenadiers.
3 times 3	...				
The Hon'ble East India Company,	3	}	}	}	Money in both Pockets.
times 3	...				
By Lord Minto {	The Ladies who have honored us with			}	The Loss of Pattie's Mill.
	their company at dinner				
Colonel Morris and the Officers at Bar-	rackpore, 3 times 3	}	}	}	Grenadier's march.
Lord Wellesley, 3 times 3...	...	...	...	...	St. Patrick's day in the morning.
General Wellesley and the Battle of	Assaye, 3 times 3	}	}	}	Britons strike home.
Assaye, 3 times 3					
The Navy, 3 times 3	...	...	...	...	Rule Britannia.
The Duke of York, and the Army, 3	times 3	}	}	}	Duke of York's March.
times 3					

The Ladies retired at 10 o'clock; His Lordship and General St. Leger about an hour after. The company was in high spirits, and cheerfulness and satisfaction seemed to animate every countenance.

Several excellent Songs were sung, and many Toasts drunk, among which were the following—

To the memory of our Brother Officers, who fell in the late glorious War.—*Encored.*

A speedy and honorable Peace, or a long and glorious War.

The party retired at a late hour, highly pleased with the conviviality of the entertainment, which was conducted throughout with a degree of order and regularity, which reflects the highest credit upon those who were entrusted with its management.

Barrackpore, 12th September 1807.

The following extracts are, in our opinion, worthy of a place in that celebrated Pamphlet, which we presume to be known to most of our readers under the title of "Scottish Presbyterian Eloquence displayed." They exhibit a degree of canting fanaticism well worthy of the followers of Cromwell, and our readers will learn (perhaps, with some astonishment) that they are copied verbatim, not from the records of the early part of the 17th century, but from the 43rd number of a recent publica-

tion, entitled, "Periodical accounts relating to the Missions of the Church of the United Brethren established among the Heathen."

ONE of the brethren from Kangek gave us a very agreeable proof of his sincerity and open-hearted disposition. He called upon us, as he said, to confess to us his abominable intentions and the wicked things he had already done. He then proceeded to relate that, on account of many quarrels which had lately occurred in his family (of which he confessed his own inconsiderate language to have been the cause), he had resolved to forsake them, and escape into the wilderness. With this intention he set off in his kajak, and spent some nights in a lonely place. "But" continued he, "as I was about to proceed to a still greater distance I thought, O how happy are those people whom the Lord himself reproveth and chasteneth, when they are going astray. O that I were one of them! As I was rowing along, *all at once I thought the sea assumed a most dreadful appearance, and that I could not get forward with all my exertions. My kajak seemed fixed to the bottom, though I was in the deepest part of the bay.* I was frightened, turned about, and immediately rowed on shore, where I spent the greatest part of the night in tears. As soon as it was day, I returned with shame and repentance to my family. Now I thank our Saviour most fervently that He delivered me from the ways of destruction. Never more will I follow the impulse of my own heart, but He shall be my only Lord and Master."

The 27th of December was a joyful day to us and our people; for which we hereby cordially thank the dear company of associated ministers in Funen (a province of Denmark), who had sent *a quantity of peas to be distributed among our Greenlanders at Christmas.*

May 27th was the funeral of the assistant Sister Lea, who had been long ailing. Two days before her departure she requested to be visited by one of the Missionaries to whom she expressed her ardent longing, after a speedy release. She then began to speak of her past life, and mentioned every thing she could recollect of her former heathenish course, saying, that there might yet be something left, which she ought to confess and repent of, and which prevented her being taken home to rest with our Saviour. She was exhorted not to be impatient or desponding, our times being in the Lord's hands. She assured us that her only hope and confidence was in her Saviour, and requested that some verses might be sung by those present, which was done. Our late Sister was also employed as a servant in the Church, and very useful both to

her own countrywomen, and the European Sisters, *by her skill in midwifery.*

MEERZA ABOO TALIB KHAN.

The person whose name appears at the head of this article is now no more. He was a native of India, descended of Persian parents, and possessed of considerable talents and a well cultivated mind. The liberality of his ideas led him to despise the narrow prejudices so common among his countrymen, against all intercourse with the inhabitants of Europe, and influenced wholly by a desire to improve or amuse his mind, then suffering under a series of heavy calamities, he determined to study the manners and institutions of the European nations. In the course of five years he visited England, France, Italy, Malta, and Constantinople, whence he returned to India by the way of Bagdad.

Soon after his return he published in the Persian language, an account of his travels, which has lately fallen into our hands.

The novel occurrence of a Mahomedan traveller, resorting to England in pursuit of knowledge, procured for Aboo Talib the most distinguished reception at the British Court, and the marked attention with which he was treated by our beloved Sovereign, became the sure means of his introduction to most of our English Nobility, by whom he was received with a degree of hospitality seldom experienced by any foreigner. To this flattering reception we may probably ascribe the diversion of our traveller's attention from the pursuits of science and literature, to those of mere amusement; a diversion which is not, in our opinion, to be greatly regretted, since it adds considerably to the entertainment furnished by the perusal of his work.

At a future period we may possibly present our readers with a sketch of the life of Aboo Talib. Of his work, which was at first received by his countrymen with great indifference, the reputation has, we think, been gradually advancing as fast as it can be expected in a country where the art of printing (destined to become general in the progress of time) has been hitherto confined among the Natives to a few learned individuals, patronized by the College of Fort William.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1807.

In our Extra *Gazette* of the 3rd instant, we had the honor to announce to our readers the appearance of a Comet, and our determination to submit, to their perusal, such information regarding the place and course of the phenomenon, as we might be able to obtain from men of science. The Comet was undoubtedly seen on the 21st of

September, and, we have reason to believe, at an earlier date, but though seen, it seems to have excited very little of the curiosity of those who beheld it, and was not generally observed before the 2nd of October, when the appearance of the star was so luminous as to attract the almost universal notice of the Settlement. On the 3rd of October the Comet was also visible, and on that day was observed with a view to ascertain with a reflecting sextant its angular distance from two given stars. The dimness of the specular and other causes prevented the success of the observation, and, on the 4th and 5th of October, the Comet was entirely obscured by the clouds. We have reason to believe that the place of the Comet was ascertained by the result of an observation taken on Tuesday night, but of this fact we are not certain, any more than of a vague opinion which has been stated to us, that the Comet is now receding from the Sun.

If any arguments were wanting to convince our Countrymen of the propriety of establishing a public observatory at this place, we think that the appearance of this Comet, and the unprepared state in which our men of science have (necessarily) been found on the occasion, would be sufficient to bring home conviction to the minds of our most sceptical readers. On this subject there are, however, no sceptics, and we are well aware that the want of an observatory must be ascribed, not to any disinclination on the part of the Settlement to furnish the trifling contributions which the support of such an establishment might eventually require, but merely to that simple, though common, cause of impediment to the progress of all improvement, *the disinclination of individuals to propose a measure which it belongs to the public to carry into effect.*

At Bombay, a public observatory has, we believe, been already projected by the Literary Society of that place. At Madras (fortunately for the interests of science) a public observatory already exists; and we shall be sorry to find our own is the only presidency in India, which can be reproached with the absence of an establishment at once so useful and so little expensive, that the charges for erecting it, as well as for furnishing the necessary apparatus, might be more than defrayed by the proceeds of one, or, at the most, of two lotteries.

Since we wrote the preceding paragraphs we have received certain information that the place of the Comet has been ascertained. The velocity and direction are still unknown.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1807.

There is nothing so mortifying to the unhappy culprit as the exposition of real ignorance lurking under the mask of an affected superiority

of knowledge. The observations contained in the letter of our correspondent Gallus, inserted in our columns of this day, will produce a very happy effect, if they shall be able to banish from the conversation of any Englishman, the very foolish habit of interlarding his discourse with French phrases. The copious energy of the English language seldom requires the adoption of such a pitiful expedient, and on those readers of either sex, who are not able to express a given sentiment in their native language, we think we may impose silence without contracting materially the range of the communication of ideas.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1807.

[From the *Madras Courier*, October 14, 1807.]

On Monday last, an Entertainment of the most splendid kind, and which had the further attraction of Novelty to recommend it, was given by Mrs. Casamajor, to Lady Theodosia Cradock. The cards of invitation were for a Ball and Supper, with a notification that Masks would be admitted. It seemed, prior to the Night, to be a very general opinion that in a confined circle, like Madras, no great amusement was likely to result. How agreeably disappointed then must the public have been at the result of the experiment; for we hesitate not to say that Mrs. Casamajor's Masquerade, at Madras, may vie with any similar Entertainment that ever was produced by any private, or even public party, in England. The variety and elegance of the Dresses worn on the occasion, and the number of Characters, most admirably supported, have given such eclat to this kind of Entertainment, that we cannot avoid expressing a hope that a similar Exhibition will be had recourse to, and which will have the effect of dissipating the gloom which usually pervades this Season of the year, and serve in some degree to soften the regret which the departure of the ships for England, with friends or relatives removed from us, never fails to occasion.

• THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1807.

• In one of our late numbers we have stated our confidence that whatever might be Bonaparte's power over the continent of Europe, should he persist in preferring war to a reasonable peace with England, the wants of commerce would, in the greatest heat of hostilities, make him her tributary. The present high price of Indigo confirms our assertion. That article far from rising as it has done, in the market at home, would to a certainty have considerably fallen, if it had not found its way into the very countries occupied by the armies of our most inveterate enemy. France herself is our best customer, since all the French soldiers are clothed in blue, and all the French are soldiers.

Thus the profits of our merchants come from the treasury of Bonaparte himself, or, what is the same thing, from the pockets of his subjects. Though he cannot but have been long ago aware of this, he has taken no means to get rid of what to him must appear a very galling subjection. He might have changed the color of the coats of his soldiers from blue to white. We cannot suppose, for a moment, that he has been deterred from so simple a measure by the sentiments prevailing among the French before his usurpation, namely, by their attachment to the blue color which they considered as national, and by their aversion to the white, which they called the livery of despotism, because that had been the general color of the regimental dress under the reign of the Bourbons. In objects of much greater importance, Bonaparte has abundantly shewn that he cares very little about national partialities and national dislikes, and that he is not in the least afraid of reviving old institutions. He must then have some stronger reason for preserving a military dress which compels him to buy our Indigo. As all the French are not at the same time called into the field, employments must be found for those that remain at home; and imperious state policy makes it an indispensable duty to encourage manufactures. On the dying of cloth for the army depends the livelihood of a great number of men, and Indigo is a necessary article in several other branches of French industry. To whatever cause its uninterrupted introduction into France may be owing, we cannot but be highly gratified by the consideration that, whilst Bonaparte is straining all his nerves and exerting all his arts to destroy the proud independence of England, he is effectually a dependent upon her maritime sovereignty.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1807.

THE EARL OF MOIRA.

The low and despicable arts to which the French Emperor descends in his inveteracy against this country, were never more glaringly exhibited than in the article inserted in the Berlin Telegraph respecting the Earl of Moira.

Howsoever such mean attempts may disgrace the person who indulges his rancorous spirit in them, he knows very little of the good sense of this happy country, if he thinks it possible to sow suspicions against an officer like the Earl of Moira; whose whole life has been a course of active loyal devotion to his Sovereign, and whose ardent personal attachment to the Heir Apparent is known to every Englishman.

There is not a man in the United Kingdom that knows any thing of history, who could not inform the author of this malignant endeavour, that the descent of the Earl of Moira from the Plantagenets is by a younger

branch to which it would be the height of absurdity to ascribe the shadow of a pretension; descent which can only impose (if possible) an additional duty of devotion to that prior branch which (no less by lineal right than by the act of Settlement at the glorious Revolution) now fills the Throne, commanding the unalterable attachment of every Briton, in return for the blessings he enjoys under their just and magnanimous Rule.

BERLIN TELEGRAPH, MAY 24.

The popularity enjoyed by the Earl of Moira in Great Britain is worthy of the most particular notice. It is the natural consequence of the high regard which the Earl has obtained by the wisdom of his speeches in Parliament; by his generosity, and the splendour which surrounds him out of Parliament; by his talents and military acquirements; and lastly, by his illustrious descent. Lord Moira also possesses the merit of being an Irishman, a merit which the inhabitants of that Island do not treat with indifference. The Earl descends, through his mother, a Baroness Hungerford, from H. DeLa Pole, Lord Montague, who was beheaded in 1583, because he had carried on a correspondence with his brother Cardinal DeLaPole. Her mother was Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., condemned to death, for having revolted against his brother. He was a son of Richard, Duke of York, who fell near Wakefield, in 1460, in the wars of the White and Red Rose. His mother Ann, heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was married to Richard, Duke of York, found guilty of a conspiracy, and beheaded in 1415, who was a son of Edmund, Duke of York, fourth son of Edward III. The house of the Earl of Moira contains a collection of portraits of his illustrious and royal ancestors.

The remainder of this article we do not think proper to insert; it contains assertions and insinuations which we should think ourselves culpable, if we were to publish. We are utterly at a loss to conceive what can be the object of this extraordinary production, but we are convinced that the Noble Lord whose title to the Throne of this Realm it endeavours to establish, must feel disgust at the praises which it lavishes upon him, and indignation at the insinuation with which it concludes.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1807.

THE MASQUERADE.

Among the entertainments of the present season, the masqued ball given at Moore's Rooms on Friday last, by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone,

Mr. Parry, Mr. Strachey, and Mr. Thackeray, has been distinguished by circumstances of peculiar splendour, animation, gaiety and appropriate humor. The cards of invitation, issued on this occasion, amounted to the number of three hundred; and the period of time occupied in preparing for the festivities of the evening, necessarily excited, in a very high degree, the public expectation of the entertainment to be furnished by the variety and grotesque assemblage of character, which constitute the jest of such entertainments.

On no former occasion have these expectations been excited or gratified with more ample success. The rooms overspread with green and flowery foliage presented to the eye of the spectator a scene of rural beauty, enriched with a profusion of lights which seemed, as it were, to heighten the charms of nature by superadding the embellishments of fairy land. The passage to the ball-room was occupied by the band of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, whose excellent performance is too well known to the public to require the aid of our panygeric. The orchestra was filled, as usual, with a band of violins, violoncellos, and all the corresponding apparatus of instrumental harmony.

We entered the room a little before 10 o'clock, at which time the Company had begun to assemble. In the short space of twenty minutes the rooms were nearly full; and the characters, acquiring confidence from the well-earned approbation which marked their earlier efforts, now exhibited specimens of humour, which (unless like Argus, we had possessed the advantage of a hundred eyes) it is wholly impossible that we should be qualified to detail. Among the marks which attracted our attention, the following are a few of the most remarkable.

A lady in the costume of the 17th century, with a crimson dress, fine stomachal ornaments, jewels of various kinds, an appropriate head dress. *A beau* of the same date. When the country dances began, this venerable couple tripped it together "on light fantastic toe."

A devil, giving the company a very accurate and horrible idea of the present costume of the infernal regions. *Another devil* duly decorated with horns, wings, tail, and a flaming pitchfork.

A fruit woman, fresh and blooming, just arrived from Covent Garden.

A showman with his box and trumps.

A Sicilian Officer with three orders on his breast.

A footman most assiduously attentive to his mistress.

A quack doctor anxious to dispose of his medicines which had the singular property of curing the diseases of the mind. This doctor's harangues were chiefly directed to the female part of his audience, whom he professed to cure of their propensity to scandal. Whether it were owing to the absence of that mental complaint, or to a certain modest diffidence which renders the patient in this case unwilling to admit the existence of the disease, we cannot say; but we did not observe that the Doctor had any reason to boast of the number of his patients of either sex. We have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the Doctor's bill, which is subjoined to this account, for the benefit of those who may have occasion, hereafter, to try the efficacy of his admirable specifics.

An Eerannee in his Court Dress. *An Ambassador* from the Emperor of Morocco, in quest of a Queen. A capital mask at least 10 feet high, attended by his Armour-bearer, a dwarf measuring about five feet. *Rhudamanthus* attended by his faithful Cerberus, a most amiable three-headed cur. *A wandering fiskeer* holding in leading strings a Kamskatean Monster who danced and growled with great effect. *A nurse*, with a babe in leading strings, measuring about 6 feet high. This amiable infant managed its rattle with great address, and was, in its turn, very assiduously attended by the careful nurse. *A Ghost* about twelve feet high, attended by a young Ghost of smaller dimensions. The elder Ghost was encountered by a jack-tar, who mistook his night cap for a mainsail, of which Jack instantly proceeded to take in a reef. The Ghost expecting, as usual, to be assailed by the Parson, was unprepared to resist the force of Jack's conjuration; and very prudently fled for refuge to the usual sanctuary, the Red Sea.

A Turk most elegantly dressed, and attended by two of his wives in the richest apparel. *An English Lord*, attired in a full Court dress ornamented with a variety of orders. We had occasion to make an application for his Lordship's interest, and hope we may depend on the performance of the flattering promises which were profusely dealt out to us on that occasion. A Moolvie delivering his Futwas in the Persian Language with great fluency.

A Taylor sitting cross-legged on his shop-board, and according to all appearance, an excellent workman.

A Barber who was very much disposed to shave the Taylor. A most active tradesman, though we cannot, in conscience, recommend him to our readers as a very safe and careful operator.

It would be tedious to specify each of the individuals composing the assemblage of this motley community, and the more so as the public are already in possession of another account. We proceed, therefore, to exhibit an instance of our gratitude to the Jewish Doctor, by giving to his bill that publicity which the merit of his Medicines so eminently demands.

MASQUERADE SONG.

Rich, poor, young and old !
 Here make gain of your gold ;
 Mark these treasures in view
 Not less precious than new ;
 Let purge, pction or pill,
 Or cure bodies or kill ;
 To others I yield the mere dross of
 the art ;
 My medicines are aim'd at the Mind
 and the heart.
 Great Shakespear hath cried,
 (And the thought hath spread wide)
 That the ills of the soul,
 Mock Physicians controul.
 But deem me not quack,
 'Cause my wealth's on my back
 Here Experience in me dares the
 axiom deny,
 And to prove I'm no cheat—you have
 only to buy.
 Phillip's hot-headed son,
 Came, saw, fought, and won,
 And made Kings yok'd from far,
 Drag the Demi-God's car,
 Yet one foe in his breast,
 Ne'er his power confest :
 Ah ! ne'er had his fame felt from
 passion such shocks,
 Had he known of the lenitives borne
 in my box.

Egypt's Queen saw her sway
 The world's master obey,
 And in beauty's soft bow'r
 Resign glory and pow'r.
 But my rule is more high
 Who love's self can defy.
 The blind Boy finds my tincture too
 potent a foe,
 And breaks humbled and hopeless his
 shaft & his bow.
 One Sage* could bewitch
 A brass head into speech,
 And admiring tradition
 Has dubb'd him Magician :
 But may I not claim
 With more title the name,
 Who can bid living hearts take their
 tones from my skill ?
 And lower or heighten their language
 at will ?
 A long bow sage Canute
 Thought his courtiers did shoot
 When they swore that the Sea
 Would obey his decree :
 Pow'r I offer to you
 As strange but more true ;
 The one's daily verified, t' other a tale is,
 Come, buy then my fam'd Medicina
 Moralis.

SUPREME COURT.

At an adjourned Sessions held on Monday last, Mr. John Grant, a Cadet on the Bengal Establishment, and attached to the Institution at Baraset, was tried on an Indictment, for wilfully and maliciously setting

* Cornelius Agrippa.

on fire and burning a hut at Baraset, the property of Keenoo Bearer, on the 24th day of October last. Mr. Grant was arraigned at the Bar, and pleaded "not guilty."

Sir John Royds, previously to summing up the evidence, explained to the Jury the circumstances necessary in the eye of the law, to constitute the crime of Arson which is a capital felony, without benefit of clergy, and defined to be the wilfully and maliciously setting on fire and burning any dwelling-house, offices, or out-house. It was a circumstance essentially necessary to constitute this crime, that the burning should have been wilfully and maliciously done; insomuch, that if a person though engaged in the commission of an unlawful act, such as that of smuggling, for instance, should, while so engaged, accidentally or through negligence, set a house or other premises on fire, it would only amount to a trespass. With respect to the value of the property it was not essential. The straw or matted hovel was as much the Castle of its tenant, as the walled edifice of the more opulent. Sir John having offered some further remarks, proceeded to sum up the evidence, and having gone through the whole, the Jury retired, out of Court. After deliberating for ten or fifteen minutes, they returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

The Prisoner was then remanded, and ordered to be brought up on the 8th of January next, till which day the Sessions stand adjourned. On that day the grounds of a motion, for arrest of judgement, by Mr. Fergusson on certain legal points, will be argued in Court.

Four gentlemen, Cadets on the Establishment, were tried on an indictment for an assault on William Turner, Garrison Serjeant of Fort William. The evidence being gone through, Sir William Burroughs stated to the Jury that it was unnecessary to re-capitulate the evidence, as the gentlemen, who were prisoners at the Bar, had, since the commencement of the trial, withdrawn their plea of not guilty, and had thrown themselves on the lenity of the Court. The prisoners were ordered to be committed, and will receive the sentence of the Court on the 8th of next month.

John Fraser, convicted of Forgery, received Sentence last week, before the adjournment of the Sessions. He was sentenced to stand in the Pillory, and to be kept at labour, in the House of Correction, for the term of two years.

Anthony, convicted of an assault on Mrs. Doughty, with an intent to commit a rape, was sentenced at the same time to be imprisoned twelve months, and to be fined one rupee.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1807.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

The state of the surf at Madras on Wednesday morning, the 9th December, gave early indication of an approaching storm—during the day the clouds began to gather to the Northward, extremely thick and black, and towards the evening a few showers of rain fell—during the night and the whole of Thursday the rain encreased, and the wind, which was northerly, freshened. About eleven o'clock at night, it blew a complete gale of wind, gradually encreasing to the North-West until one o'clock, when one of the most tremendous gales ever remembered at Madras set in, and blew with encreasing violence until about five o'clock on Friday morning, carrying before it huts, trees, and nearly every thing that opposed its current, the windows and doors of the most substantial built houses were thrown with violence into the premises, or in an opposite direction.

The Canal about this hour forced its banks; the sea had previously risen far beyond the usual limits, luckily however it was not the spring tides. The surf beat with amazing violence over the ramparts of the Fort, sentry boxes were thrown in all directions, and the boats from the Canal reached to the edge of the Mount Road, several are now lying near the Burying Ground, and one at the foot of the Government Bridge.

About five, the gale abated and the wind shifted to the Southward, encreasing gradually until about half past six, when one of the most tremendous hurricanes, since the year 1762 at Pondicherry, commenced; those trees and native houses which had been sheltered or withstood the North-West gale, now in their turn gave way, and the eye was wearied in beholding the awful grandeur of the desolating scene which everywhere surrounded, scarcely the vestige of a tree or shrub was standing, but lay promiscuously mingled on the Earth. The wind blowing with that dreadful force, which gave the mind the idea of thunder, the rain descending in torrents, and every person momentarily expecting the house which sheltered him giving way to the elements; about ten on Friday morning the wind began to decrease, and during the last night there was much thunder and lightning accompanied with heavy rain; and this morning the wind appears steady in the South-East.

It would be impossible at this time to enter into any thing like a detail of the mischief that has taken place. Most of the houses of the European inhabitants are partially injured; not a tree, we believe, in the neighbourhood of Madras, has escaped; mostly torn up by the roots, or split in the middle as from lightning. Carts are lying upset in every direction, and the cattle and in some instances their drivers, are dead near the

spot. A brig and a pariah vessel lying in the roads were driven on shore and stranded; many villages and the banks of tanks and rivers are completely swept away, and it is feared most, of their inhabitants are lost. The houses in the Black Town, St. Thomê, and the neighbouring villages, are completely or partially unroofed, the mud houses of the natives are level with the ground.

There was not any thunder or lightning during the storm.

At the Mount, the flag staff is blown down, and most of the houses have been stript of their tiles, and otherwise damaged. Many thousand lives have been lost in this dreadful hurricane, but we have not heard of any European having suffered, except the crew of the brig stranded.—
[*Mudras Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1808.

The plan of an erection of a Light House on Saugor Island, having been approved by the Court of Directors, an Artist for the superintendence of the work was sent from England, and arrived in Calcutta by the late ships. The building is to be immediately commenced. Colonel Kyd left town on Friday last for Saugor, in order to determine the most proper situation for the site of the building.

The Lamps, Reflectors, and other parts of the apparatus have been received from England. It is intended, from the proposed elevation, that the light shall be visible at the distance of eight or ten leagues.

From the additional safety, that this Light House is calculated to extend to the navigation of the lower part of the River Hooghly, it must be considered as one of the most useful establishments that could be projected.

In the course of Monday night, eighteen of the French Prisoners of War, confined in Fort William, contrived to effect their escape, by cutting a hole through the wall of the building, in which they were confined. They are supposed to have gone down the river towards Kedgerce, in the hope of seizing a Pilot Schooner, or some other small vessel, in which they may endeavour to get to sea. There is, however, much probability that their design will be frustrated, from the promptitude and alacrity with which they have been pursued.

The opening through which the French Prisoners escaped was so small, that they must have forced their way through it with the utmost

difficulty. The sentinels were at their post, but from the darkness of the night and the silence with which the escape was effected, no alarm or suspicion occurred till the following morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1808.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. John Grant, found guilty on the 14th ultimo, on an Indictment for Arson, was brought up to Court, conformably to the order for adjournment of the Sessions, on Friday last the 8th current, when the motion of Mr. Fergusson, Counsel for the Prisoner, in arrest of judgment, was argued before a full Bench.

Sir Henry Russell in passing judgment, addressed the Prisoner to the following effect :—

*“ John Grant—*Since I have sat in this place, I have never performed so painful a duty as that which I am now called upon to discharge ; to pass the heaviest sentence of the law on a person of your age and condition in society. But a Jury of your Country have pronounced you guilty of a capital offence. By their verdict, which the evidence called upon them to give, the Judgment of the Law must follow. We do not sit here to make laws, but to administer them ; and we must perform our duty, however painful it may be.

“ You have been convicted on the clearest evidence, of one of the most malicious crimes, which one human being can commit against another. You wilfully and deliberately set on fire the house of an un-offending and defenceless Native. But it has been said that that House was only a hut of little value, and which might easily be re-placed. True ; but that hut was the only dwelling of this poor man. It was his asylum against the buffetings of the World ; his place of rest after his daily labour ; and mean and humble as it was, ought to have been his Castle of defence against your violence and outrage. The hut of the poor man is equally entitled to the protection of the law, as the mansion of the rich, and stands much more in need of it. It is easy of access, defenceless, and constructed of such weak and combustible materials, that it is easily destroyed ; whereas the dwelling of the rich is defended by guards without, and secured by bolts within. You would have found it difficult to have got access to such a house for your wicked purpose, and had you gained access, would have found it very difficult to set it on fire.

“ I lament that this crime was committed by an European, who was sent to this Country to protect the Natives from violence and oppression,

instead of exercising it against them. The Natives are entitled to have their characters, property, and lives protected; and as long as they enjoy that protection from us, they give their affection and allegiance in return; but should the day ever arrive, which God forbid, that they should be denied that protection, then, I fear that as we should no longer deserve, so, we should no longer enjoy, their allegiance and attachment, which I verily believe we do now most fully possess. It is an aggravation of your offence, too, that you committed it whilst you was* a member of an Institution which cannot be carried on, unless good order and discipline be preserved. You was* placed there to learn the duties of a Soldier, and of the military profession, which I suppose, like other professions, must require some time and study to acquire. You were there too, to be taught, among other useful parts of education, the languages of those men whom when you came to be an Officer, you would have been appointed to command, and which, from events that we have lately seen passing in the world, is a qualification both important and necessary.

“Yet after all this, your case is not without circumstances of great commiseration, and therefore, the Judges have anxiously considered whether they could find any grounds on which they might conscientiously use in your favour, the power which the law has given them of commuting the punishment of Death for that of Transportation, and they hope that they have found such grounds. The crime was committed early in the evening, when every body was stirring, so that the fire might probably be soon extinguished; and indeed it was so. No life was exposed to danger, and the hut itself was not so close adjoining to any other, as to endanger their being set on fire. And above all, the Court consider that this is the first case of Arson that has occurred since its establishment; and although ignorance of the law is no excuse, yet as it is neither so generally nor so publickly known as it ought to be, that the setting a hut on fire is capitally penal; and as what has passed on this occasion is sufficient to notify even though you should not suffer death, the Court on these considerations, is disposed, and I believe they will in this case, mitigate your punishment. But should any similar case occur, no such considerations will apply, and the judgment of the Law must fall on the offender, with its utmost severity.

“But still, should your life be spared, you must pass some years of it in exile: in that exile, I hope you will conduct yourself better than you have done here. You may then hope to obtain from the King, the Fountain

* Sic in orig.

of Mercy, a further remission of your sentence. May you so behave as to deserve it. In the meantime, the Sentence of the Law must be passed upon you; and that is—That you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of Execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck, till you are Dead.”*

Sir Henry Russell delivered his address, of which we have attempted only a feint outline, with great feeling, solemnity, and effect. The Prisoner was agitated and deeply affected; and every individual of the numerous assemblage with which the Court was crowded, seemed to sympathize in his distress.

The Prisoner was dressed in a suit of mourning.

Four Cadets on the Bengal Establishment, tried and found guilty on the 14th ultimo, on an indictment for an assault on Serjeant Turner, in Fort William, were brought to the Bar to receive Sentence.

An Affidavit, accompanied with the copy of a letter, addressed to the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General, expressive of the contrition of the Defendants, was read in mitigation of punishment. The Chief Justice delivered an admonitory address to the Defendants, in which he particularly adverted to the irregularity of their conduct since their commitment. Three of the defendants were sentenced each to pay a fine of one rupee, and to be imprisoned six months; the fourth was sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee, and to be imprisoned for eight months.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1808.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, December 30, 1807.]

Friday next, being New Year's day, has been fixed upon for the auspicious ceremony of driving the Silver Nail into the union of the stem with the keel of the *Minden* of seventy-four guns.—Which will be the first British ship of the line constructed for the Navy in the foreign possessions of Great Britain.

The beautiful dock in which this ship is building is an ornament to our port, an honor to the public spirit of the Government which authorized its construction, and a credit to the professional talents of the officer under whose immediate direction it has been so admirably executed.

We trust that it will, in the course of a few years, incorporate such a reinforcement of teak with the wooden walls of old England as may allow the British oak to be spared for mature growth, and reserved for a season of necessity.

* This sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.—Ed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1808.

The celebrated Dr. Brown, well known as the inventor of the Brunonian system, was employed for some time in the capacity of tutor to the children of a Scotch Laird. He did not long remain in the family, into which he was received on a footing of inferiority not at all consistent with the independence of his spirit. The circumstance that led to separation from them is related as follows in the life of the Doctor given to the world by the pen of his son :

“ When the family were by themselves, he was always invited to remain after dinner, and take one or two glasses of wine ; but this act of common civility was never shown him when company happened to be present. He had a very high and independent spirit ; and such indelicacy of conduct very naturally hurt his feelings and alarmed his pride : he was resolved, however, not to retire from the family on a pretence seemingly so frivolous. At that time he was not aware that, far otherwise than happens in our more liberal sister country, the families of condition on the Caledonian side of the Tweed, consider even those very persons, to whose superior learning, talents, and probity, they intrust the cultivation of the mind and care of the morals of their children, as very little better than a superior kind of servants. This is not one of the least contemptible relics of feudal barbarity to be detected in the country. Accordingly, no person who has the spirit of a man, can long endure the office of tutor, or, as it has been absurdly named, *Governor*, in a Scotch family. A number of neighbouring *lairds* had been invited to dine with the family on a particular occasion. John Brown, as usual, was present at table, but was allowed to retire to his own apartment immediately after dinner, without an invitation to remain. When they had all drank so copiously as to be prepared for philosophical discussion, a query was started by some one, to exercise their powers of disputation, concerning nothing less than “ the decrees of Providence.” After a great deal of noisy and unprofitable altercation on both sides, it was at length resolved upon that the disputed point should be referred to John Brown, whom the landlord of the house had not considered as a sufficiently respectable person to continue for the evening among his ignorant guests. A verbal message was accordingly sent to him from the head of the family, stating the matter, and desiring his opinion. His temper being then extremely irritable, in consequence of the contumacious treatment he had experienced that evening, instead of replying directly to the point he returned for answer, “ That the decrees of Providence were very unjust, which so often made blockheads *lairds*.”

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1808.

In consequence of Intelligence received by Government of a rupture between Great Britain and Denmark, a Detachment of Troops from the Garrison of Fort William, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, took possession of the Danish Settlement of Serampore, at Six o'Clock in the Morning of the 28th ultimo.

The Danish Ships in the River Hooghly were, on the same day, taken possession of by the Hon'ble Captain Elliot, of His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, by Captain Montague, of His Majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, and by Captain DeCourcey, of His Majesty's ship *Dasher*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1808.

The amusements of the Theatre, commenced at Barrackpore have been rapidly diffused over many stations. We have received a communication from a correspondent at Chandernaghur, giving an account of a French Play performed on the 15th instant, by the prisoners of war at that place and of others now in a state of preparation there. The scenery and decorations of the Theatre have been prepared in a style of great elegance, and the abilities of many of the actors are said to be little inferior to that of the best performers in Europe. The *Menechme*, an excellent comedy of Regnard, was selected for the first display of their talents, and followed by the *Cheats of Scapin*, a farce, which though inferior to the best works of Moliere, is yet pregnant with incidents of the most ludicrous character. Between the play and the farce, a dance called the *Gavotte*, was executed with much grace and spirit by a boy of twelve years of age; an excellent prologue written for the occasion contributed also to the pleasures of the evening. The company assembled, amounted to the number of three hundred persons, among whom were the Superintendant, and some Gentlemen of rank and fashion from Calcutta. The convenience of this numerous party was amply provided for by the polite attention of the Managers, whose conduct, on the occasion, merits the grateful acknowledgments of the company assembled. We deem it unnecessary to insert the detailed analysis given by our correspondent of the fable of the play, but we are happy in embracing this opportunity of intimating to the lovers of the Drama, this new extension of the Histrionic field.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1808.

Two Gentlemen, now on their way to the Presidency, have lately pursued with considerable success the sports of the field. Besides a

great quantity of other game, they have killed six Rhinoceroses in the Rajemahl Hills; and a seventh young one being taken prisoner and rendered perfectly tame in the space of two days, may be shortly expected in Calcutta, where he will furnish a spectacle well worthy of attracting the attention of those who have never had an opportunity of seeing that very singular and well protected animal; armed as he is with a coat of mail, impenetrable to the assaults of enemies less skilful in the arts of destruction than the human species.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1808.

In the course of last week intelligence was received in town of the arrival at Bombay of a small vessel from the Persian Gulph. This vessel left Bussorah on the 5th of April, and touched at Bushire on her passage to India. The letters from Bushire extend, we believe, to the 17th of April.

No authenticated intelligence of any kind has been received from Europe by this conveyance. Reports from Constantinople state that Bonaparte had assembled a large army at Ragusa, with the probable view of carrying into effect his plans for the spoliation of the Turkish Empire. Notwithstanding the reputed apathy of the Turks, it is not credible that they will submit, without a struggle, to become the vassals of a Christian power; and as the hostile designs of the French ruler have been generally known since the conclusion of the treaty of Tilsit, it is a matter of some astonishment that we have yet heard of no preparations for the defence of the Empire. That no arrangement of defensive alliance has yet taken place between Turkey and England seems to evince, on the part of the former, a degree of blind improvidence not perfectly accounted for, even by the usual imbecility of the Turkish Government. Should that imbecility be the cause of their ruin, it is yet probable that Bonaparte will find, in Turkey, a more troublesome acquisition than any that has hitherto fallen into his hands. We have heard much of the religious animosity against the English, manifested by the Spaniards in South America. There is no animosity, no rancour in the world, half so powerful and virulent as that which animates the breast of a pious Moosulman against those who profess a difference of religious faith; and however Bonaparte and his Generals may assume the Turban when it suits their purpose, the mockery of the professions will be easily seen, and will generate the contempt of their new subjects, without in the least diminishing their antipathy. It is impossible, perhaps, for any Christian power to retain undisturbed the possession of Turkey, while the religion of Moobummud shall be general there.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1808.

Death of Lord Lake.

[London, February 19, 1808.]

It is with extreme concern we have to announce to the public the death of this gallant and illustrious Commander, who died last night at half past six o'clock, at his residence in Lower Brook Street. His Lordship, as we formerly stated, was taken ill on Thursday last when the Trial of General Whitelocke was postponed till Monday (this day) in consequence of his indisposition.

After having eminently distinguished himself in his country's cause on the continent in Ireland, and, lastly, in the East Indies, where he added greatly to the glory and honor of the British name, Gerard Lake was created a Viscount, and raised to the Peerage of this Realm on the 31st of October 1807, as a reward to which his merit justly entitled him. He was Governor of Plymouth, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 80th Regiment; Gentleman Attendant of the Prince of Wales, and one of his Royal Highness's Council of State for Cornwall. He was much attached to and much esteemed by that illustrious Personage. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, (now Viscount Lake,) who was present at the dissolution of his father. His Lordship was, we believe, about seventy years of age, but his constitution was much impaired by the climate of India.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1808.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a very daring robbery was committed, in the village of Howrah, opposite to Calcutta, upon the dookan of a petty Shroff, situated in the public street, and surrounded on every side with the dwellings of Europeans. It appears that the dookan was regularly attacked by a strong gang of decoits, whom the reports of witnesses have magnified to the number of an hundred men, armed with matchlocks, spears, and tulwars. Small parties were, posted in all the avenues, to guard against interruption, while the main body proceeded to force their way into the dookan. A poor man belonging to the neighbourhood, who, upon hearing the noise, came out of his hut, and challenged the first party of decoits, was immediately struck with a spear in the belly, and died on the following morning of the wound. After breaking into the dookan, the decoits secured and bound the people within, and then proceeded to carry off their booty, which they effected in safety, to the amount, it is said, of near a thousand rupees, in cash

and valuables. During the whole transaction, not a single chowkeedar made his appearance.

For these last two years, the enterprizes of the decoits, on the opposite side of the River, have progressively become more frequent and daring. A month has seldom passed during that period, without the occurrence of some robbery more or less considerable. But we seldom recollect to have heard of an outrage so open and fearless as the present, perpetrated so nearly in the vicinity of this metropolis.

All communication with the neighbourhood was so completely cut off by parties posted by the Decoits, to some distance around, that it was found impossible to give the alarm at the yard of Messrs. Smith and Terry, where the crew of a sloop of war are lodged, and who, had they heard of the attack, would not only have saved the property, but in all probability would have made prize of the enemy.

An European Gentleman, who inhabits a house nearly opposite to the Shroff's Dookan, witnessed the Robbery, without being able to interfere. He had a Musquet, but being without Ammunition, he could render no assistance.

The young Man, who was unfortunately killed by these Decoits, was a fine Hindoo Youth, of about 18 years of age.—[*Mirror*.]

To the preceding account we subjoin the following particulars on the authority of a Correspondent :—

“ The Decoits made their attack with lighted mosauls and torches, clashing their arms, shouting, and firing off their matchlocks from time to time. They threw brick bats at Mr. Cooper's windows (the European Gentleman alluded to in the *Mirror*), and made cuts at his gate with their tulwars; calling out, in a voice of defiance, to the Europeans in the neighbourhood, to come out and fight with them. They remained on the spot for nearly an hour; yet, neither during that time, nor during the subsequent part of the night, was the Bazar visited by the usual patrol; nor was any information conveyed to the Tannah at Sulkea, until next morning, when the man who had been robbed, went to make his complaint. The murder is said to have been committed by one of the centinels, who was posted in a narrow passage of the bazar. The poor fellow came out of his hut half asleep, to enquire the occasion of the noise, when he instantly received his wound. Cloths to the value of 800 Rupees and about 400 Rupees in money and bullion, are said to have been taken away. The people in the house were severely beaten by the thieves.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1808.

At Chandernagore last week, a Native of the writers' cast died at the advanced age of 100 years. His wife aged 90, evinced the unshaken constancy of her conjugal attachment by following her husband to the funeral pile, and by submitting to be burned alive with the corpse. The sacrifice she made was very small. But how abominable is the custom, the tyranny of which compelled her to anticipate, by horrid torments a dissolution which the common course of nature would so soon have produced !

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1808.

[From the *Mirror*.]

SESSIONS.

On Saturday last, the Half-Yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, were held at the New Court House, before the Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Court being opened with the usual formalities, the undermentioned gentlemen were sworn in of the Grand Jury, as under ; viz. :—

ALEXANDER COLVIN, Esq., *Foreman*.

John Williamson Fulton,
Alexander Wilson,
Mathew Lumsden,
William Lloyd Gibbon,
Ebenezer Jessop,
John Corsar,
John Mackenzie,
Archibald Kelso,
J. J. Brownlow Proby,
John Nathaniel Sealy,
J. Mackenzie,
William Hollings,

John Hunter,
Robert M'Clintock,
William Brodie,
Thomas Hickey,
R. Cunningham,
F. Laurence,
T. J. Chicheley Plowden,
Thomas Yates,
John Walter Sherer,
Frederick Vansittart,
D. Campbell, Esquires.

The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury being sworn and called over, they received from Sir William Burroughs, an able and eloquent Charge, of which the following is nearly a correct report :—

" Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

" Among the offences likely to come before you at the present Sessions, there are very few upon which you can require the assistance of any particular observations from the Court. From the informations returned by the Magistrates, the cases in general appear to be such as many of you have been frequently called upon, in the capacity of Grand Jurors, to consider, and such as you can have no hesitation in saying ought to be brought to trial.

“You will be sorry to hear that three different Murders are mentioned in the Calendar; and that for a fourth you will have an Indictment laid before you in consequence of a Duel between two Military Officers, one of whom, unhappily fell by a pistol shot, which proved fatal at the place of meeting. The witnesses swear to facts, from which it must be inferred that the Duel was premeditated. And if it was, I need scarcely tell you that the offence of the survivor, however great his provocation may have been, clearly amounts to Murder.

“The practice of Duelling, which has long been a reproach to the superior orders of society, in almost every part of Europe, is, I am happy to believe, wearing gradually away. The professed Duellist in this country, I hope, is utterly unknown, and has long been consigned in every other, to all the infamy, which so brutal a character deserves. Duels, instead of being now considered as any test of that true and genuine courage, which is one of the most noble qualities of the mind, are often sought, we know, by the cowardly, as well as by the brave, and in almost every instance are justly ascribed to the unmanly fear of being thought afraid. Many naval and military characters of distinction, who have often risked their lives against the enemies of their country, have latterly rendered essential service to society, by bringing their challengers to justice, instead of agreeing to meet them in the field. And most men, it is to be hoped, will be at last convinced, that some better mode of redress, both for injuries and insults, may be found, than that which so absurdly, as well as criminally, is to depend on superior dexterity in using a pistol or a sword, with which, in general, we find the least respectable are most expert. Much already has been done by the general sense of society, and particularly of the first and best educated orders among whom we scarcely ever heard of Duels. Their own attention to good manners, and the certainty with which every one who violates good manners always finds himself excluded by them, are the principal means employed; and if those means were more generally adopted, and duels were as much discountenanced by others as they are by the highest and most respectable ranks of life, there soon would be an end to this disgraceful practice, and to all necessity for the expedients that many men have suggested for the purpose of preventing it.

“Still, however, it prevails. And destructive as it is, Juries too often, I fear, are induced to make more allowance than they ought for its influence upon persons in the rank of Gentlemen; few of whom, unhappily, have yet fortitude enough to disregard those false and sanguinary

laws of honor, as they are called, that so frequently lead them deliberately to violate the laws of their country and the laws of God. By military men, in particular, this allowance, it seems, is most expected; and if it could be extended to any description of persons, they, it has been said, would have the most reasonable claim. Their courage, they tell us, like the honor of a woman, cannot even be suspected, without deep injury both to their interests and feelings; and rather than submit to have it for one moment doubted, certain it is that they often have reluctantly been driven to assail the lives of others and expose their own, even when the offence was in its nature trivial, and all resentment was at an end.

“But if it were necessary, Gentlemen, to make any answer to such a claim, to a claim which produces such deplorable effects, and which no man can admit without justifying this destructive practice and the murders that arise from it, it would be quite sufficient to remind you that the most Military Governments of Europe have long been the most rigorous in the punishment of duels, and that when death ensues, they are classed with crimes of the deepest guilt, not only by our own laws, but by the concurring laws of every enlightened nation upon earth. In ours, happily, justice is always combined with mercy. And though I, for one, am perfectly convinced that homicide in Duels has been much too frequently allowed to escape the penalty of the Law, yet I am far from denying that on trials for this offence, as well as others, circumstances often may occur which will justly entitle a prisoner to mercy, notwithstanding he appear in the unhappy situation of a man, who has unlawfully deprived another of his life. In every homicide there are different degrees of guilt to which it is the peculiar duty, and allow me to remind you the exclusive duty, of the Court and Petty Jury to attend. And when a prisoner is brought before them upon such a charge as this, you cannot possibly suppose that any circumstance which ought in justice to avail him, was ever to be forgotten. His conduct in the origin and progress of the quarrel, the provocation given, the interval which elapsed between the provocation and the combat, his profession and time of life, and that which is much more material, his general character, will always be considered. And if it should appear, that he was goaded by gross insults and imputations on his honor; that his resentment was not malignant or implacable; that the intervention of those friends, who so often prevent extremities, was neither neglected nor refused; that no unfair advantage was taken of his adversary at the time of fighting, or by previous practising to prepare for it, every allowance which the public good

could warrant, would be made by those, whose province it is to ascertain the degree of guilt, or mitigate the severity of law.

“ But whenever it appears that in such material circumstances he was essentially to blame, he must stand condemned even by the mistaken rules of honor, which he pleads as his excuse, and no man, who regards the peace and happiness of society, could wish to screen him from the punishment, which the law denounced against his crime.

“ But whatever may be the grounds, Gentlemen, upon which any prisoner can hope for mercy, you, as Grand Jurors, never can be either authorized or competent, to determine whether it ought to be extended to him or not. Your province is merely to determine, whether there be sufficient grounds for bringing him to that trial by which his claim to mercy must be ascertained, and for that reason, you are confined to the examination of witnesses on one side only, namely, the witnesses for the Crown ; and lest their testimony should be disclosed, you examine them in private and without the assistance of the Court. The whole merits of the case, therefore, can never be sufficiently before you, and even if they were, your throwing out the bill would be very mistaken lenity to the prisoner, and might ultimately prove in the highest degree injurious to him, inasmuch as it would afford him no security against a new prosecution at some future day, when, perhaps, his witnesses might be dispersed or dead, and he might consequently be wholly unable to bring forward his defence. The verdict of the Petty Jury it is which affords him that security in consequence of his being allowed by law, if he be acquitted of the whole or any part of the charge, to plead that verdict, for ever after, as a bar to any other indictment, for the same offence. You will, therefore, I am persuaded, feel it to be your duty, Gentlemen, to the accused, as well as to the public, to find the bill, and send him to his trial, unless you wholly discredit the witnesses for the crown, when they tell you, that his unfortunate adversary has fallen by his hand.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1808.

In the absence of all important intelligence of a public nature, it is believed that many of our readers will advert, with interest, to the progressive advancement of Oriental Literature under the auspices of the College of Fort William.

From the Persian Press of the College, an Edition of the *Moontak-hub-ool-Loghaut* has been issued in the course of the present year, and that Press is now occupied in Printing a series of short manuscripts,

tended to serve as a course of study, such as may lead the learner, by imperceptible gradations, to the acquisition of an intimate and familiar acquaintance with the diversities of Persian idiom and style.

The Moontukhub-ool-Loghaut, though undoubtedly defective in the number of its words, has the rare advantage of being generally and justly considered as an authority of unquestionable accuracy; and being more easily consulted than any other dictionary of Arabic words, it is on that account peculiarly adapted to the use of beginners. Every Native, whether learned or otherwise, is in the common habit of having recourse to its aid; and there is not, perhaps, any other work of the same nature, the utility of which has been so generally extended. The Manuscript copies of the Moontukhub, like those of every Arabic and Persian book, do nevertheless abound in errors, resulting from the careless inaccuracy of ignorant transcribers, employed to multiply the copies of the work. In the Edition lately issued from the Press, those errors have been generally corrected, either by the means of comparing various copies, or by having recourse to the Kaamoos and other Arabic Lexicons, from which the author compiled his work. The type employed in printing the present edition is Logographic in a considerable degree; and though the execution is not every where of equal excellence, it will be found to approach more nearly to the written character than any hitherto employed in Europe or India. The writer of this article has no personal interest in the sale of the Moontukhub, which is the property of certain natives attached to the Persian department of the College. In recommending it to the attention of those to whom it may be useful, he is not therefore influenced by any other motive than that of a desire to communicate useful information.

Among the Persian Poets the name of Ferdousee has obtained unequalled celebrity untarnished by the lapse of 800 years. His great work, the Shahnama, was composed in the space of 30 years, and is said to contain 60,000 verses, besides 4,000 written by Asûdee-e-Toosee, the tutor of the Poet. Notwithstanding the estimation in which he is held, it does not appear that any attempt has been made to restore the original purity of the text of Ferdousee since the days of the Emperor Tymoor, whose son, Bayusunghur Khan, ordered a copy (the text of which is now generally followed) to be prepared and corrected for his own use. Under the immediate patronage of this Government and of the College Council, an establishment of Learned Natives is now about to be formed for the purpose of preparing for the Press a corrected edition of the Shahnama, which will be published in eight Quarto volumes,

at the rate of two volumes every year. Each volume will contain about 450 pages, and the price to subscribers will be 12 Rupees.

The assistance furnished by individuals will be gratefully acknowledged by the Editor in the preface to the new edition of the *Shahnama*.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1809.

We learn from the Bombay Newspapers that an Ambassador from the Rajah of Sind is now at that Presidency. An English mission, we understand, proceeded to Sind, a considerable time ago, from whose reception the most favourable omens may be drawn, with respect to the future relations between that State and the British nation.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1809.

TOWN HALL LOTTERY.

On Saturday last, being the Fifth Day's Drawing of this Lottery, the Ticket No. 2099, was drawn a prize of a Lac of Rupees. This ticket is the joint property of Captain Hannah and Captain Kitson, both commanding vessels in the Country trade. Captain Kitson, we believe, is now absent in the pursuit of his professional duties.

The Sixth Day's Drawing took place yesterday at the usual hour, when No. 1299 was drawn a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1809.

In the course of last week, letters have been received from the Gentlemen of Mr. Elphinstone's mission, extending down to the 27th ultimo. At that time they remained encamped near *Misce*, on the right bank of the Chunaub or Acesines, which river they had crossed from Rajghaut a few days before. They were still without any direct advices from the Court; nor did they even know any thing certain respecting the situation or movements of the Sultan. While some reports represented him as proceeding on his journey towards Peshawar, according to others, he had returned to Candehar. The Embassy, however, was to march again upon the 29th, and expected to cross the Indus about the 2nd of January. The roads in the direction of Cabul, at the distance of about an hundred miles from the place of encampment, being rendered impassable at that Season by the snow, it was hoped that they would find the King at Peshawar. All these letters represent the climate of Mooltan as most

delightful. The Thermometer at sunrise had been so low as 28 degrees, and have* never risen higher than 76 degrees. European vegetables, and some of the European fruits were to be had in abundance. The Accesines (which name seems to be given, in these letters, to the united streams of the three rivers, Ravee, Beyah, and Chunaub) is 1 mile, 1 furlong, and 185 yards in breadth from bank to bank, at the place where the Mission was encamped. The breadth of stream below the ghaut, at that season, did not exceed 350 yards.

An European Deserter from the Company's Provinces, named John Bensley, had lately come into the Camp, who stated, that he had been two or three years in the service of the Nawab-Mozuffer Khan, and that there were two others of his comrades in the same situation, and a third, who was kept in confinement at Minkeree by Mahommed Khan. They received an allowance of 60 Rupees per month, and lived very comfortably with their wives in the fort of Shujabad, about 18 miles distant from Mooltan. Bensley wore the Hindoostanee dress, and had all the appearance of a Native. The gentlemen of the embassy were carefully cherishing their mustachoes; the want of that essential appendage of manhood being considered in a very equivocal light, among a people purely Asiatic.

It is said that the novel appearance of so formidable a body of strangers had at first excited some little uneasiness among the Afghans. The inhabitants of the villages on their route, had removed into the larger towns; and the Nawaub of Mooltan (who, it seems, is not in the good graces of his Sovereign) conceived an apprehension that they meant to seize his fort, for the behoof of the King of Candahar. These fears however, were soon dissipated: and though the Nawaub took his precaution of doubling his garrison, and shutting up his town, he conducted himself towards the Embassy with great politeness and hospitality.—
[Hurkaru.]

Moorish State Paper relative to Spain.

A PROCLAMATION.

Courage to the Christian, and to shew that we know all.

UNFORTUNATE CHRISTIANS.

Ala shews his approbation of you in several ways. You were first oppressed by a tyrant, avaricious of money, who robbed my Cousin Charles of his treasures, and you of your blood. He fell, and you acted very

* Sic in orig.

wrong not to treat him with Zarra Zarra, which is as much as to say, *not to cut off his head*. Why did you not do so? Because you were asleep. Since that time you have met with another tyrant, ambitious of kingdoms, and he deprived my Cousin Charles of his throne, including in the privation all his race, in order to keep the possession to himself, and come before much lapse of time to deprive me also of my throne. Arouse, Christians! Ah, French Dog, why did you give opium to the Christians, to get possession of the principal persons, and to effect your entry without exciting apprehension? Why did you not enter sword in hand, that your objects may be seen, and the Christians may treat you with Zarra Zarra?

Christians, you have lost time. Desert this tyrant, as you regard yourselves. Let Seville be loyal, brave, and firm in doing justice! Christians! attack these dogs, and defend the kingdom for the Son of my Cousin, and let that *currish nation* be abhorred for ever. Courage, brave Christians! attack them, and let Ala the Great assist you. I entreat you to defend your kingdom, for my Cousin, and for the Englishmen likewise. Let all nations see this, in order that they may know who the French Dog is, and that they may rise against him. Sleep no more, Christians! Noble Junta of Seville, do strict and severe justice on every traitor towards the Son of my Cousin, and may Ala reward you.

ALI MAHOMET.

Telunn, 10th June 1808.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1809.

The expectations we indulged of the speedy fall of Adjyghur are happily realized. Accounts were brought to town on Thursday last, of the surrender of that fortress, on the 13th ultimo, on the terms originally proposed and accepted. The heroism displayed by the British Army on the 22nd of January, in the reduction of the strongly defended Hill of Regowley, had probably a very material effect in deterring from any determined opposition at Adjyghur. The submission of this important fortress, without loss on the part of our army, is the more pleasing, as from the extraordinary natural strength of the place, which is represented as little inferior to Gwalior, its reduction must have been attended with a heavy loss, under any resolute or well-directed defence.—[*Mirror*.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1809.

The private accounts lately received from the gentlemen of Mr. Elphinstone's embassy are, in every point of view, most pleasing and

auspicious. On the 3rd ultimo, the Embassy were still encamped at Derah Ismael Khan, which place they had reached on the 11th of the preceding month. They waited the arrival of a Mehmaunder, who had been appointed by the King of Cabul to conduct Mr. Elphinstone to the royal presence, and who was expected to reach the Camp by the 4th or 5th ult. at furthest. In that case, the Embassy would move from Derah Ismael Khan about the 6th or 7th, and in all likelihood would arrive at Peshawar, where the King had fixed his residence for the winter, about the 25th of the same month. Meanwhile, every thing appeared to augur the most favourable issue to the purposes of the Mission. The King had felt himself highly gratified by so flattering a mark of attention from the British Government, and had sent forward an honorary escort of horse from his camp, to attend Mr. Elphinstone on his journey to Peshawar. This escort actually joined the Embassy on the evening of the 2nd.

In every step of their progress through the country, the respect and confidence of the several chieftains and of the inhabitants in general, had been displayed towards the Mission, by every good office, which was within their power. The impression which they had received of the British character, will be better understood from the following passage of the correspondence, to which we are indebted for this information, than from anything that we can state: "they (the Afghans) conceive that we are a race of people, who live for ever, and have the power of restoring youth to the aged, vigour to the infirm, reason to those bereft of it, limbs to the maimed, sight to the blind, and even life to the dead; in short, that nothing is impossible for us to perform. The consequence is, that our tents are surrounded from morning till night, with crowds seeking medical aid; and, were not the Doctor to have recourse occasionally to a few bread pills and other *placebos*, our supply of medicines would speedily be exhausted."

The banks of the River Indus at Derah Ismael Khan are very low and skirted with jungle. The stream is muddy and not very rapid; and the bed is composed of a grey sparkling sand, intermixed with a little clay. The breadth of the river itself from bank to bank, during the dry season of the year, is about 3 miles, but it is divided by banks and island into several streams, the largest of which is about 1,000 yards in breadth, and from 12 to 15 feet in depth. In the rainy season, the Indus overflows the adjacent country, to the extent of 18 or 20 miles. The soil along its shores is rich, but very little improved by cultivation; the whole face of the country being over-spread with jungle

The mountains denominated the Hills of Solomon are situated at the distance of about 50 or 60 miles from Derah Ismael Khan. Two of the gentlemen belonging to the mission, set out on an excursion to that quarter; but, having ascertained that the pinnacle, or “Solomon’s Throne” was rendered quite inaccessible at that season by the snow, and that their journey would be attended with considerable danger from the banditti who infest the mountains, they returned, without having accomplished the object of their journey.

Murkarn.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1809.

By letters from Cabul of the 9th ultimo, we learn, that Mr. Elphinstone and his suite, after a stay of some weeks at Derah Ismael Khan, finally quitted that place on the 7th, and proceeded on their journey towards Peshawar. On their first day’s march, they were met by a party of Horse, who had been sent forward by Sujah-ool-moolk to re-inforce their escort. The Commander of the detachment was also the bearer of a complimentary letter from his Sovereign to the British Envoy, expressing, in the most cordial terms, the high satisfaction with which he had heard of his approach. The letter was accompanied with a magnificent khelaut, consisting of a garment of gold—cloth and some shawls of the richest description, together with several mules laden with every variety of fruit which the country produces. This pledge of the royal favour was received with suitable respect by the Embassy. A tent was pitched on the occasion, to which Mr. Elphinstone proceeded in state, accompanied by all the gentlemen of his retinue, and escorted by a company of Infantry. He was there invested with the khelaut, under a *feu de joie* from the detachment.

The intelligence received from the British Vakeel, who, some time before, had been sent on to Peshawar in charge of a dispatch to the King, was most satisfactory and pleasing. The Vakeel himself had experienced the utmost attention and hospitality; apartments had been prepared, by command of the Shah, for the accommodation of the Embassy; and a third party of horse, amounting to 500, had left Peshawar, and might be expected to arrive in Camp about the 12th. Every thing in short continued to hold out the most favourable prospects to the Mission.

At the date of the accounts to which we allude, the Embassy was encamped at the entrance of a pass near the small town of Puttecana, three marches distant from Derah Ismael Khan. The scenery in that neighbourhood is described as remarkably picturesque and magnificent. To the North East and South the landscape is bounded by a stupendous

ridge of mountains, while a beautiful valley extends for 60 or 70 miles towards the west, as far as the high and snowy heights of Sooliman. In their next march, the Embassy expected to cross another desert, and had accordingly provided a sufficient supply of water and provisions for the whole party. On the 11th they hoped to reach Isah Khyh, and in two days more to arrive at Kalah Baugh. There they proposed to halt for several days, after which they would go on to Peshawar, where they expected to bring their tedious journey to a close about the 28th.

Soojah-ul-Moolk had sent on his army to Attock, where they were ordered to cross the Indus, for the purpose of chastising the rebellious Soubahdar of Cashmere. It had been the King's intention to accompany his forces in person, as far as Attock; but, on hearing of the approach of the British Embassy, he had altered his purpose, and determined to await their arrival at Peshawar.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1809.

Dhoda, a Village 8 miles South of Kohat; 21st February 1809.

"We left Qurrah Bagh the day before yesterday. Before, however, I proceed to give you an account of that and the following day's march: I must inform you, that I dispatched a letter from a village called Khoodoo-zaee, one march short of Qurrah Bagh, but the hawk bearers had not proceeded a coss, when they were stopt and the letters taken from them. The robbers had been led to suppose, that the packet contained silk; but when paper alone was found, they tore up all the letters, and threw them into the river."

"From Turruguh, our road, although a rich and fertile tract of ground, subject to inundation from the overflow of the Indus, which, by the quantity of mud, which it yearly deposits, gives new vigour and substance to the soil. On our left, at the distance of some miles, was a high range of barren hills, composed of a soft, friable sand-stone, their tops pointed, craggy, and irregular, and their sides ravined by the torrents, and within a certain distance from their bases, descending by a moderate slope towards the plain. The intermediate space between these hills and our route was an uneven tract of country bearing a wide and scattered bush-jungle with a little grass. On the right, was to be seen the bed of the Indus, of a great extent, and the stream separated into many channels by numberless islands of various sizes, most of them bearing grass, but some laid down in corn. Beyond this and terminating the landscape, appeared the opposite bank of the river, low, and with a cluster or row of trees here and there chequering the horizon, and a ridge of barren hills,

in the back ground, which were neither pleasing from their beauty, nor striking from their magnitude or grandeur. It appeared to me, that the extreme distance from the east bank of the Indus to the base of these hills might be about 18 or 20 miles. The distance gradually decreases, as you approach to Kala Bagh. All the hills we have as yet seen on the Indus, or near it, are perfectly bare of verdure, with the exception only of a few miserable thorny bushes, and the scattered tufts of grass on their sloping sides. Their substance is either a dark grey sand-stone, or the same sand-stone mixed with flaky strata of clay and coarse gravel. One side is usually precipitous and craggy, distinctly shewing the materials of which they are composed, while the other has generally a sloping and practicable, though steep, ascent, covered with a thin layer of earth, pebbles and sand mingled together, and bearing such scanty shrubs and grasses as the soil affords.

“One of our stages was at Khoodoo-zace, on the banks of the Indus. The appearance of the river there is grander and more cheering than in any other part of its course, which I had before seen. The west bank, on which we encamped, was high and steep, and composed of a firm calcareous earth, much broken and intersected by the descending torrents. The water was beautifully clear, of a light greenish hue, apparently very deep, and flowing over a bed of stones and pebbles, but without rocks. The opposite shore was a gently shelving sand bank, with here and there an island covered in general with long yellow grass, but in some particular parts with corn. The stream seemed to be from 2 to 300 yards wide, and the current remarkably swift.

“From Khoodoo-zace we marched to Qurrah Bagh (a short distance of about 10 miles) over ground broken and uneven, but in some places pretty fertile. Our route was constantly interrupted, by the broad, stony, and sandy beds of torrents, which run down from the hills. The road gradually approaches the mountains until it reaches Qurrah Bagh, which is a small town, built at the foot of a high, steep, and precipitous hill, overhanging the river. Between the base of this eminence and the stream, but a narrow space is left; and that is very steep and rugged from the fragments of sandstone and rock, which have fallen from above. A road or pathway is here cut for the convenience of travellers, sufficient to admit the passage of loaded Mules, Bullocks, or Asses. But, unless the people attending us on the part of the King had caused it to be repaired and enlarged, it would not have been practicable for our Camels and Elephants. Carriages of no sort can pass; but there are excellent flat-bottomed boats by which any articles

may be transported round the point. In passing along, several of our Camels lost their footing, and rolled into the river: but as boats were ready at all the dangerous points, the articles were saved, and the Camels escaped with a few bruises and knocks.

“Qurrah Bagh is remarkable in several particulars, but chiefly at the point at which the Indus is first confined to one stream, between banks which it cannot possibly overflow. It is also remarkable for possessing an inexhaustible store of the finest rock-salt, supplied by the same hill, whose base is skirted by the difficult pass above-mentioned. Thirdly, it is enriched by very considerable alum works. And in the last place, it is an object of curiosity from the peculiar manner in which the houses are built, on the almost perpendicular front of the acclivity. The salt is here sold at 25 maunds per Rupee, and transported on camels and bullocks, to the Punjaub, Mooltan, Sind, and the lower parts of the Cabul Dominions. Alum also is bartered in trade, and by means of these exports, the inhabitants are supported in great ease and comfort. The houses seem to be built on platforms, cut out of the declivity of the hill. They have an odd appearance,; rising irregularly one above the other, like large square or oblong blocks of masonry, or stratified rocks. Some they are obliged to support by buttresses and sloping stone ramparts, as the substance of the hill itself is so easily destroyed by water. The Inhabitants are a tribe of Afghans called Awans, the chief man of the clan living in Qurrah Bagh. The stream of the Indus here, between the two nearest points of the opposite hills, I should conjecture to be from 3 to 400 yards wide. An arrow shot across the stream fell short of the opposite bank, by about one-third of the distance. Just at Qurrah-Bagh the current of the river is very slow; and the large flat-bottomed boats, with two heavy oars (each requiring two men to pull them), were able to row up against the stream. The velocity of its current cannot here exceed a mile and a half in the hour, if indeed it be so much. It flows without noise or impetuosity, and at the edges the water is almost stagnant. The hills on either side are perfectly bare, and generally steep, craggy and precipitous to the water's edge, leaving only, when the river is swollen, a sufficient space between their bases and the margin of the stream for a narrow pathway. The brink itself is composed of a soft rich mud, which sinks so easily under the foot, that it is not in every part that animals can approach the water. In some places the rocks project into the stream, and there the water is exceedingly deep to their very edge. The adjoining hills are remarkable, I think, only for their frequently fantastic shape. The rain melt-

ing down their substance, leaves to the last the highest and hardest parts, which often are seen standing on bases much smaller than their summits, in pinnacles, nodding projections, overhanging craggs, and glacier-like forms. The view up the river from Kala-Bagh is suddenly interrupted by a quick turn to the North, the stream here resuming its usual direction, after an irregular winding in its course towards the town, which it approaches nearly from the South-East. It cannot be said to flow in a valley, as the opening between the hills here is equal only to the breadth of its channel. The general effect is dark and gloomy, from the barrenness and melancholy color of the hills. These indeed are neither exceedingly high nor peculiarly grand. And, though the appearance altogether of the landscape about Kala-Bagh is interesting, that interest is created chiefly by the novelty of the scene and the association of ideas.

“Opposite to Kala-Bagh is a hill with a Hindoo temple and devotee on the top. And, a little further up the river, on the Punjab side, there is situated a village, belonging to Runjeet Sing, the Sikh Chief, and built in a similar manner to Kala-Bagh. The people of the two towns are, in consequence of the enmity existing between their respective states, also at war with one another; and we were advised, not to proceed far up the river, lest, knowing us to be under the protection of the Cabul King, might fire on us.

“At Kala-Bagh we left the Indus, and proceeded in the bed of a hill-stream, which, in rainy weather, flows down through the valley. The bed was stony and of various breadth, but never exceeding half a mile. At length we began to ascend a steep and difficult pass, which was, in many parts, so narrow that we were obliged to chip the sand-rock with hatchets, to enable the loaded Camels to pass. The ascent likewise was exceedingly arduous, being continued up the rocky bed of a torrent for 5 or 6 miles. When we reached the summit it began to rain heavily, and the prospect all round became most distantly grand. The whole of our descent was rendered tedious and difficult, by the state of the weather. Many Camels were lost, and a few stragglers plundered. We did not reach our ground, until 4 in the evening, and came in all completely wet. We pitched in a low hollow, which was already almost soaked, and apparently likely to become a bog, before morning. One-half of our baggage did not effect their descent until 12 at night, and many of our followers remained in the pass all night, under a heavy rain, which was probably indeed their best defence against the robbers,

- who were seen sitting on the tops of the hills and hovering about our line. All yesterday it continued to rain so heavily and incessantly, that we were obliged to move from the low spot where we were encamped, to ground further down the water-course. But, when we began to load the Camels, most of those who had heavy burthens, were either unable to rise or, having risen, again fell. We, however, proceeded at the imminent risk of having all our valuables precipitated down the steep declivity, which we had to descend; and though travelling only a few miles we did not get to our ground until dark. All the time, there was a soaking rain: and so severe was the cold and so dark the night, that our servants were almost disabled, neither firewood, nor forage, nor provision could be obtained, and it was with the greatest difficulty, that we could get a tent pitched. Most of the people remained out all night in this dismal situation, and two of our party suffered among the rest. One of them arrived without his baggage, &c., which he had been constrained to leave on the road; the tents being so completely soaked that the Camels were unable to carry them on. The other having lost his way on a jutting point that over-hung the valley, and, being fearful to proceed further in the dark, was obliged to remain all night, in that pleasant situation, without fire or companion. Fortunately we have halted to-day; but it still continues to rain, and our march to-morrow will probably be a chain of disasters. We are, however, but six marches from the King, and our troubles will there end. We are, however, all perfectly well."

"We have not yet got to the bottom of this pass through the hills; and, I almost fear to write, lest the post should be rifled, and my letters destroyed."

"It was on a rainy dismal day, that I wrote the first part of this letter. Thank God, we are now not only cheered by fine weather and the prospect of a speedy meeting with the King, but are buoyed up with the glorious news lately received from Europe. At present I cannot say more. To-morrow we shall be at Kohat, and in three days more at Peshoar. The King is very anxious for our arrival, being on the wing for Attock, to which place, I think it most probable we shall follow, or perhaps, accompany him.

[Burkaru.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1809.

Peshawar, 2nd March 1809.

"To-morrow we see the King, after which we shall be at liberty to ride out into the country, and amuse ourselves innocently as we chuse.

I believe it is arranged, that we are to *stand* in the presence of his Majesty. We are allowed privileges however, which were never conceded before to the Ambassador of any foreign potentate, Asiatic or European. In the first place we are to stand under the *same roof and hall with his Majesty*, instead of standing in an outer Court, exposed to the weather, at a distance of about 150 yards, with our backs against a wall. Secondly, the King has been graciously pleased to dispense with a custom of this Court, by which, those, who are introduced to his Majesty are constrained to pass up the whole length of this Court, three times, (a person holding them by the hand,) and to make three distinct and humble obeisances.

“This day we have been completely at rest, after a very fatiguing dinner party, at the house of our Mehmaundar. In my last I mentioned the invitation, and naturally looked forward with anxiety to such an opportunity of observing the customs, houses, and entertainments of the Afghans. In the first I was disappointed; but in the two latter considerably gratified. We were conducted to the place of entertainment by the old Mehmaundar, who first received us at Dera; and we proceeded through the town for about half a mile by torch-light. The street through which we passed, was very narrow, and paved with stones, very rough and clumsily joined, and slooping down into a kennel in the middle. The houses were, in general, two or three stories high, and so close, that one might easily leap across from the roof of one range to those of the other. Even at this late hour, crowds of people were assembled in the streets to see us pass. On leaving the hotel, we proceeded westward, until we came to the palace, which, I could perceive by the moon-shine, to be a large mass of building, situated on an eminence, and, like most others of the kind, having a dead wall on the outside, and that by no means in the best repair. A little beyond the palace, or rather fort, (for it is called the Bala-Hissar or upper fort) was situated the house of our Mehmaundar, which we reached by passing through a gate, down a short narrow lane. From this we entered into an outer court, which was connected by a door-way and short passage with an inner area of a square form, having a small pond in the center, on which several oblong boards, covered with lighted lamps, were floated. The border of the pond moreover, for the breadth of two yards, was beset by cheraugs in as close array as possible; and the walls of the Court itself were illuminated with flambeaux. This court opened towards the south, into a large open hall, where we were to sit. There was a dead wall to the north and east; and towards the west was a large arched

gate-way with doors, surmounted by a sort of balcony, which overlooked the Court.

“Our host, being aware that we were not as yet perfectly practised in sitting on the ground, had requested us to bring chairs, which we accordingly did, and sat on them during the greater part of the evening. The furniture of the hall was much more splendid, than I had any idea that the purse of an Afghan noble could afford. At the east end, on each side of the low door by which we entered, were two long English pier-glasses, in plain gilt frames, and opposite to them two other mirrors, (of rather smaller dimensions, but still exceedingly large,) which I conjecture to have been of Russian manufacture. The doors between the glasses were hung with magnificent purdahs of silk cloth wove with gold; the open galleries above the doors, were all either hung with the same stuff, or covered by Persian pictures of women (in their eyes lovely,) caressed by admiring youths; and the pannels were clothed with rich keemkhab. On the floor was spread a splendid silk carpet with stripes of numud of Cabul manufacture, along the borders, for the guests to sit on; and at the upper end of the hall was laid a beautiful carpet of velvet, richly wrought with gold, with two others extending half way down the room on either side. Of these, one was blue, one red, and one azure. I was almost afraid to touch them with my boots. In the middle of the room, a large sheaf of painted wax-flowers, leaves, bunches of grapes, &c., having a lighted candle in its centre, was supported on a small tripod; and, four other ornaments of the same description, were ranged along the room, supported on the common candlesticks of the country, which are composed of tinned copper, and stand in broad circular scolloped dishes of the same materials.

We had sat for about a quarter of an hour, when a service of common sweetmeats was brought in, on large oblong trays without covers. These were placed on the ground, and we sat down just in front of our row of chairs, eat a few; and again resumed our seats,—when the trays were carried away. The Envoy was placed at the upper or western extremity of the room, and we were all ranged indiscriminately on his right, with our faces towards the court and the backs of our chairs touching the wall. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, a very disagreeable decoction was brought in, in small vessels resembling tea-cups; it was warm, of the color of tea, exceedingly sweet, and appeared to me to have been extracted from the cardamom seed. However unpleasant, (for some of us thought it resembled Senna,

and others Jalap,) we drank it quickly, and returned the cups. After a pause of a few minutes, two sets of dancing girls were now introduced, who, in point of appearance, were inferior to those who are to be met with in Hin doostan, but showed finer action and sung tolerably. They were much disfigured by false moles on various parts of their faces; and their head dress consisted merely of a flat skull-cap wrought with gold, like those worn some times by Armenians. Their garments were of red muslin, and they were accompanied in their songs by a group of boys, who strained themselves so immoderately, with their right hands ever and anon raised to their ears, that it had the appearance of a contest who should make the loudest noise. The fiddlers and guitar-performers were tolerable. With this exhibition we were amused for about half an hour, when the dinner was at length served in, on trays,—each of them covered and completely wrapped round with a white napkin, over which was thrown a richly fringed cloth of gold. The trays were arranged on a white cloth, spread along the middle of the floor, around which, we again seated ourselves on the ground, pulling the edge of the cloth over our legs and knees. A short time before the dinner was brought, our host retired, and did not return until it was removed. The reason alleged for this proceeding was his apprehension, lest his presence might embarrass us. Our situation, however, was not the most agreeable; there being from an hundred and fifty to two hundred people in the court, all staring us in the face;—besides a multitude collected on the walls, in the balcony above the gateway, on the tops of many of the surrounding houses, and on the battlements of the palace. The dinner consisted of various gilt and plated pilaws, of baked meats, roasts, &c., and each person helped himself to rice-pudding, flummery, curry, or whatever came in his way, with his fingers. After dinner, we resumed our chairs, and had our hookahs and kuleauns. The dancing girls were again introduced, and some bad fire-works were played off in the court-yard. A number of rockets had previously indeed been let off before we sat down to dinner. About a quarter of an hour more having passed in this manner, another sickening decoction was brought in, in tea cups, still more disagreeable than the former. The Envoy then presently retired, to a private conference with our host, and fireworks were exhibited from time to time, until the party separated. We did not get home until half past two in the morning. The fireworks were in general poor, and without the least variety, but the lamps and torches in the area sent up such a blaze, that there was not the least necessity for candles or any other lights in the hall.

"We hear, to-day, that the King himself was present in disguise during the whole of the entertainment; and, it further appears that the greater part of the furniture used on the occasion belonged to His Majesty. This day has passed away without any new occurrence. I fear, however, that we shall not be presented to-morrow, as there is still some difficulty about the ceremonies."

MARCH 4, 1809.

"When I wrote my letter of the 2nd current, it was doubtful, whether or not, our introduction to the King would take place on the following day; and the ceremonies not being arranged at a late hour, we were confirmed in the belief, that it must of necessity be deferred. In the middle of the night, however, we were called up by the information, that breakfast would be ready by six, as we should go to the palace at eight. Unfortunately the day turned out rainy, and, after waiting until eleven o'clock, a messenger arrived from His Majesty, saying, that, since the weather had proved so unpropitious, our introduction should be postponed till another day. Yesterday, it rained all day, and we were confined, not only to the house, but to our rooms, the court-yard being one pool of water and mud. To-day it has cleared up, and the weather is pleasant. The appearance of the hills, as seen from the roof of our house this evening, was most sublime. The rugged outline of the different ranges, rising in succession above each other, magnified by the floating mists, and joining with rich fantastic clouds gilded by the setting sun, presented altogether a scene of grandeur, very rarely to be equalled. But our abode is in a hollow part of the town, and our prospect both towards the east and west, is intercepted by an eminence covered with mean looking houses, while even towards the north, we can but just see the tops of the distant mountains. Since beginning this, we have been visited by our Mehmaundar, Aboul Hoosein Khan, accompanied by our former attendant Moollah Jafur. They came to arrange finally the ceremonial of introduction. The issue of the discussion, I understand, has been that we are to be permitted to go in boots,—provided, when we dismount from our horses and walk through the courts of the palace, we put some exterior covering, such as slippers, over them. Instead of making three low salams on entering the hall of audience, we are to take off our hats and bow three times; and then joining our hands and holding them up before the lower part of the face, we are silently to repeat a short prayer for the king, and to make the appearance of stroking our beards. After this, we walk up into the hall, and stand nearly

on a level with the King himself,—the Envoy being next to him, and the suite ranged in a line down the room. The king is then to ask a few questions about our country and the king of England, to which appropriate answers having been made, he is then to inspect his presents and express his approbation of them. Shortly after this we are to retire, and the Envoy is to be admitted to a private conference, at which he will be allowed to sit in the Royal presence. Such an opportunity of seeing his Majesty will doubtless be gratifying; but I should feel still more satisfaction, could I behold the unfortunate Zemaun Shah, who was some years ago deprived of his sight, and is now confined (though under as tender a restraint as possible,) at Peshour. Until within the last few months, a faint glimmering of light remained to him;—but all is now gone. He employed a person privately to speak to the Physician of the Embassy, respecting his case; but all such communication would of course have been highly irregular and improper, without the permission of his present Majesty.”

MARCH 6, 1809.

“Yesterday, we were presented to the King. We were told to be in readiness by 8 o’clock, to go to the Palace; but from various delays incident to such occasions, it was, I believe, near ten, before we left the hotel. The Sepoys led the procession, and were followed by the rocket boys, (20 or 30 in number) bearing the English Jack. After then came the mace bearers, &c., &c., with an host of hurkaras, and then the Envoy himself, accompanied by our Mehmaundar’s son, and followed by the other gentlemen of the embassy. The troop of cavalry belonging to the escort, and a party of fifty irregular Hindoostance horse, escorted the presents, which brought up the rear of the cavalcade.

“We proceeded through a narrow street (by the same road which we formerly passed in our way to the Mehmaundar’s house,) to the Balar Hissar, or upper fort. This street has many very excellent shops, and is inhabited by all manner of artificers, as well as fruiterers, grocers, drug-sellers, &c., &c. They, as well as great proportion of the other inhabitants of the town, are in general Hindoos. The best part of the population and these Hindoos in particular are of very fair complexion, but their features are by no means pleasing, and the universal custom of preserving their beards, gives to most of them an elderly cast of countenance. Few men are to be seen, who do not either appear verging on forty or below eighteen, and, as every aged person dyes his beard black, there are as few who appear to have passed forty, unless indeed they be so completely old

as to show it by their wrinkles. Upon the whole the men are certainly by no means good looking! the children, however, up to the age of 12 or 14, are fine robust healthy looking creatures, and generally have a tinge of red diffused over the natural brown of their complexions. Of the women I have observed many, whose appearance was pleasing, and (probably from their being less exposed to the weather and to fatigue than the men) they are generally fairer and more delicate.

“On reaching the Balla-Hissar, which is situated on an eminence close to the north side of the town, we passed along the eastern wall, to a mean looking arched door-way, not leading immediately into the palace, but to an open and extensive enclosure situated to the north of the building. This door-way, (which is quite out of repair, and could never have been remarkable for any thing but its wretched appearance,) is called the Negaree Khanch; and the royal band, with their drums, &c., were stationed on its top, as we passed along. On the outside of this gateway towards the right, were posted 20 or 30 horse; while our Sepoys, with the cavalry, state servants, &c., formed a street for our passage. Here we dismounted, entered the gate, and, turning to the left, walked along the west side of the enclosure, until we reached the foot of a miserable, narrow, dark staircase, by which we were conducted to an open gallery fronting the north, where we sat down for a considerable time previous to our introduction.

“We had here leisure to take a view of the Court, and I shall now mention what principally struck me. That part of the Balla-Hissar which we had just passed is surrounded by a very lofty wall, running nearly north and south, along a high mound of such steep ascent, that one man standing close behind another on the slope would nearly see over his head. This wall and mound may be about 150 or 200 yards in length; and, at each extremity, they are flanked by a tower, whose summit is crowned with an open turret and dome. Half way up, there is a sort of balcony, in which several spectators had taken their stations; and the top of the battlements is fringed by a low, slight, wooden railing. To the right of the gate, at which we entered, I observed a number of guns,—most of them of a small calibre and mounted on very large carriages, which were neither painted nor preserved with any care. There was only one gun of any considerable size, and of that the dimensions were enormous, much exceeding those of any forty-two pounder I ever saw, or even of any of the guns in the Fort of Agra, with the exception only of that which (if charged) would carry an iron shot of 1,600 pounds. This gun is made of brass or some other composition, and might perhaps carry a

ball of from 60 to 80 pounds weight. At a short distance beyond the gun were stationed the King's elephants, five (I think) in number, wretchedly caparisoned without howdahs. Near them was a royal Tiger chained to a stake, by far the finest object in the palace yard. A considerable body of the King's troops were sitting on the ground to the right of the way by which we passed ;—a miserable rabble, no two of them armed or dressed alike. They did not rise, nor take any notice of us, further than by a vacant stare.

“The floor of the open gallery, to which we were led previous to introduction was covered, in the middle, with handsome silk carpets, and on each side with carpets of woollen felt, on which we seated ourselves. The prospect from this place is delightful, commanding a beautiful campaign country, with a grand back ground of hills stretching down to Attock and the river Indus. After having sat here, for about half an hour, in company with the principal Khans and Lords in waiting, a messenger came in and called them all away, with the exception of our Meh-maundar. About ten minutes afterwards we were summoned to the presence. Leaving the gallery, we passed up under a high arched gateway leading immediately into the body of the fort, and, after following the ascent southward for a few paces, turned to the right and mounted a steep sloping pavement, about forty yards long, situated between two lofty walls, at the extremity of which the ascent takes another turn to the south. Here, a long, wide, and sloping avenue, about 20 paces in breadth, and from 100 to 120 in length, opened to the view. In the middle, three fountains were playing ; and, at the further end, arose a high building of two stories, constructed in a common style of architecture ; the upper story being open and supported on a range of its pillars with a pavilion in the front, surmounted by a cupolar, while the lower story is closed up with masonry. The right or east side of this avenue is formed by the outward wall of the fort, and the left by the lofty sides of its interior buildings. We took our station at the north extremity, which is also closed up by a wall ; and, under the high pavilion above described, on an elevated polygonal throne of gilt wood, the king was seated. The distance and elevation however were so very great that we were unable to distinguish accurately his features, attendants, or dress. He appeared to be magnificently clothed in the richest attire, and covered with armour of jewels. His crown, (though, owing to the distance, its shape could not exactly be ascertained,) also struck me as most superb. Two attendants, with chowrees (the Asiatic emblems of royalty) in their hands, completed the picture, and seemed to identify

it with the scenes which imagination delineates, in reading a fairy tale, or the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. When we came in sight of his Majesty, we advanced a few paces up the avenue or long court. ***** (*Here unfortunately our narrative of the introduction breaks off, and the expected continuation has not yet been received.*)

MARCH 7, 1809.

"For some days back, I have neither heard nor seen anything new or remarkable. We have now permission to ride out in the morning, (that is, in company with a proper escort of horse.) But since the day on which we saw the King, not a single circumstance has occurred calculated to remind us of the vicinity of Majesty; and our life has been as retired and tranquil, as free from anxiety and bustle, as if we had been all the time in the purlieus of Chowringhee.

"This town is very close and damp; but, though, from the nature of its situation, it must always, in such weather as the present, be sufficiently muddy, it can hardly, with justice, be accused of filth. Streams of water run through almost every lane; and all the principal streets, through which I have passed, are made with a sloping pavement, down which the water descends, carrying all the filth along with it. For the last two or three days, we have had an incessant drizzling rain, and the surrounding mountains are still covered with mist and heavy clouds, while the higher ridges have got a new clothing of snow. Although the weather is not cold, and we have neither door nor window in any part of the house, so great is the dampness of the air, that we feel the warmest clothing comfortable, and coarse worsted stockings are hardly warm enough. At present the environs of Peshour are one entire puddle; the water in many places lying in large sheets, and the deepness of the roads almost inconceivable. Streams are running with rapidity in every direction, but chiefly towards the river, which is situated about six miles to the north of Peshour, and flows nearly from West to East. The current is pretty broad and deep, and naturally clear; at present however it is muddy from the heavy fall of rain. I do not know whether any fish are caught in it; but I rather think, it is too rapid and too subject to inundation, to contain many. In a very short time, we shall find this place intolerable; for the heat, I am informed, in the approaching season, is excessive, particularly in the night; during the day, and then only, there is occasionally a little air. I hope we shall be permitted to encamp on the outside of the town; for, in such miserable quarters, as those in which we are lodged, not only the heat, but the

filth, flies, and stench will be insupportable. I rather think we shall move; but there is still a doubt of our seeing Cabul.

“The little connection and intercourse which we carry on with the inhabitants of this country, being with the great, little or nothing is learnt of the manners and habits of the nation in general. We see them only in one light, and that a false one. Those of the nobility, whom I have met with, are in their manners polite and easy; austere in conversation, countenance, and (if I may apply the expression,) deportment. They have much of that pride, which marks the ignorant, bigotted, yet well-bred Mahomedan; and they view with sovereign contempt every creature and thing which they think below them. To an equal or superior, however, their demeanor is sufficiently proper, mild, and conciliating, even where there is no necessity for flattery.”

MARCH 10, 1809.

“Hitherto, owing to the extreme fogginess of the air, and the quantity of water lying on the ground, we have not been able in our morning rides, to observe much of the country surrounding Peshour. It appears, however, to be a very fertile plain, with an undulating surface, and considerable variety of feature. At this season indeed, the aspect of a country, the greatest part of which is so richly cultivated, must necessarily be dreary, and the want of wood and verdure (excepting in the scattered villages) adds to the general gloom. The trees chiefly prevalent are the mulberry and sycamore; the last of which, losing its leaves in autumn, gives a wintry appearance to the scenery; while willows growing in many parts, along the banks of the pools and streams, contribute much to the melancholy effect, which the nature of the prospect and season are otherwise calculated to produce.

“We have not seen a decent horse for sale at Peshour, and scarcely a good one even within the precincts of the Court. We have little chance, therefore of making any acquisitions in that way, unless we go to Cabul.”

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1809.

“A definitive treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded with Rajah Runjeet Singh, by Mr. Metcalfe, the British Envoy at Lahore, under an engagement, that, within two months from the period of signature, a copy ratified by the Supreme Government shall be delivered to the Seik chieftain.

“The ultimate object of Mr. Metcalfe’s mission being thus accomplished, he took his departure from Umrut Sir about the 3rd current, on

his return to Dehlee. Two days previous to his departure, he received a visit of state from Runjeet Singh, which he returned on the following day. He passed the whole of the 2nd at the palace, and took leave of his Highness on the following morning.

“The presents interchanged on these occasions consisted, on either side, of an elephant, a horse, a quantity of pearls, some pieces of raiment, and other articles of inferior value. Khelaats were also distributed among the attendants of the Rajah and of the British Envoy.

“In his return towards the British territories, Mr. Metcalfe is said to have been entertained at Keebpoortullah, in the gardens of Rajah Futtah Sing. The Rajah, attended by another Seik nobleman, went out two miles from his place of residence to meet him. Mr. Metcalfe remained with him for the space of one day; and mutual presents were exchanged on the occasion. From thence Mr. Metcalfe set out for Nagore, and on the day following would probably reach Ludchannah.

“In his way to the Company’s provinces, the Ukhbars state, that he was expected to pay a visit to Sahib Sing, the Rajah of Putteala, who had directed one of his two vakeels, previously in attendance on Colonel Ochterlony, to wait upon Mr. Metcalfe.

“As soon as he found the difficulties, in which he had involved himself with the British Government, at an end, Runjeet Sing had ordered the arrears due to his Sirdars to be put in course of payment, and had dismissed the whole of them to their respective districts. He had also dismissed the Vakeels who had lately come to Umrut-sir from the other Courts of Hindoostan; and all of them, with the exception of Scindiah’s and Beyah Lol Sing’s had actually taken their leave. He had appointed a commission of four persons, for the settlement and collection of his revenues throughout the Punjab; and had given instructions that 10,000 Doorannee horse should be retained for the purpose of aiding their operations. He himself set out, on the 7th of May, at three in the morning from Umrut-sir for Lahore; while the Ranee Sudda Khooer, attended by Mukhtab Khooer and Ser Sing, proceeded to Putteala.

“There still existed disturbances, however, in various parts of the Punjab and the countries adjacent, in which Runjeet had shown a disposition to interfere. Bunkah Sing had set out, with his approbation, to Mooltan, accompanied by a considerable armed force, for the purpose of redressing (as he pretended) certain grievances, of which the ryots in that country had complained. Sunsar Chund, the Rajah of Khot Kangra, a mountainous district, situated between the Punjab and Serinagur, had solicited the aid of the neighbouring Seiks, against

the predatory bands of Gorugs, who infest his dominions. All the Rajahs of the Hills, it is stated, had assembled their forces together, for his protection; but the confederacy appears to have been discouraged by Runjeet, who had previously undertaken to do the business himself, on condition, that, as soon as the Gorugs should be expelled, the fortress of Kangra now occupied by them should be delivered over into his hands. In the mountainous district of Bussoohillee also, there was a detachment of Runjeet's forces, and he had sent thither three Sings of rank to act as his Sirdars." *Hurkaru.*

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1809.

. [From the *Mirror Extraordinary.*]

We have the extreme mortification to announce the capture of the Hon'ble Company's homeward bound ships, STREATHAM, Captain *Dale*, and EUROPE, Captain *Gelston*, shortly after their departure from Bengal, by the French frigate CAROLINE.

The above unwelcome intelligence, which was received in town this evening, has been forwarded from Prince of Wales Island by the CANTON, Captain *Falconer*, which left Penang on the 12th of June.

The only particulars that are yet known respecting the above captures, are contained in the following extract from the Log Book of the Hon'ble Company's extra ship LORD KEITH, Captain *Campbell*:—

"The Hon'ble Company's extra ship LORD KEITH left the Bengal Pilot on the 2nd of May. On the 30th day of May, in latitude 9° 6' North, and in longitude 91° 43' East, at half past 5 A. M., saw a strange sail bearing S. W., standing to the Northward under easy sail—distance 6 or 7 miles—Turned the hands out, and cleared for action. The stranger soon opened a heavy fire upon the EUROPE, which was continued for about a quarter of an hour, in which time she had shot away the EUROPE's foretop-sail-yard, and otherwise disabled her much.

"The enemy then left the EUROPE, and engaged the STREATHAM very closely for half an hour, when she struck to the enemy, who then commenced a heavy raking fire upon us; when standing across our bows, he payed round, and closely engaged us to leeward, for about a quarter of an hour, and fired several broadsides at us, which shot away much of our rigging, and wounded some of our masts and yards—We had one man killed and two wounded. The frigate then left us, and made sail to take possession of the STREATHAM, at which the EUROPE and we made

sail in a different direction, on purpose to distract the Enemy's attention; but the Frigate was soon seen to make sail after the EUROPE, who was then about five miles to the Eastward of her, but from the thickness of the weather we soon lost sight of them."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1809.

Mutiny in the Madras Army.

Notwithstanding the afflicting nature of the event described in the Madras Gazette of the 19th ultimo, there is considerable reason to expect the speedy restoration of tranquillity among the Officers composing the Army on that Establishment. A letter of the 23rd ultimo, from a Gentleman on whose intelligence and information we are disposed to place the utmost reliance, expresses a confident hope, that general tranquillity will have been restored even before the period of Lord Minto's expected arrival at Fort St. George. The grounds of his opinion are strongly corroborated in our estimation by the returning sense of duty lately manifested by the Officers at Hyderabad, Masulipatam, and other principal Stations of the Army, where the test of allegiance tendered by the Government has been, we believe, universally signed. Had this fact been known to the Garrisons stationed at Seringapatam and Chittledroog, it is not credible that they would have proceeded to the deplorable extremity of open rebellion, unsupported by the concurrence of even a majority of those with whom they have hitherto acted in concert.

Whatever may have been the cause of the agitation prevailing in the Madras Army there can be no question with regard to the tendency of the measures into which, of late, they have been insensibly hurried, against their better judgment, by the natural consequence of that fermentation which is the peculiar characteristic of popular discussion. Individually, there is not, probably, a man among them so perverse in judgment, or blind to the common sense of the case, as not to perceive that even the success of their party by force of arms, is the very worst termination that can be imagined, as well with reference to their own interest, as to that of their Country, and of the Government which, on all former occasions, they have served with so much zeal and success.

With regard to the Native Troops, it is plain that they complain of no grievances, and have therefore nothing to do in the case; and among the many evils attending the recent events, there is none so utterly repugnant to a generous mind; as that of the participation of guilt into which a few of them have already been plunged by their Officers, and the necessary destruction in the field of battle of those comparatively innocent victims of a bad cause in which they had no conceivable interest.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1809.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, October 28, 1809.]

The elegant mansion of the *Honorable Mrs. Murray* was thrown open on Thursday Evening for the reception of Masks, and notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the weather, the whole of the Rooms were thronged at an early hour. Mrs. Murray received her visitors in the large Hall, unmasked—and the grounds were illumined throughout their whole extent to the house, which displayed one continued blaze of light.

Among the characters which from splendour of dress, excellence of support, or dignity of appearance attracted our attention, the following were the most conspicuous :—

Lady Barlow displayed one of the most splendid and elegant dresses we ever observed in the character of a Sultana, and supported the character with great dignity and spirit.

Lady Nicholson in a Moorish Dress was an uncommon good mask, and universally admired.

A group of French Paysannes found most able support from the Miss Perries and Mrs. Greenway, who displayed their correct taste, in the dress and delineation of the French character.

Count DeGramont—by Captain Gall was most admirably supported; the Courtier given in a style of ease and fashion not to be surpassed in the days of Chivalry.

Among the best dressed Quakeresses we observed Mrs. Henry Hart, Mrs. Goldie, and Miss Fraser.

Miss Gahagan, as *Curiosity*, excited the utmost attention from the splendour of her dress and the happy manner in which she supported the character; during the latter part of the evening Miss Gahagan assumed the dress of a Nun.

A Red Cross Knight—by Mr. Coombe, attended by his Squire, was one of the most successful attempts of the evening.

Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Warren as Armenian Ladies attended by Captain Warren as an Armenian; and Mrs. Porter, as a Chamber Maid, were extreme good Masks.

Mr. Goad as Mrs. Doubleface—Captain Taylor, as a Death-head hussar—A Highland Piper, by Mr. McMurdo, Mr. Thomas Parry as a Mad Doctor, and Mr. T. Gahagan as a Friar, evinced themselves perfect masters of their respective characters.

Cypias in the hands of Mr. F. Gahagan was every thing that the long robe could expect.

A group of Sailors, consisting of Mr. Wynox, Captain Forsteen, Captain Wyldie, Captain Carrol and others, kept the company in great glee by their exertions during the evening.

Mr. Pugh as a Light Horse Volunteer, Mr. Keble as a Field Officer, Mr. Metcalfe as an Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Ellis as a Greek, and Mr. Mackenzie as a Watchman, ably supported their respective Masks.

Moses by Mr. H. Gahagan, a Chinese by Mr. Peile, a Sick Man by Captain Gahagan, a Bengal Sirdar by Captain Munt, and an Old Woman by Mr. Roworth, were among the most successful efforts of the motley group.

There were many other masks in the Room which we could not discover, the whole forming one of the most gay, lively, and enchanting scenes we have for a long time witnessed.

Of Fancy dresses and flower girls the most to be admired were Miss Barlow, Mrs. Goad, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Neill, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. I. Jones, and Miss Baker.

Lady Strange, Mrs. Oakes, and a long list of fashion and elegance were unmasked, enjoying the bustle of the surrounding multitude, and adding to the splendour of the enlivening scene.

The Supper Tables were laid in the Veranda and covered with every luxury that the most unbounded hospitality could suggest.

After Supper the Ball commenced with Lady Barlow and the Honorable Mr. Murray leading off the first set and continued until a late hour—when the Ladies took their reluctant leave of their elegant and engaging Hostess, and the gentlemen partook of a second supper, where hilarity and good cheer detained them until near gun-fire yesterday morning.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER, 23, 1809.

On Saturday evening were performed at the Barrackpore Theatre the “*RIVAL CANDIDATE*, *CHRONONHOTHONTHOLOGOS*, and the *MOCK DOCTOR*,” before a crowded and respectable audience.

CAPTURE OF KUNNEE.

We have much satisfaction in laying before our readers the following particulars received by the dawk of Monday from Loodeannah,

respecting an affair in that neighbourhood, which has for some days been a subject of conversation at the Presidency, and which we are happy to find has terminated more fortunately than report had given out.

LOODENNAH, OCTOBER 31, 1809.

“Joud Sing is a chief, who has extensive possessions on the banks of the Jumna, but is strictly attached to the cause of Runjeet, and has been constantly with him in command of a large body of horse. His people lately took possession of two very strong fortified towns, within six marches of this to which he had no claim; and, as we were sent here to prevent such unlawful transactions, Colonel Ochterlony, on application from those who were driven out, demanded of Joud Sing’s people the restoration of those towns. But, it soon proved, that words they treat as empty sounds and stronger measures were in consequence resorted to. On the 20th, a detachment marched, consisting of one squadron and galloper, 3 companies of the 23rd, and a brigade of guns. They arrived before the place (Kunnee) by noon on the 25th and proceeded immediately to the attack of the gateway. But, as misfortune would have it, the precaution of stockading it, had been taken, and the work performed skilfully by the defendants. After making several attempts, and remaining for a great length of time under a very galling fire of musquetry, the party was obliged to retire; having three Sepoys killed, and Captain Bridge of the 23rd, two European artillery-men and 37 Sepoys wounded. An express was immediately dispatched for a reinforcement; and on the 27th, at half past 11 A. M. one troop, with 4 companies, two 18-pounders, and all the artillery-men belonging to the detachment, marched to their assistance. The day after the repulse, a very fine, plausible fellow, came in to Captain Croxton, who commands the detachment, and said, “How unfortunate it is, that I, who had power to save this effusion of blood, did not arrive in time!” He immediately applied for a truce of four days that matters might be properly settled, which was granted. However, it appears, the people in the town did not feel very comfortable after hearing of the reinforcement,—and, in the course of the night preceding the day on which it arrived, they took themselves off. The other town, which is distant but a few miles, and, it was said, garrisoned by 3,000 men, was also evacuated. It is just as well, that it so happened, for both places are much stronger, than any one has an idea of,—indeed, so much so, that the weakest (Kunnee) if they had remained determined in resistance, we could not have carried, without sustaining

a very heavy loss. It is a town, surrounded by a mud wall and rampart, 20 feet high, with a wet ditch all round, 12 feet deep and 18 broad; the detachment is on its return, and expected on the 6th of November.

The whole force now remaining at Loodcannah consists of two battalions of Native Infantry, a Regiment of Native Cavalry, and about fifteen European Artillery-men; one of the battalions formerly stationed there, having been detached on the 15th ultimo, to do duty in Hurriana.

By letters from Delhi of the 3rd current, we further learn that the battalions, (one of the 10th and another of the 13th Native Infantry) with a squadron of horse, under the command of Major Macmorin, had marched from Kurnaul, against a walled village in that neighbourhood, at present occupied by a rebellious Zemindar. *Hurkaru.*

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Public Entertainments, held at the Exchange on Saturday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors and Stewards for the ensuing year.

Directors—Colonel Trapaud, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. Casamajor, Mr. Piele, and Mr. Gahagan.

Stewards—Mr. Baker, Honorable L. K. Murray, Captain Otto, Captain Balmain, Mr. Goldie, Mr. Alexander, Mr. H. Gahagan, Mr. Wayte, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Maconochie, and Mr. W. Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1810.

On Tuesday the 26th December, at 4 P. M., *Joseph Kennedy*, who was convicted at the last Sessions for Forgery, stood in the Pillory for the space of an hour, in pursuance of his sentence. On Thursday, Tulluk Roy and Ramsoonder Paulet, convicted of a Conspiracy,—and, on Saturday, Rammohun Komaur and Joynarrain Komaur, found guilty of Coining, underwent the same punishment.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1810.

We learn with satisfaction, that no further public inconvenience is apprehended from the discontents lately subsisting among the Pilots of this river. Several of the schooners, (all of which had quitted their

station, and come up to town in the course of last week,) have returned to the Roads; and the new arrangements which have been formed, while they fully embrace the purpose contemplated by Government, are believed to be generally acceptable to the service. According to the projected regulations, we understand, that the Branch Pilots are hereafter to be allowed a fixed monthly Salary of 700 Rs., the Masters of 270 Rs., the Mates of 156 Rs., and the Boatswains and Seamen of 60 Rs. each, in lieu of all contingent allowances and perquisites whatsoever.—The pilots' Box, it is said, is to be done away; and all dues on account of pilotage are in future to be levied by Government. We further understand, that the promotion is to go on as heretofore, with respect to those at present on the establishment; but, that no Seamen, who may enter hereafter, are to have any pretensions to the highest situations in the service, which are to be exclusively supplied by Volunteers regularly educated.—[*India Gazette.*]

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, December 20, 1809.]

Though the official dispatches from the force employed against the pirates are full and explicit, we have a pleasure in laying before our readers any intelligence connected with that enterprise, and have accordingly made some extracts from a letter, with which we have been obligingly favoured by a Correspondent.

“I sit down according to promise to give you some account of our proceedings in the Persian Gulph. You must not, however, expect it either correct or well written, as we are but this minute finishing the embarkation of the troops, after the destruction of the town and fortifications of Rus-ul-Khyma, the principal seat of the *Johasima* pirates.

We arrived here on the 11th, and directly dispatched away the armed boats under command of Lieutenant Leslie, to attack the *Minerva*, she being anchored under a battery about 4 miles from the town. The Company's Cruizers *Ariel*, *Aurora*, and *Prince of Wales* covered the boats. About half past 2 a very spirited fire was opened, both from the shore and ships, but the launches dashed up, drove the pirates into the water. In ten minutes after, the *Minerva* was in flames, and during the night totally destroyed. The *Prince of Wales* Cruizer behaved excessively well on this day; but unfortunately in the evening grounded. She had one man killed and three wounded. We had two wounded, but not very dangerously.

On the 12th at day light, the Cruizers *Nautilus*, *Ariel*, *Fury*, and *Prince of Wales* got as close as the depth of water would admit to the

town, attended] by six launches, carrying carronades, and one with a 5½ inch howitzer; and about 11 began to bombard the town in all directions. Until about 3 in the afternoon, the fire was returned from the shore; but very languidly. To-day the only damage sustained was four men of the Nautilus being wounded, though several of the shot struck the cruizers. It is a great pity none of the large ships could get within 4 miles of the town.

On the 13th the troops were disembarked, and the grand attack made in two different places, the troops landed about 5 o'clock, and by 10 the town was in flames—by 2 in the afternoon all firing ceased, and the troops were allowed to plunder—I have not time to describe the town to you, but you may form some idea when I tell you it was twice as large as Bombay, equally as rich and populous. No quarter was given to men. The women and children were spared, the town is now one heap of ruins; we destroyed 40 sail of large Dows, and about 150 sail of small ones, together with the Minerva. It is impossible for us to judge the number killed of the pirates, but it must be immense. I am very happy to say this has been achieved, with very little loss on our part, viz., one Captain of the 65th, and one seaman of the Prince of Wales. No men could behave better than the 65th, 47th, and the sepoys. The whole of the cruizers behaved admirably."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1810.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, January 18, 1810.]

On Wednesday last Brigadier General Malcolm, accompanied by the gentlemen and troops belonging to the Persian Mission, left this place for Persia.

On the same day N. H. Smith, Esq., sailed for the Gulph.

The following Officers and Gentlemen accompanied F. Pillory General Malcolm:—

Captain Grant, Commanding the Escort of the Persian Mission; Captain Wauchope; Dr. Colquhoun, Surgeon to the Mission; Dr. Cormac, Surgeon to the Escort; Lieutenant Stewart, 1st Assistant; Lieutenant Little, Aid-de-Camp; Lieutenant Johnson, Commanding the Party of 17th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Frederick, Commanding Infantry; Lieutenant Macdonald, Political Assistant; Ensign Fotheringham, Commanding Madras Cavalry; Ensign Monteath, Engineer; Mr. Williams; Mr. Babington.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1810.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, February 10, 1810.]

On Tuesday evening last, in the presence of a numerous party assembled in the Dockyard, the "Charles Grant," a new ship 1,200 Tons, was hauled out of Dock, and safely warped to her moorings in the stream.

Mr. Money, Superintendent of Marine, performed the usual ceremony of breaking the bottle, but the performance of the established custom of presenting Shawls and distributing Rose Water and Sweetmeats was, in consequence of its being midnight when the Ship quitted the dock, deferred till the next morning.

The Charles Grant is allowed to be one of the handsomest 1,200 Ton ships ever launched.

No sooner had she quitted her cradle, than the keel of another Ship of equal tonnage was lowered into the Dock.

We have much satisfaction in mentioning this circumstance as a proof of the prosperity of the Bombay Dock-yard, and the encreasing conviction of the excellence of Teak built Ships, which will endure twice as long as Oak built ships of similar classes.

An attempt was made on the preceding evening to haul her out ; which failed in consequence of her having too much ballast on board. She was accordingly shored up again and afterwards lightened.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Poonah Hunt and a numerous party of their friends, met at day-break, on the morning of the 4th instant on the rising ground near the Sangum, where a Jackall of an extraordinary size was turned down, and took across the country in a northerly direction, and made the River Moota, a little below the village of Boperee, the right bank of which he kept as far as Bopekele, passing Kirkee, where he crossed. This part of the chase was very smart going. On crossing the river, he skirted the mangoe tope to the left of Bopekele, and seemingly conscious of his power, took the open country stretching towards the North-East. The dogs were baffled and at a check for a short time amongst the dusty roads and some ploughed fields in the neighbourhood of the tope, and, at this critical moment, were crossed about 200 yards in front, by a large herd of deer, but not a single hound swerved, which evinced a rare degree of discipline and staunchness. After some

cold hunting across the ploughed ground, where the dogs showed the true stuff, the scent began to improve, and they carried it on again very briskly for about 3 miles over the plain in the direction of the village of Boosrie, near which he doubled and made for the strong ground to the Eastward. He was viewed here for the first time by some of the horsemen about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ahead, and from his rate of going, apparently was not much distressed. Having now gained the deep nullahs, and strong rocky ground between the Villages of Diggee and Kullis, and being aware of his advantages, he shewed a great disposition to keep his position by frequent doublings; the dogs, however, began to approach his brush, and pushed him so hard that he was compelled to break and made for the hills to the left of the village of Sangum, near which he was run into in grand style, after a run of one hour and five minutes.

The Country crossed cannot have been less than 15 miles; and the chase altogether was perhaps a smarter and more interesting one than was ever witnessed in India.

One circumstance tended to throw some gloom over the joys of the morning, which was the unavoidable absence on so enviable an occasion, of several distinguished members of the hunt, and particularly one to whose judgment and genuine sporting spirit the present high state of perfection of the Poonah pack, and the prosperity of the institution is eminently indebted.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1810.

[From the *Telegraph*.]

It is with considerable satisfaction, that we publish the accompanying testimonies of some successful and conclusive trials on Canvas and Cordage, manufactured in this country; and which most uncontrovertably establish, not only their excellence, but likewise give them a decided preference over all others. In announcing these, we feel a double gratification, for while we congratulate the public on the high national advantages accruing therefrom, it affords an opportunity of paying a just tribute of praise to the merits of Mr. Jones, to whose skill and industry we are indebted for the present state of perfection to which these arts have advanced; nor do we fear being suspected of unworthy panegyric, when it is asserted, that no individual, possessed of greater practical mechanical knowledge, or who has employed it with more successful application, ever arrived in this country than the gentleman here mentioned.

TO MR. JONES.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of sending you a Report of the manner in which your Rope and Canvas has worn. I shall be very glad to find, that we may be able to procure more of it, as it is infinitely superior to either Europe Rope or any Country Rope I have seen, and is, in my opinion, fully equal to the Manilla Rope.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
FLEETWOOD PELLEW, *Captain.*

Phaeton off the Sandheads, February 10, 1810.

A Report of the wear of some Rope and Canvas sent on board His Majesty's Ship *Phaeton*, in June, 1809, by Mr. Jones, of Calcutta, on trial.

The Rope has been rove, and in continued wear as a jib down-haul and fore-top-gallant-haulyards ever since, the ship having been nearly all the time at sea, and in very rainy bad weather for a considerable portion of it. It has already worn out Europe Rope of double its size twice over, and all other Country Rope furnished us, bears no competition whatever with it. It possesses great strength, and resists wet to an uncommon degree, which the other Country Rope of different sorts, some with and others without Tar, did not; it still looks as well as when newly rove. The Canvas is extremely good, and in our opinion, fully equal or stronger than Europe Canvas of a similar number.

WM. GODFREY, *Master.*

J. BARRY, *Boatswain of His Majesty's Ship Phaeton.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1810.

A late London Paper gives the following account of the Christening of the Son and Heir of a Gentleman, well known in this Settlement.

"Grand Christening and Dejeune."

"The baptism of the infant of Mr. and the Hon'ble Mrs. Cockerell, took place at their magnificent house, on the Terrace in Piccadilly. The Sponsors were, Viscountess Northwick and Mr. Pepys Cockerell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hodson, the Rector of St.

George's Parish. The Child was superbly habited in a suit of Brussels lace, which cost Ten Thousand Pounds (£10,000) ; he was named Charles Rushoner Cockerell. About four o'clock, a public Breakfast was given in the Banquetting Room, which is of the most noble dimensions ; that, and the other apartments, were decorated with the choicest flowers. During the time the Company sat at table, the very excellent band of music, attached to the 2nd Regiment of Foot Guards, played martial airs ; they attended by permission of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and performed in a State Marquee, which had been previously erected in the pleasure Ground, or Lawn next the Park. The domestics were all dressed in their state liveries (white and silver) ; they wore a pure gold Medal, suspended from a lilac ribbon, with the family arms, engraved thereon. It was not until nine o'clock, that the company retired. Amongst the Visitants, were the following nobility and gentry :

"Marquis of Blandford ; Marchionesses of Wellesley and Blandford ; Countess of Dysart ; Ladies Charlotte, Long, Dashwood, King, Hamilton, and Lambert ; Sirs J. Dashwood, King, and C. Pole ; Generals Phipps and Thornton ; Colonels Welsh, Sustace, and Armstrong ; Captain Ellis ; Messrs. Betsell, Henry Hope, Blackshaw, Phipps, Leach, Mercer, Lygon, Franco, Devaynes, and Prendergast ; Mistresses Bethell, Blackshaw, Devaynes, and Mannors ; Misses Lawrell, Wellesley, T. Long, and Johnstone."—[*Mirror*.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1810.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, March 10, 1810.]

On Saturday the 24th ultimo (being the last Saturday in February), the gentlemen of this Presidency, educated at Westminster School held their Anniversary Meeting at the Pantheon. The Stewards on the occasion, Mr. F. Gahagan and Mr. C. Higginson, had provided a most elegant dinner, and fourteen Brothers sat down to the celebration of this festival. After the removal of the cloth, the golden Poculum, presented to them by Warren Hastings, Esq., when Governor General, was filled to the brim, and the standing toast

"FLOREAT"

given by the senior steward, with three times three, after which, "the immortal memory of their Royal Foundress Queen Elizabeth ;" "the Universities of the United Kingdom ;" "Brother Westminsters

all over the World;” “Public Schools,” and several other appropriate Toasts followed.

The health of the Archbishop of York and Bishop of London,—the Duke of Bedford,—the Duke of Portland,—the Duke of Richmond,—the Speaker of the House of Commons,—the Chief Baron,—and of many other illustrious living characters educated at this great School, were also drank.

The party did not separate until after midnight.

Major-General Ward and Mr. H. Gahagan are appointed Stewards for the next Anniversary.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1810.

[From the *Madras Courier Extraordinary*, April 21, 1810.]

This morning early, anchored in the roads, the *Mandarin*, late Dutch sloop of war, in charge of Lieutenant Vidall, Her Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, from Amboyna, 8th March.

By this opportunity we are gratified to learn that the valuable Dutch settlement of Amboyna has been taken by the detachment of the Artillery and Madras European Regiment (which were embarked on board Her Majesty's Ships *Dover*, *Cornwallis*, and *Samarang*), in conjunction with 300 seamen and marines from H. M. ships.

That this capture was made with the loss of only five men, adds considerably to our gratification on this occasion.

The *Mandarin* (arrived here) and four Dutch brigs* have been taken. Two days after the fall of the place, a ship 1,000 tons arrived from Samarang, laden with Rice. From the extreme scarcity of provisions, the cargo was sold at six dollars per bag. The captured brigs under charge of the *Samarang* were sent to the different depots, on three small islands dependant upon Amboyna, to collect the Spice. The property taken, we learn, is estimated at 3,00,000 Pounds.

Extract of a letter dated Amboyna, 6th March.

“The capture of this place with so small a force, in addition to the captures made by the ships, beats most exploits we read of. I cannot conceive what could induce so strong a place to surrender, with a Garrison of 1,500 Javanese Troops, and as many Cannon as we had Men. The

* *Rambang, Margretta, Louisa, Madurese, and Hope*, and Six Merchant Vessels.

value of this important Settlement will astonish every one, and make the fortunes of the lucky individuals employed to take it. We calculate the articles in store at 300,000 lbs., and if head and gun-money be allowed, you may add another 100,000 lbs. We shall get 200,000 lbs. weight of Cloves of the first quality. The *Samarang* was sent the day we made the Island, disguised as an American, up the Harbour. She got the Guard Boat on board, secured the Pilot, and Corporal of the Guard, and then cut out a Brig and Sloop, that were lying at anchor. In the mean time, two Brigs which had sailed the day before, chased the *Dover*, supposing her a South-Sea man, and they were both taken.

“On the way to our ultimate object, His Majesty’s Ship *Cornwallis* left the other Ships, by consent, to cruize off the East end of Java. During this cruize, Captain Montague made Bouleconde in the straits of Salayer, and sent in a Flag of Truce to request to fill some casks of water, which was refused. In consequence, Captain Forbes landed with 100 men and took possession of the Fort, without any loss. This Detachment having destroyed all Dutch Property, set fire to the Fort, and spiked the Guns, returned to the Ships, which had, in the mean time, supplied themselves with what they wanted. The *Cornwallis* then proceeded on her voyage, and joined the *Dover* and *Samarang* off Amboyna.”

[From the *Madras Gazette Extraordinary*, April 23, 1810]

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Madras European Regiment, dated Amboyna, the 7th of March 1810.

“I know it will give you and our friends in the Regiment, great pleasure to hear from us, more especially as we can give a good account of ourselves. In the first place I am happy to inform you, we are all well and hearty.

“We reached this place in the highest spirits, having got over the voyage more easily and comfortably than could possibly have been expected. We stood for three days off and on the place, undetermined as to our mode of attack; at last it was agreed upon, that the ships should stand in to the shore and land the troops, marines and seamen near the advanced post, which was to be carried instantly without firing a musket if possible. The ships in the mean time battering in every direction. The party I belonged to had to perform a most fatiguing march, and a worse one I never made, with a view of gaining the height

over the second battery. We succeeded in these points beyond our most sanguine expectation. The Dutch Officers have since told us, we completely surprised them, they never could bring themselves to believe that so small a force would ever make even an attempt. On our appearing on the heights, they deserted the battery, and much about the same time the two batteries near the sea. We had now command of Fort Victoria, and amused ourselves next morning firing at Mynheer, his shells only reaching in return to the face of the hill, much to our comfort.

"A Flag of Truce was sent in, and after a long dispute, it was finally settled that we should have the place.

"We were accordingly drawn up on the Esplanade 100 men and a brigade of guns, and to our utter astonishment, they marched out with eight field pieces and about 900 men *with all the honors of war*, which, considering also the numbers in the out-posts, made us doubt our senses. The Colonel Commandant is a Frenchman, genteel in appearance and pleasant in manners.

"Captain Montague laid the *Cornwallis* alongside in high stile, she had 200 shots in her. The first night we were on shore, we were alarmed by a heavy fire in the middle of the Town. On enquiring we found that two Dutch Picquets had met and engaged one another by mistake; they both ran away at the same time, each leaving a field piece pointed at the other, and reported their having been attacked by the English and their Guns taken."

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1810.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, April 28, 1810.]

The following is an Extract of a Letter from a most respectable Zemindar in Zillah Guntoor, to a Gentleman at Masulipatam—At Ibrahimpatnam, eight or nine miles from Amaravaty, only a squall of wind and rain was experienced :—

"On the 27th of March 1810, at one o'clock in the forenoon, a rainbow was found round the sun, and it remained until sunset. In the evening, we saw in the North, some cloud which began to spread by degrees. At nine o'clock in the night, a violent wind blew and astonishingly covered the whole town of Amaravaty with dust; ten minutes after this, the frozen rain began; and some stones were as big as the fowl's egg, some as big as goose's egg, and some as big as cocoanuts; and at the time of its so falling, the noise was like the ring of several guns in one and the same time. All the lanterns and

some of the globes which were tyed in the upstairs of my house were broken to pieces. This rain continued from 9 to half past 10 o'clock; when in the light of torches the whole ground appeared as covered by pure white marbles; these stones being dissolved, the water ran in the streets; and the people who walked in this water, had their legs benumbed, insomuch that they were obliged to warm them at the fire. We saw sometimes frozen rain before; but then only few small stones fell with the rain; none of them were equal to this rain, because they neither poured down hail so abundantly, nor the stones were of such large size. All the old people here say that they never saw such frozen rain. It rained from Vycoontapatnam, a village in the Guntoor Zillah up to Daunalore village in the Zillah of Masulipatam; which is two cose in breadth from North to South and three cose in length from East to West.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1810.

A letter from an Officer at Allahabad, dated 30th ultimo, mentions, that a few nights previous to that date, a party of 30 Sepoys, under a European Officer, proceeding as an Escort with treasure, were attacked on their march, about 12 miles distant from Allahabad, by a numerous party of Decoits; who met with a warm reception from the Escort. The treasure was preserved and the Decoits were beat off, after a smart conflict, in which three Sepoys were killed and four wounded. A company was sent out next morning from Allahabad in quest of the banditti; and had not returned at the date of our present accounts.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1810.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, June 20, 1810.]

Yesterday at Noon, the Seventy-four gun ship, which had been built in the new Dock for his Majesty's Navy, was hauled out and warped to her moorings in the stream.

The Honorable the Governor, with Mr. Money the Superintendent of Marine, were present for the purpose of naming her, and as she first moved from her original station, she received, with the usual ceremony, the appellation of THE MINDEN.

A vast concourse of natives, and the greater part of the European inhabitants of Bombay, were witnesses of this most gratifying spectacle,

and all parties, seemed to derive considerable satisfaction, from the complete success which has thus attended the first attempt *to build Line of Battle Ships in India.*

The *Minden* is one of the handsomest vessels we have ever seen, and we have no doubt that she will do ample credit to all who have been concerned in her construction.

The new Dock, whose gates were opened for the first time, on this occasion, is fully worthy of being recorded in the same page; and as we have never seen a better finished ship than the *Minden*, so we cannot imagine a finer piece of workmanship than the Duncan Dock.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1810.

Fashionables.

MRS. MUNT'S PARTY.—On Thursday evening this accomplished and elegant female gave a most splendid Ball and Supper to her friends at her Gardens on Choultry Plain. To those acquainted with the taste and magnificence which ever characterised the entertainments given by this Lady, it were only necessary to state that every thing was conducted in her usual stile. The dance was led off by Lady Barlow and Major Munt, and continued until near one o'clock—when the Company were refreshed with a most excellent Supper. Ice and Champaign were among the delicacies of the Table, and it was at a very late hour yesterday morning that the Company took a reluctant leave of this enchanting and hospitable entertainment.

[From the *Dombay Courier*, July 21, 1810.]

Henry Salt, Esq., deputed on a mission to Abyssinia, arrived here on Monday last on board the *MARIAN*, Captain Weatherhead, bound for London, which was driven in by stress of weather and want of repairs.

Mr. Salt left England in March 1809, he touched at Madeira and at the Cape, whence Admiral Bertie afforded him convoy to Mosambique; from Mosambique Mr. Salt proceeded to Adeen,* where he visited the Sultaun, and then through the Straits, to Mocha. Here he made his preparations for prosecuting the objects of his Mission into Abyssinia. In December, Mr. Salt crossed over to the opposite Coast; where, a new Port being discovered on this occasion, at Amphyla, he endeavoured, and at length with great difficulty, succeeded in gaining communication with

* *Aden*.—Ed.

His Excellency the Ras Willed Sesallé or Vice Roy of Tigre. He concerted measures with the Ras to meet his people at Massowah. Here he arrived on the — of February, and found the Chieftain Debile and Mr. Pearce, who had been left in Abyssinia, with the view of acquiring the Native languages. Mr. Salt soon after set out for Antalow, where he arrived after a month's journey, the chief difficulty attending which was the transmission of two Curricule Guns through so mountainous a country.

At Antalow, Mr. Salt found the Ras, with whom he continued until May; when having happily succeed in effecting the principal objects of his Mission, he returned to the Sea Coast, visiting Axum in his way, and fortunately reached Mocha in the early part of June.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1810.

[From Yesterday's *Mirror*.]

Operations in Bourbon.

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to gratify the curiosity of the Readers of the *Mirror*, with many interesting particulars, of the operations, terminating in the surrender of Bourbon to the British Arms.

The British force, proceeding to the attack of Bourbon, was divided into four Brigades, as under, *viz.* :—

1st Brigade	...	... Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser.
2nd Brigade	...	... Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond.
3rd Brigade (or Reserve)	...	... Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod.
4th Brigade (or Advance)	...	... Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

The first Brigade was ordered, in the plan of attack, to land at Grande Chaloupe on the western side of St. Dennis.

The second Brigade was ordered to support the First.

The two other Brigades were to land between Saint Mary's and the Buton, from which point the grand attack was to be made.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser was ordered to push on with his Brigade, after landing at Grande Chaloupe, and gain the Prisoner Redoubt; and finally to take up a position on the west of the town of St. Dennis.

The troops were to land in the night with one day's provisions; the men were not to load without orders, from Officers Commanding Brigades;

they were to trust to the bayonet, and it was expected that every thing would be carried before day light.

The debarkation of the troops, at a point between St. Mary's and Buton River, commenced in the afternoon of the 6th of July, from the *Boadicea*, *Iphigeneia*, and *Neriede* Frigates. Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, with about 100 men of the 69th Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with 150 men of the Flank Brigade, were got on shore, through a heavy and dangerous surf. A number of the boats, in the attempt to land their men, were over-set; ten or twelve soldiers were drowned; a number of them lost their arms, and their ammunition was rendered useless.

The surf continuing to increase, a further debarkation could not be made; and it was found impossible from this increased violence of the surf, to hold any further communication between the frigates and the troops, that were already landed. A schooner and three boats, in attempting to get on shore, were overset and dashed to pieces. The *Udny* Transport was run on shore, with the view of breaking the surf, and enabling the boats to land under her lee; but she also went to pieces, in the course of ten or fifteen minutes.

As this disappointment in the landing of the troops, intended for the principal attack, occasioned some alteration in the plan of operations; it became absolutely necessary to communicate with the force that had been landed, in the earlier part of the afternoon, Lieutenant Foulstone, of the 69th Regiment, volunteered for this most difficult and dangerous service. His offer was accepted; and, having received his orders from Colonel Keating; he went in a boat to the edge of the surf, and springing into the middle of it, succeeded in gaining the shore, though with the utmost difficulty, and with imminent danger.

In obedience to the orders thus communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, the small force under his command marched against the Battery, on the banks of the Buton River, at St. Mary's, which they assaulted in the night, and carried with resistless intrepidity.

The possession of this battery was of the utmost importance, and enabled the small force under Colonels Macleod and Campbell, to intercept the communication between the two principal posts of the enemy. It was stormed at the most critical moment; for, at the very time that it fell into the hands of the assailants, a body of 800 of the enemy's troops were on their march from St. Paul's to St. Dennis.

By possessing this battery, that reinforcement was prevented from reaching St. Dennis.

While these operations were going forward at St. Mary's, Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser and his Brigade, had landed from the *Sirius*, &c., at Grande Chaloupe, and pushed forward a party to the neighbouring heights, in order to dislodge a party of the enemy who galled our troops with a constant harrassing fire. The main body of the brigade followed the advanced party, and having ascended the heights, halted there during the night.

Early on the morning of the 8th July, the Brigade began to descend the mountains, during which they were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry. The Brigade continued its march, till it reached the plain, at the bottom of the mountains; where the enemy were drawn up, with two field pieces, and covered by a redoubt, mounted with heavy cannon. Here Colonel Fraser charged the enemy, who received him with determined courage. The Frenchmen behaved with the utmost gallantry, fighting hand to hand with their opponents. Their Artillerymen stood to their guns with heroic firmness, and almost every man of them was cut down. A French Artillery Officer at this place was singly engaged with a Captain of the 69th. The conflict continued for some time, and was of doubtful issue, when a British grenadier coming up to the spot, plunged his bayonet into the breast of the gallant Frenchman, and decided the combat.

Although the enemy fought with such gallantry, the superior bravery of Britons bore down all opposition; Colonel Fraser drove them from their ground and from their redoubt, with considerable loss on the part of the enemy. After obtaining possession of the redoubt, the batteries on the West of the river St. Dennis, were successfully stormed by the grenadiers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond's Brigade were landed on the morning of the 8th July, and marched for St. Dennis with little opposition; a small party of chasseurs, who made a shew of resistance, fled at their approach.

After a difficult march over rugged ground, Colonel Drummond halted on the heights, in sight of St. Dennis. From thence, after a short halt, he descended the mountains, exposed to a heavy fire of grape, shells, and musquetry as he approached the town, and till he joined the Brigade of Colonel Fraser, which had taken up a position before the town, under cover of the redoubt, that he had stormed.

The enemy, perceiving the advance of Colonel Drummond's Brigade, made a gallant sortie from St. Dennis, to re-possess the redoubt which had been stormed by Colonel Fraser. This sortie was made about an hour before Colonel Drummond joined. Though conducted with great spirit, it could make no impression. The enemy were instantly repulsed by Colonel Fraser.

Arrangements were now set on foot for storming the town; and at the same time Colonel Keating appeared upon the heights, with the 56th Regiment. A flag of truce was then sent out by the enemy from St. Dennis, to treat for the surrender of the Island.

On the day that Bourbon capitulated, the French Governor invited Mr. Farquhar, Colonel Keating, and the principal British Officers, to Supper, where they were hospitably and splendidly entertained. The Governor had fortunately received, by a late arrival from Europe, a large supply of excellent Champagne, to which the Governor himself and his English Guests did ample justice.

Upon the Capitulation of Bourbon, Mr. Farquhar took the oaths of Office, and entered upon the Government of the Island.

St. Dennis continued to be the seat of Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keating had fixed his Head Quarters at St. Paul's.

We are informed that Mr. John Shaw, formerly of the Calcutta Bar, has been nominated by Governor Farquhar, to act as Judge and Magistrate of Bourbon.

Mr. Mark Roworth, formerly of Calcutta, has become Proprietor and Editor of the *Bourbon Government Gazette*, Manager of the Theatre, Master of Ceremonies, &c.

Captain Parkinson, Deputy Adjutant General, was to leave Bourbon about the end of last month, with dispatches from Governor Farquhar and Colonel Keating, for the Cape.

Captain Carroll was appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant General, during the absence of Captain Parkinson.

Major Vernon had resigned the appointment he held on the Staff. Major Edwards, of the 8th, was appointed to succeed him.

Captain Ashton, Lieutenants Jenkins and Spink, of His Majesty's 12th Foot, were nominated to various local appointments in Bourbon.

The ship Betsey, from Calcutta, arrived at Bourbon on the 20th of July.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1810.

SUPREME COURT.

Henrietta Scott, vs. the Reverend James Ward, Walter Ross Munro, Esq., and others.

This cause, which appears to be of some importance, as it relates to the claims to which the widows of deceased officers are entitled, under the provisions of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, was decided some days ago, in the Supreme Court. The principal points in dispute, seemed to turn on the meaning and construction of the regulations of the Society, respecting those officers who belong to it, and who return to England, or quit this country, without leaving sufficient authority with their agents or paymasters in India, to make regular payments, or to deduct the same from their pay and allowances, in discharge of their subscription to the Fund, within the time limited by its regulations; and further, whether the managers have the power to determine on the question of exclusion from the benefits of the Society, in the event of failure or irregularity in the payments of the subscriptions?

It appeared that Colonel Scott had left India about the month of August 1807, giving sufficient authority to the paymaster, for the payment of his subscription to the Fund. Colonel Scott remained some time in St. Helena, and died on his passage from thence to England in May 1809, without his subscription being paid, either by his agents, or any deduction made on that account by the paymaster; a demand was then preferred by the widow of Colonel Scott, the Complainant in this case, to participate in the benefit of the establishment. Considering the long period that had elapsed without any contribution on the part of Colonel Scott, and, as his death had been known for some time in Calcutta, the Managers thought it their duty to resist the application. But as it clearly appeared that Colonel Scott's permission to make the necessary deductions from his pay had been transmitted by the Managers to the Paymaster; and as, in his letters from St. Helena, to his agents, his instructions were explicit, as to the paying up of his Subscription, the Court thought, that this being a case of forfeiture, in which Colonel Scott had done all in his power to comply with the regulations, and as

the neglect in not deducting the Subscriptions was expressly excepted against by the regulations, it would be hard that his widow should be responsible for the laches or neglect of those, whose duty it was to see that the Subscriptions were regularly paid. The Court accordingly decreed Mrs. Scott to be entitled to her pension, but as the Managers were acting for the interests of a Fund, instituted for the most laudable purposes, and the demand being made under extraordinary circumstances, it was ordered that each party pay their own costs. *Mirror.*]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1810.

On Friday evening, the Anniversary of St. Andrew was celebrated at Moore's Rooms, with appropriate festivity, by a large party of Caledonians. Sir William Kerr was in the Chair, and Messrs. Downie, Melville, and Bruce, officiated as Stewards. The usual toasts were pledged with abundant libations; and the guests were regaled during the evening with the national music of the bag-pipe.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1811.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer with Colonel Adam's Detachment,
dated Futehabad December 12, 1810.*

"We arrived here on Saturday last, and took possession of the Fort of Futehabad, the capital of the Buttees, a nation of plunderers, who have infested this part of the country, committing every sort of depredation for these many years past. We are now about to take possession of their whole territory. Hitherto, they have not staid to give us battle, but we expect to have some hard fighting, in the attack of two forts to the North-West, called Rania and Seersa.

"Our detachment is pretty strong. It consists of two Battalions of Infantry, two Regiments of Cavalry, and a party of Artillery, with 2 eighteen-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 4 six-pounders, and 4 gallopers. There can be little doubt, therefore, of our success. The enemy are in the jungles all around us; and our duties are, in consequence, very severe, as the Officers on piquet must be out all night.

"The climate in this part of the country, is as good as in Europe, the cold is so severe, that we are obliged to burn large fires every night; and there is hardly a sick man in the detachment. Provisions, however, are dear."

By the last accounts from Berar, we understand, that Colonel Brown had moved from Sissorah, and was again in full pursuit of Gopaul Sing. *India Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1811.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last, *Henry Pitts Forster, Esq.*, was brought to the bar of the Supreme Court, to receive sentence, for a breach of public trust and duty as a servant of the Company. The Honorable Sir Henry Russell, the Chief Justice, gave judgment, prefaced by a short, but impressive speech, in nearly the following terms :—

“HENRY PITTS FORSTER,

“You have been found guilty of a breach of trust and duty, as servant of the East India Company, which by a statute passed in the 33rd of his present Majesty, is declared to be a misdemeanor at law, and to be punishable as such.

“It requires no observations from me to point out the wisdom of that statute; the common sense and daily experience of every man must convince him of it; we need but look to what is passing at home, and to hear what is said in this country, to know how mischievous such breaches of duty are in their effects.

“They have not only a tendency to impoverish and ruin the State, but they also afford to the discontented grounds of dissatisfaction and censure against the Government, and reproaches against individuals, which in some instances are true, but are much oftener without foundation. To remedy these mischiefs, all reasonable means of prevention should be made use of, and when they fail, exemplary punishment must be resorted to. In this country, the means made use of, to guard against breaches of official trust, are the liberal salaries that are allowed to the servants of the Company, and which are such as to leave no apology for a deviation from the strict line of duty; but these means having failed in your case, you have been prosecuted and found guilty, and are now brought here for judgment.

“The observations that I have made to you, apply to all the servants of the Company; but in none can a breach of trust and duty have a more immediate effect to injure the public than in the office of Mint Master, which you held. Into the hands of all public Officers, money

occasionally passes, and if it be forthcoming when called for, it may be thought to be enough, but still the employment of the public funds even in their progress, is a breach of trust, because they are thereby put to risk ; but in your office, the money was not to rest for a day : it was your duty to make it, and to send it to the Treasury every night ; the mere retaining of the funds, though they were not made use of, was a breach of duty, by which your employers sustained a daily injury, because they had daily use for their money. Notwithstanding this ; notwithstanding that you were liberally paid, you kept back the money for your own advantage, which is a breach of trust that calls for the heaviest punishment, and that is a heavy fine, a long imprisonment, and dismissal from the service ; but it would be a painful duty to the Court to inflict such a punishment on a man of your age, and I fear of your fallen condition ; and therefore it is very satisfactory to us to find that there is in your offence, great as it is, circumstances belonging to it, that will warrant our mitigating the punishment, without violating our duty.

“ You have already been dismissed from your office ; that of itself is a severe punishment. You have restored all the money, with interest up to the day on which it was paid ; thus making all the atonement for the offence that it was in your power to make, and the public have not eventually suffered any loss. Besides this, the Jury have said that you did not intend to defraud the Company, and that we consider as a recommendation to mercy. This declaration that you did not mean to defraud the Company, must necessarily imply only, that you did not intend to defraud them of the money you lent, and that you intended to re-pay it sometime or other ; it cannot mean that you did not intend to defraud them of the use of their own money, for, while you kept it back from them, you did so defraud them ; however, as the recommendation from so very respectable a Jury ought to be allowed to have its weight, and that being added to other circumstances, may warrant the mild Sentence that we are about to pass ; which is, that you pay a fine of 100 Rs. to the King, that you be imprisoned for Six Calendar Months in the Common Jail of Calcutta ; and that you be further imprisoned, till your fine be paid.”

Mirror.]

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1811.

LORD FOLKESTONE AND GENERAL CLAVERING.

[*From the Times*, December 17, 1810.]

We are requested to insert the following statement :—

On the 7th instant, Brigadier-General Clavering addressed the letter No. 1 to Lord Folkestone.

No. I.

No. 2, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, December 7, 1811.

MY LORD,—Having been abroad since December 1809, I did not till lately meet with a book, entitled—"The Rival Princes."

In that work there is a letter signed "Folkestone," wherein a most unwarrantable liberty is taken with my name. But as it is impossible that a son of the Earl of Radnor could so degrade himself, as unprovoked, wantonly to sport with the character of any man, I hope your Lordship will assist me in endeavouring to discover the person who has presumed to shelter himself under your title, being satisfied that you must concur with me in opinion, that he is a most malicious and impertinent scoundrel.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

with great respect,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, &c.

H. M. CLAVERING.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Lord Folkestone sent the answer No. 3, in an envelope, containing a note from Mr. Lushington, No. 2.

No. II.

SIR,—I am desired by Lord Folkestone to forward the enclosed to you. His Lordship declines any correspondence in future, and requests that any further communication may be made through me.

I am your obedient humble Servant,

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

December 7, 1810.

No. III.

December 7, 1810.

SIR,—I have already publicly avowed, and again avow, the letter signed "Folkestone," and published in a work entitled—"The "Rival Princes."

I will add, that the epithets you apply to the supposed unknown author of that letter are grossly false, and unbecoming the character of a gentleman to use,

FOLKESTONE.

The next morning General Clavering called upon Mr. Lushington, and having found him at home, delivered to him the following letter :—

NO. IV.

No. 2, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, December 8, eight, a. m.

SIR,—I have this instant the honor of your note with an accompanying inclosure from Lord Folkestone.

His Lordship avows himself the author of a scurrilous letter, wherein he secretly stabbed at my character, and consequently appropriates to himself the opinion that I have been compelled to deliver of such an infamous proceeding; and he fancies he can irritate me by epithets, which I should most justly have incurred, had I permitted the letter alluded to in the “Rival Princes” to pass unnoticed.

Experience has proved to me that a man, who is capable of wantonly attacking another, is equally capable of securing himself behind his privilege; therefore I will not send a challenge to such a Member of Parliament; but if any man who, unprovoked, has attempted to assassinate me, should think fit to invite me to the field, I will attend for the avowed purpose of destroying him, or falling in the attempt: to accomplish which, such combat shall not be agreeable to usage on trifling points, at the vague distance of twelve paces, but shall either be decided with the broad sword, or with the pistols, the muzzles in contact with each other; and if I should have the good fortune of meeting in public any man who shall have presumed to say or to write—“that I have acted unbecoming the character of a gentleman,” the strength of my cane shall be tried upon his head.

Permit me, now, Sir, to apologise to you, for being under the necessity of submitting what must be most unpleasant to peruse, trusting that in equity and impartiality you will acquit me of any intemperance, on considering the dilemma to which my Lord Folkestone's conduct has reduced me.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

With great respect,

Your obedient humble Servant,

H. M. CLAVERING.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Esq.

Mr. Lushington having perused this letter, informed General Clavering, that he should communicate it to Lord Folkestone; but for himself he must entirely decline being present or having any concern with a meeting such as described in that letter. General Clavering said, he had made up his mind, that his injuries were of no common sort; that the meeting should be upon the terms described in that letter, and upon no other; that he would have no second; that friends were too apt to settle such affairs. Mr. Lushington repeated his determination not to be present on the terms mentioned, nor at all, except General Clavering was attended by a friend; and added, that he did not think Lord Folkestone had acted with the intention General Clavering imputed to him, from the intimacy which had subsisted between Lord Folkestone and a near connection of General Clavering's, uninterrupted even by the publication of his letter, which had been done in breach of confidence. General Clavering replied, that he could not consider the matter in that light; that Lord Folkestone ought to have apologized to him, when he did to others. In this conversation, Mr. Lushington observed that he was quite sure that Lord Folkestone had no intention of availing himself of any privilege of Parliament; that none existed in the present case, as no part of the transaction concerned any proceedings in the House. On these points General Clavering differed.

Mr. Lushington communicated the letter No. 4, to Lord Folkestone; and the same day waited upon General Clavering, and delivered to him No. 5.

No. V.

December 8, 1810.

SIR,—I have with the least possible delay communicated to Lord Folkestone your letter; and I am requested by his Lordship to say, that he is ready to meet you upon any terms which may be agreed upon by any Gentleman on your part, and myself on his; that his Lordship never entertained the idea of availing himself of any privilege of Parliament, and he does not consider that there exists any applicable to the present case.

I am, your obedient humble Servant,

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

II. M. CLAVERING Esq.

General Clavering having read this letter, observed, that he had for three weeks carefully deliberated upon the line of conduct he should pursue ; it was detailed in his letter (No. 4), and from that he would not swerve, that he did not consider this a common case—not a difference upon slight points, which could be settled in the usual mode ; that if he went out, he went fully determined to exterminate Lord Folkestone, or to be exterminated himself ; he repeated, that he went with the same disposition as to meet an enemy in the field ; he considered his injury so great that he would not leave the decision to chance ; that the letter, though not intended for publication, had not been disavowed, as Lord Folkestone thought fit to do by the others ; that he would appoint no second whatever but would abide by what he had first written ; that one of his reasons was, that seconds were usually satisfied to have an apology made, and to that he would never consent.

Mr. Lushington said, Lord Folkestone had not any intention of offering any apology, and repeated this distinctly afterwards.

General Clavering replied he had not consulted any one upon this occasion ; that, perhaps, he should have a difficulty in finding any friend whose mind was wrought up to the pitch his was ; that he would meet Lord Folkestone in five minutes, in that room, in Lord Folkestone's, or in the garden ; but that he would not name any person to act on his part.

Mr. Lushington said, he could not think of being present alone.

General Clavering observed, that he should be well satisfied to have Mr. Lushington only ; but that though he had no thoughts of a surgeon, yet he would not object to one being present, having no authority to act in any way for him, and that it should be so understood.

Mr. Lushington replied, that though quite unused to these matters, yet that he had always understood that it was usual and right for a gentleman to attend on each side, and that nothing should induce him to go out singly.

General Clavering asked if Lord Folkestone would consent to meet him on the terms mentioned in his letter ?

Mr. Lushington replied, that Lord Folkestone had already given his answer ; which was written in No. 5 ; namely, that he would meet General Clavering in any way, which might be deemed fair and proper by two gentlemen, one appointed on each side.

This question was repeated by General Clavering, and he was again referred to the letter No. 5 ; upon which General Clavering observed, that he would not appoint any one.

Mr. Lushington then said.—“Am I to understand that you refuse to accept Lord Folkestone’s offer of meeting you, and giving satisfaction in the mode expressed in that letter, namely, to be fixed by two gentlemen, one appointed on each side, as is usual and customary?”

General Clavering observed, that he considered the injury as such, that he would not consent to accept that offer.

Mr. Lushington said, that in matters of this sort, distinctness and earnestness were of the greatest importance, and that in Lord Folkestone’s name he again demanded if General Clavering would accept the offer made of meeting him in the field, in the manner fixed by seconds?

General Clavering more than once refused.

Mr. Lushington said, that as Lord Folkestone’s offer of satisfaction had been explicitly refused, he was authorized by Lord Folkestone to tell General Clavering, that he declined having any thing further whatever to do with him.

General Clavering replied, he supposed Lord Folkestone was aware what he threatened to do if he met him in the street, as he had in his letter, No. 4, stated his determination.

Mr. Lushington answered, that Lord Folkestone had read the letter, and must be aware of its contents; and added that as Lord Folkestone’s proposal was refused, there was an end of his mission; but that he was ready to be the channel of any future communication, if General Clavering should think fit to make any.

General Clavering desired Mr. Lushington, who was quitting the room, to come back, and said he would write to a friend, who perhaps could consent to be his second on his own terms; that he would mention the affair to him, and make a communication to Mr. Lushington the Monday following.

On Sunday General Clavering called upon Mr. Lushington, and said he had been down into the country to a friend of his, Captain Smith, of the Navy, who had kindly consented to be his second on this occasion; that he would candidly confess that Captain Smith disapproved of his letter No. 4, and that, therefore, the part relating to challenging must be considered as retracted, that considering all the circumstances, he thought he might be excusable.

On Monday, December 10th, Captain Smith and Mr. Lushington met; and, having become mutually responsible to each other, that the

respective parties for which they acted would rigidly abide by their united decision, and thinking the dispute might be adjusted in a manner strictly honorable to both parties by mutual concession, came to the following agreement:—

“General Clavering is sensible that the letter he wrote to Lord Folkestone contained very improper expressions, which were dictated by the warmth of irritated feelings ; but which upon cool reflection, he retracts and disavows.

“ Lord Folkestone considered it as impossible whilst those letters remained disavowed, for him to say any thing respecting his letter published in the “ Rival Princes,” but these letters being re-called, he does now, as he would have done in the first instance, had they not been written, admit, that he is sorry that any expression offensive to General Clavering, in a private letter of his, should, through a breach of confidence, have been made public ; and he adds, that he never had any intention of giving offence to General Clavering.

MATHEW SMITH, *Captain, Royal Navy.*
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.”

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1811.

At 2 P. M. on Saturday, a very handsome Ship of 200 tons was launched from Mr. Smith's Yard, in Clive Street, under the name of the Regent.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1811.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

The Anniversary Dinner given by the Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the Coast of Coromandel, and by the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity at Madras, to a number of their Brother Masons, on Monday last, St. John's Day, was the most sumptuous and well arranged entertainment we ever remember to have seen.

On this Grand Masonic Festival, which was given in the Ball Room of the Pantheon, the range of table extended from the top to the bottom, and the space was so completely filled by the party, that an additional chair could not without inconvenience have been admitted.

As every Brother came, with the happy resolution of pleasing, as well as being pleased, the evening's festivity was complete, sweetened by that

harmony which so conspicuously characterises the Masonic Order. With truth and justice we may say, never was there a meeting more social, rational, and unaffected.

The Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother Herbert Compton,* President.

Worshipful Brother Edward Vaughan, Grand Senior Warden and Grand Chaplain, Vice-President, assisted by Worshipful Brother Frederick Gahagan, Grand Junior Warden P. G. L., and Brothers W. H. Weston, Edwards Watts, and J. G. Hadow, Worshipful Master and Wardens of Lodge No. 1, Perfect Unanimity.

Worshipful Brother G. G. Kelle, Past Grand Senior Warden, undertook some arrangements of this festival with the most pleasing and happy effect.

The various toasts, so correctly arranged, were drank with a cheerfulness, which added zest to the flavor of the wine, which was capital; and when the Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master rose up from his Chair, and gave as a toast—

“Speedy restoration to the Health of our Most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign,” the finest sensations of British patriotism, glowed in the breast of every individual of the assembly.

It was drank with enthusiasm, the Fort Band striking up, at the same moment *“God save the King.”*

The whole of the evening was passed in the most agreeable manner, pleasingly varied at intervals with constitutional and appropriate Songs by very able, and some, superior Singers.

In short, every thing was conducted in a manner highly patriotic and truly worthy the Fraternity.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1811.

[From the *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, June 30, 1811.]

As the fears of the Mercantile world have been recently excited by a report of some French Frigates having appeared off the Mauritius, whose ultimate destination might naturally have been supposed to have had in view the interception of our Commerce: we hasten to lay before the Public an account of the usual fate which attends their rencontre with any of the British Cruiser.

* Afterwards Sir Herbert Compton, Judge of the Supreme Court.—*Ed.*

The Milford, Country Ship, arrived this morning, last from the Isle of France, which she left on the 10th June; by her we learn that His Majesty's Brig Race Horse, had arrived at Port Louis on the 7th of June, with the intelligence of the capture of two of the enemy's Frigates by our Squadron off the Coast of Tamatave—all the information we have been able to collect of this fortunate event is, that the action was well and long contested on the part of the enemy; and that the loss on our side has not been considerable.

The British Squadron consisted of the Astrea, Phoebe, Galatea, Frigates and the Race Horse Brig.

The action commenced on the 20th of May, at 4 p. m, and continued till 7 o'clock.—Our Frigates having been obliged to haul off to repair the damages experienced from a battery on shore; it was renewed about 9—and terminated by the surrender of the Renomme, at about twenty minutes after that hour.—her Captain, the Commodore of the French Squadron, fell in action; the other two Frigates made off the moment their leader struck.—The Nereide sought a temporary safety in Tamatave Bay, where she and the French Garrison subsequently surrendered by capitulation.—The Clorinde, the third French Frigate escaped, and is supposed to have proceeded to the Seychelles, whither of course some of our Frigates have followed her.

The Mercury Cruizer had arrived at the Mauritius.

The spring Fleet for Europe had been spoken off the Cape, all well.

The Milford having quitted England with the recent arrivals, brings of course no news, either from the Mother Country, or from Madeira.

Passengers by Milford.

Mr. John Davis.

Mr. Samuel Govin, from the Isle of France.

———Grant, Esq.,

———White, Esq.,

Capt. and Mrs. Learmouth, and Child,

• And

3 Parsees, from the Isle of France.

To the preceding Intelligence from Bombay, we are happy to add, that Letters from that Presidency, state that the Clorinde was pursued by the President, (a fresh Ship) and a Sloop of War.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1811.

WARRIS ALLY.

We learn by letters received last week from Lucknow, that the assassin Warris Ally had been apprehended and lodged in safe custody, in that capital. Many of our readers must, no doubt, remember the tragical scene that occurred at Benares about twelve years ago, when a mad attempt to revolt against the Government was projected by Vizier Ally and a few of his infatuated adherents. The first step in that diabolical scheme was the murder of all the English at Benares, men, women, and children. The plot was discovered at its outset, though not before the lives of Mr. Cherry*, the British Resident at Benares, and several other English gentlemen were sacrificed to the mad barbarity of the conspirators.

Warris Ally was the confidential friend of the deposed Vizier, the prime adviser of all his measures, and more especially of this murderous plot at Benares. It was he, who with his own hand, according to the most authentic statement published at the time of the massacre, gave the first deadly wound to Mr. Cherry. From that time, till his late apprehension, he eluded all inquiry; and as he had escaped so long, further search was considered as hopeless. When lately found at Lucknow, he was in such disguise, that his person could not be easily recognized.—*Mirror.*]

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1811.

We hasten with pleasure to announce to the public the arrival of the following ships:—

Northumberland, at Kedgerce.

Phenix,

William Pitt,

Hugh Inglis,

Huddart,

} Off the Sandheads.

The above ships left Batavia on the 9th September, under convoy of His Majesty's ship the *Psyche*, gone to Madras. They bring the welcome news of the FALL OF JAVA TO THE BRITISH FORCES, under the command of Sir SAMUEL AHMUTY and VICE ADMIRAL STOPFORD.

Fort Cornelius was taken by storm, on the 25th August.

On the receipt of further details, they shall be immediately published.

* Mr. Cherry was assassinated on the 14th of January 1799. Vizier Ally, the deposed Nawab of Oude, who was visiting Mr. Cherry, by appointment, first drew his sword upon him; upon which his attendants unsheathed theirs, and on Mr. Cherry's attempting to escape, one of the attendants, said to be Warris Ally, reaching him with his poignard, struck him lifeless on the floor.—Ed.

Accounts are also received of the arrival in the river of the *Streatham* from Madras and the *Union* from Madras and Vizagapatam.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1811.

Accounts were received in town on Monday last, of the death of the celebrated Marhatta Chieftain, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which happened on the 27th October, 1811.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1811.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANDREW.

The Annual Meeting at Moore's Rooms, on Saturday last, the 30th of November, in celebration of the Festival of St. Andrew, was more fully and respectably attended than for some years past. A company of upwards of one hundred and thirty, including English and Irish Guests, sat down to dinner. The Chair was ably filled by Sir William Grant Keir, under whose auspices the party was detained in social gaiety till past 3 o'clock on the ensuing morning. After the cloth was removed, the following bumper toasts were given from the Chair.

"The Kirk of Scotland."

"The Immortal Memory of St. Andrew."

"The King."

"The Prince of Wales."

"The Duke of York and the Army."

"The British Navy."

"Lord Minto."

"General Hewett."

"The Land O'Cakes."

"Old England."

"Prosperity to Ireland."

"General Graham."

"Lord Wellington."

"Marshal Beresford."

"Sir Samuel Auchmuty."

"Colonel Gillespie."

"The Memory of Colonel Macleod, and the brave
Men who fell in the conquest of Java.

"The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle ;—may
they grow in strength and in union."

Several Gentlemen, famed for the excellence of their vocal powers, were present ; and gratified the company with many select Songs, Scotch, English, and Irish, which greatly contributed to the conviviality of the evening. *Mirror.*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1811.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—Conceiving your Paper equal to any other medium offered in Calcutta for giving publicity to the following statement, I beg you will favour me with a place for it in your next publication ; to make which, I am influenced equally with a desire of giving notoriety to the valuable opportunity which exists in our Eastern world, of improving Youth, as that of doing justice to the meritorious exertions of Mr. Wallace, and his assistants.

I had the pleasure of being present on Saturday morning last, at the annual examination held at Mr. Wallace's Academy, lately, I believe, under the direction of the Reverend P. Mosse, when I with no less gratification than surprise, heard Mr. W.'s numerous pupils go through an Exercise in the several branches of their education, in a manner which reflected considerable credit on themselves and their Tutors.—Classics, ancient and modern, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Elocution, and History were the subjects principally of the examination, in all of which the fullest satisfaction that the Parents or Guardians of the young Gentlemen could expect, was afforded. Specimens of Drawing, Music, &c. &c. were given in turn ; and to the satisfaction of the Visitors, those whose exertions seemed most deserving, received literary rewards appropriated to each subject of Examination.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A VISITOR.

On Monday accounts were received in town of the arrival in the river of the ship *Clara*, Captain Gibson, from the Eastward, last from the Coast of Pedier.

The *Clara*, to the eastward of Junk Ceylon, fell in with the brig *Sultan*, Captain Young, of Calcutta, bound to Penang, and from her learnt that Captain Bartholomew, of the brig *Mary*, also of this port, bound to

Penang, and his Boat's Crew of five Lascars, were inhumanly murdered by the natives of the Little Andamans ;—after this unfortunate loss, the *Mary* put to sea, and the *Sullan* fell in with her on the 20th of October, and both vessels proceeded together towards Penang ; when on the 9th November, in the latitude 10 N. they parted company in a gale of wind, from the N. E.—The *Clara* met with the *Sultan* on the 25th ultimo. *Star.*]

[From the *Madras Government Gazette*, December 7, 1811.]

In consequence of the notice published by the Sheriff of Madras, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of the best mode of conveying to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Public Congratulations on his return to the Presidency.

The business of the Meeting having been opened, in an appropriate speech, by the Sheriff, who took occasion briefly to advert to the important service, that had been performed by the gallant Army under the personal command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, during the short period of his absence from Madras, and concluded by calling the attention of the Meeting to the object for which they had been assembled, that of welcoming the return of a principal and highly respected Member of this community, but who now came amongst us, adorned with the laurels of a recent splendid achievement, which seemed to him entitled to a place among the fairest monuments of National Glory.

It was proposed that Mr. Kenworthy should be requested to take the Chair ; and Mr. Kenworthy having accordingly taken the Chair, the following resolutions were severally proposed, duly seconded and unanimously agreed to, *viz.*:

That a Committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare an Address to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, on the occasion of his return to this Presidency, conveying to His Excellency the warm congratulations of the Public on that event.

That His Excellency be at the same time solicited to permit his Portrait to be taken by one of the first British Artists, to be placed in an appropriate public situation, with the Portraits of other eminent and distinguished Persons, who, on former occasions, in compliance with the request of this Settlement, have done them a similar Honor.

That a Sword be presented to His Excellency, as a mark of the respect of the British Inhabitants of Madras for his Character, and as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the Services rendered by His Excellency to his Country.

That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee, to prepare the address :—

MR. KENWORTHY.

MR. THACKERAY.

MR. STRANGE.

MR. ARBUTHNOT.

MR. OGILVIE.

MR. COMPTON.

MR. GOAD.

MR. WOOD.

That a subscription be immediately opened for defraying the expense of carrying into effect the Resolutions of this Meeting.

And that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his attention in convening the British Inhabitants of this Settlement.

The Chairman then retired, and the Sheriff having resumed the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were moved to Mr. Kenworthy, for his readiness in complying with the request of the Meeting in taking the Chair, and the ability with which he had conducted the Proceedings of the day. This motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to ;—and then the Sheriff dissolved the Meeting in due form.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1812.

On Friday, being St. John's Day, the Members of the Masonic Lodges of Calcutta and Fort William, accompanied by a number of other Brethren, not attached to any Lodge at the Presidency, assembled at Moore's Rooms, from whence they moved in Procession at about half after nine o'clock, to St. John's Church, preceded by the Band of His Majesty's 24th Regiment. On their arrival at the Church, an excellent Sermon suited to the occasion, was preached by the Revd. Dr. Ward.

About seven o'clock, on Saturday evening last, a very severe Earthquake was felt at Calcutta, and its vicinity. Three shocks were noticed, following each other in quick succession, and lasting about 20 seconds.

The concussion was preceded by a rumbling noise; resembling that of carriages, and terminated with a loud report.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1812.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir GEORGE NUGENT, Bart. appointed Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces in India, and a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, landed this morning under the usual Honors. His Excellency was entertained at Breakfast, by the RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, at which were present the Chief Justice, and Members of the Supreme Council, and the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.

At nine o'clock, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir GEORGE NUGENT, Bart. took the Oaths and his Seat as one of the Counsellors of the Presidency of Fort William, under a Salute of seventeen guns.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1812.

On Saturday, advices were received in town, notifying the arrival in the river, of the H. C. Cruizer *Amboyne*, from Rangoon, charged with dispatches from Captain Canning for the Supreme Government.

We understand that the British Mission which reached Rangoon towards the latter end of October last, was received by the Pegue Government with the utmost respect; every mark of honor was shewn to Captain and Mrs. Canning, and the gentlemen of the deputation, by the Viceroy, his family, and the principal persons at Rangoon.

The Envoy and his suite had remained for three months at Rangoon; but no reply had yet been received from Ummerapoora, to the message announcing their arrival. The reply was still daily expected; and immediately on its receipt, it was supposed that they would set out on their journey to Court.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1812.

[From the *Indian Gazette*.]

The army in Bundelcund is now breaking up, and the several corps returning to their respective cantonments. Accounts from the camp before Callinjur*, dated the 18th ultimo, mention, that several corps had

* Callinger a fort situated about 40 miles to the S. E. of the present station of Banda, in Bundelcund.—Ed.

already marched to their destinations, and that the rest were about to follow.

Colonel Roderick Fraser commanded in the fort of Callinjur, where a garrison would remain, consisting of the 1st Battalion of the 11th Native Infantry, 5 Companies of 2nd Battalion of the 2nd, and a party of the Artillery with two six-pounders, under Lieutenant Fulton.

The 1st Battalion of the 7th Native Infantry was expected to commence its march for Muttra, by the route of Calpee, on the 20th.

We have been favoured with a communication from Benares, pointing out certain errors in the account of the assault on Callinjur, which appeared in our Gazette of the 17th ultimo, and supplying a more correct statement of some of the circumstances attending that event. We are well aware, how frequently even eye-witnesses are apt to vary from each other, in their account of transactions, according as their judgments or habits of observation may happen to be more or less accurate; how seldom the subordinate details of military operations, communicated from the spot, by persons writing under the immediate feelings excited by the scene, are at all precise or correct; and how liable even the most faithful and cautious narratives are to suffer from false interpretation. It is always therefore with great satisfaction, that we avail ourselves of such opportunities as offer, to rectify the errors of first statements hastily collected, or to elucidate the truth by a comparison of different statements of the same event, drawn up under different or opposite impressions. And on this principle, although the transaction to which it relates is no longer recent, we cannot hesitate for a moment, to give place to the communication in question.

“The columns,” says our correspondent, “moved from the foot of Kallinjura at 4 A. M.; and by 5, the head of the 1st column gained a cover, afforded by the remains of an old wall, within 60 yards of the breach. Here it halted, and the Pioneers carried seven ladders to the foot of the rock, three of which were planted. In doing this, the enemy discovered our intentions, and opened a fire of matchlocks. The ladders were planted at half past 5 A. M. At sun-rise, the troops again moved forward; and the obstacle termed in your Paper insurmountable, was ascended by the Forlorn Hope, and flank companies of H. M. 53rd, with a rapidity surpassing every expectation. But here was found the difficulty, that baffled the persevering gallantry of our troops: the showers of stones thrown by the enemy sweeping down file after file; while the fire from matchlocks made dreadful havoc on those below.

“After struggling 35 minutes to overcome the difficulties which the breach and resolute defence of the enemy opposed, a retreat was founded, which was effected with little confusion, bringing away the whole of the wounded.”

Such is the corrected relation of the circumstances of the assault, with which our correspondent has favoured us, and which we have no doubt, is more accurate than our former statement, in those points in which they differ from each other. We must take the liberty, however, of observing, that the word “*insurmountable*” is no where to be found in our narrative of the 17th ultimo; and that, in relation to the first difficulties of the ascent, no such meaning can fairly be attached to any expression used on the occasion, inasmuch as it is distinctly stated, that a part of the assailants did ascend the ladders. We used indeed the word “impracticable,” in speaking of the immediate ascent of the breach; and in that phrase (as applied generally, in a military sense), we are fully borne out by all the accounts which we have seen, some of them written many days after the fall of the place.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1812.

In the evening of Wednesday the 11th instant, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to the Missionaries at Serampore, which in a few hours, though every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames, consumed the spacious Printing Office and its valuable contents. The loss of property on this melancholy occasion is estimated at more than 70,000 Rupees.

The public will hear with regret, that in addition to a large stock of Europe Types, with the usual apparatus of Printing, a considerable quantity of English Paper, which was kept in store for the supply of extensive editions of the Scriptures, and which cannot be replaced in this country, has been destroyed with 15 founts of Types in as many oriental languages.

At the period of the fire, nine editions of the New Testament were in hand, and five of the Old, a great part of which has been destroyed. The lovers of literature will feel an additional cause of regret in the loss of many important Manuscripts which had lately been prepared for the press, by Dr. Carey, amongst them were a Telinga and a Punjabee Grammar which that laborious orientalist had just completed, and copious materials for a Dictionary in which it was intended to trace the words of the different oriental languages to their Shanscrit or Arabic roots. Dr. Carey

had long felt the necessity of such a work, and contemplated its progress with satisfaction, but the Manuscripts connected with this work and several other projected publications, are irrecoverably lost. Thus in one short night has been destroyed the accumulated labor of years. The student who knows the difficulty of making any satisfactory progress in language, and the delight with which the completion of a laborious work is received by its author, cannot fail to sympathize with the individual while he laments the public disappointment. It is with pleasure we add, that the Printing Presses to the number of eight having been placed in a separate apartment, have escaped the flames. The Matrices also of all the Types have been preserved. These are gratifying circumstances, and give us reason to hope from the well-known industry of the Missionaries, that their loss in Types may be soon replaced, and their important labors resumed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1812.

The body of Pindarrahs, which lately made an irruption into the Company's territory near Mirzapore, has since created a considerable degree of alarm at Patna and its neighbourhood. A correspondent from Chuprah writes thus:—

“The quiet on this side the Ganges has been disturbed by the inundation of some thousands of our opposite neighbours, who have taken alarm from the reports in circulation, relative to an incursion made by a horde of marauders into the Mirzapoor District, and their near approach to Patna. We learnt that the active vigilance of the General at Dinapoor had detached reinforcements to Gyah and Arrah, and directed the treasure to be removed from the latter place. The Provincial Battalion has been called in from the North of the river, and guns are planted in different directions at some distance from the Cantonments to prevent surprize. The Officers have all left their Bungalows, and sleep with their families in the Barracks; their baggage and that of all those who can procure boats, is on board ready to be conveyed on the first alarm to the other side of the river; the shops are shut, and no work is to be done; and a merchant at Dinapoor writes me word that an express is arrived from Moncah, stating the presence of the marauders in that quarter! 12,000 are said to be in the district, threatening the town of Mirzapoor and 12,000 more in Bundelcund; a large force also has taken the road to Rotaß, &c.

A subsequent letter of a later date says that their fears had again subsided, and all was quiet; indeed, these apprehensions seem to have

been perfectly unfounded ; the numbers which report had swelled to nearly 30,000, according to accounts more probable and more correct, have dwindled to 1,500 or 2,000 at the utmost, and these have not ventured to enter Shahabad at all ; the last intelligence we have of them is their appearance at Bulluary to the southward of the Soane in full retreat."

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1812.

On Thursday last, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a hut near Short's Bazar, a little to the Northward of the Eastern extremity of the Burying Ground Road ; the wind blowing strongly at the same time from the Southward, the flames were violently urged, and spread with such rapidity, that, in spite of every exertion, their progress was not stopped till they had extended nearly to the Mundrussa, a distance little short of two miles from the spot at which the fire began. An immense number of huts and matted dwellings, between two and three thousand at the lowest estimate, were consumed, the quantity of property burnt is very considerable ; but from the circumstances of the sufferers, the distress occasioned is far greater than might be deduced from the actual value of the property destroyed, extensive as it is. The loss unfortunately has fallen chiefly, on a multitude of individuals, who earned their daily bread by their labor ;—to all of those, the destruction of their huts and little stock of household property is a heavy loss ; to many of them it is irreparable. The ravages of this fire have left many families of the poorer class of Natives, without a home and without a covering to shelter them from the weather ; in many instances, the little savings, accumulated by years of industry, have been totally lost in an instant ; and numbers who considered themselves in comfortable circumstances have been suddenly reduced to want. Still this is not the most afflicting part of the calamity ; several persons, not less we understand than eight or ten, were unfortunately burnt to death ; of those the greater number were children, who were either insensible of the fate that awaited them, or of too tender years to make any exertion to escape. One particularly distressing instance of this kind, has reached us ; but we forbear to publish the melancholy narration, which might painfully and unnecessarily affect the sensibility of the Reader. .

Mirror.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1812.

SUPREME COURT, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1812.

This morning, after the usual form of ceremonies were gone through, the Honorable the Chief Justice passed sentence, on the following prisoners :—

PO INTUM and PO CURREEM ; they were found guilty on the 16th December 1809, of the murder of *Po Allim* on the high seas, near the Island of Pulo Jargah. After they were put to the bar, the Chief Justice at length pointed out the enormity of their crime, and passed sentence of death upon them. Sir W. Burroughs having doubts as to the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Court whether it did extend to them ; the Court assigned Mr. Fergusson, their Counsel, to move the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

HAWAH was next put to the bar, and after the Chief Justice mentioned his crime, passed sentence of death upon him. The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart was assigned his Counsel, for the purpose of moving the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

MAHOMED and MUNGAMAH were then put to the bar, and sentence of death passed on them. Mr. Stuart was assigned to move the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

CHABAT *alias* MAT and ALUNG were next put to the bar, and sentence of death passed on them. Mr. Stuart was assigned their Counsel, to move the Court on Monday next, for an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Ensign THOMAS EALES SOADY, *Manslaughter*. After an admonition from the Chief Justice, he was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred rupees,—to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of Calcutta for the space of one year, and to be farther imprisoned until that fine be paid.

BINDABUN DOBEE (*Manslaughter*), being put to the bar, the Chief Justice addressing the prisoner, stated to him the crime he was guilty of, (and lamented) he could not inflict a greater punishment than he was about to pass ; his crime being such as was deserving of a greater one. He sentenced him to be immediately burnt in the hand, and to be imprisoned for the space of one year.

JOSEPH MOORE and GEORGE KNOX (*Manslaughter*). The Chief Justice stated their crime and sentenced them to be immediately burnt in the hand, and to be imprisoned for the space of one year. His Lordship added that, during their imprisonment, “ the Gaoler will use such vigilance that they do not communicate disgrace to the Gaol.”

ANDREW MASBERG, *for an assault, with an intent to commit murder*, —to pay a fine of one rupee, to be imprisoned for the space of three years, and be farther imprisoned till that fine be paid.

WILLIAM SOUBISE, *for an attempt to set fire to a tiled Bungalow*. To be imprisoned for two years, pay a fine of one rupee, and farther imprisoned, till that fine be paid.

SAMUEL M'DONALD, WILLIAM HUNT, JAMES TURNER, ETUB, ALUKEHY and RAMMOHUN DOBEE were brought to the bar and discharged by proclamation.

MOORE, KNOX and BINDABUND DOBEE were burnt in the hand immediately after sentence had been passed on them respectively.

The Court adjourned till Monday next.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1812.

PRICE OF STOCKS (*London*).

Price of Stocks 6th April.

Three per cent. reduced	...	...	...	58 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	ex. div.
Three per cent. consols	...	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Four per cent. consols	...	...	...	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	ex. div.
Five per cent. Navy	...	...	...	...	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Long Ann.	...	...	...	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ex. div.
India Bonds	...	...	...	10	9 10 prem.
Old Annuities	...	...	...	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	ex. div.
Three per cent. 1751	...	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills	...	...	...	3d.	...
Exchequer Bills	...	...	...	3d. $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Consols for April	...	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Price of Stocks, this day at 1 o'clock.

Three per cent. consols	...	...	...	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Five per cent. Navy	...	...	...	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1812.

LAUNCH AT KIDDERPORE.

On Friday last, a superb new ship of no less than 1,200 tons burthen, built for the service of the Honorable East India Company, by Messrs. Kyds, was launched from their yard at Kidderpore, and afforded a delightful treat to an immense assemblage of persons of every rank,

and of almost every country, who were attracted by a very natural curiosity to witness the introduction of this noble structure to the bosom of the Hooghly.

The Right Honorable the Governor General, who was pleased to perform the ceremonial of christening, reached the dock yard at a few minutes past 2 o'clock, attended by his suite.

At about half past 2 o'clock, a few minutes before the flood tide had ceased to run, the lofty pile was perceived to move, at which instant the Right Honorable the Governor General broke the flask of wine upon the bows of the ship, which he saluted by the name of the

CASTLE HUNTLY.

After the launch the principal part of the Company partook of an elegant repast provided on the occasion by Captain Paterson. The tables were sumptuously covered with a variety of choice fare, the whole under the superintendence of Mr. Moore. After the removal of the dessert, a series of Toasts succeeded.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1812.

The annexed Extract of a letter, received in town this morning, relates various occurrences at Saugor, during and immediately subsequent to the late gale :—

“Ship Regent, Saugor, 14th September.”

“Since the 10th current, no dawkh boat has been able to visit us. On the 11th it began to blow hard; on the 12th it increased to a gale, and continued during the whole of that day and the following night. Yesterday the wind somewhat abated, and to-day the weather is moderate and pleasant.

“The *Regent* and all the ships at this anchorage rode it out well; and have suffered little or nothing, except in the loss of anchors. Three dismasted ships, however, have come in from Sea, one of which is entirely lost, and the fate of her crew we have not yet learned. Our Pilot Schooner went up to the wreck yesterday evening, when not a soul was found on board: it is hoped that the people got off in their own boats. The wreck at that time had her gun-wale level with the water; her poop, mizen mast, and bowsprit, the only parts to be seen above the surface. She was a ship of large burthen; but neither her name, to what Port she belonged, nor any other particulars are yet known. This morning

we perceived that she had gone down in the night; the top of her mizen mast, and a part of her bowsprit only appearing above water.

“We sent off a boat yesterday evening from the Regent, which together with the schooner’s boat, were driven on shore and went to pieces; but the people on board got on shore—we this morning see them on the beach with our glasses.—Another of our boats, one from the Burroughs, and a third from the H. C. Ship *Earl St. Vincent*, the whole under the orders of Captain Larkins of the latter ship, have gone this morning on shore to bring off the people who were wrecked in the boats, and to search for the crew of the lost ship. We are all highly pleased with the handsome and noble conduct of Captain Larkins, who thus volunteered his services in the cause of humanity. Be the result of the search what it may, there is no apprehension of the safety of the people who were wrecked in the boats, but I fear much for those of the ship, as when the wreck was first observed, the men were seen clinging to the masts and rigging, as if their own boats were lost or useless; and if it was so, the poor fellows are all lost. We shall hear of their fate in the evening when Captain Larkins returns. •

“We do not expect to get to sea before the 21st or 22nd instant, and the accidents occurring in the late stormy weather, shew that we have been fortunate in our detention at this anchorage. The Captain and Officers say, that they never experienced a more severe gale.”

“15th September, 8 A. M.

“Captain Larkins returned yesterday evening; and, I am happy to add, brought with him sixty of the people who had been wrecked in the large ship; nearly fifty more are safe on shore, but refused to come off, as they either had some little property with them, which they did not chuse to leave, or were afraid of being impressed into our service for the Voyage to England. Fifteen men and one woman, who were on board the ship, are lost—they who are saved, got on shore on rafts. The lost ship was an Arab, named the *Fully Islam*, one of a fleet consisting of nineteen sail, most of which have suffered, more or less, in the gale. One of them came in yesterday dismasted.

We are happy to learn that the Honorable Company’s ship *Ambogyna*, Captain Lyell, for whose safety much alarm prevailed, arrived yesterday at Diamond Harbour. She has lost all her masts.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1812.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANDREW.

Monday last, the 30th November, being the Anniversary of the Festival of St. Andrew, a numerous and highly respectable party of Caledonians, accompanied by nearly an equal number of English and Irish Guests, forming a Company of upwards of an hundred, assembled at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Moore's Rooms, where an elegant entertainment had been prepared in honor of the day.

At quarter before 8 o'clock, the Chair was taken by ARCHIBALD SETON, Esq., of Touch, Hereditary Armour Bearer to the Kings of Scotland, who had been previously chosen President :—JOHN ADAM Esq., Vice-President :—Major Thomas Wood, Captain A. Campbell, James Colvin, John Trotter, A. Campbell, and J. Angus, Esq., Stewards.

The dinner, which was substantial and excellent, was served in Mr. Moore's best style. Besides the usual articles of English fare, the Haggis and other favorite dishes of the North were presented in profusion, and of such excellence, that the nicest Caledonian palate might have judged them to have been the produce of *Auld Reekie*. The wines were delicious, all the other articles were also of the same quantity,* and the collateral branches of the entertainment were happily arranged. The duties of the Chair were admirably sustained, and the cheering example of the President diffused and increased the animation and spirit of conviviality so natural to this festive occasion, and which greatly heightened the interests of the meeting :—In this grateful service, the President was ably and successfully seconded by the Vice-Chair and Stewards.

Mr. Pringle, at the head of his band, played a variety of choice Scottish tunes, with great feeling and effect ; and an excellent performer on the bag-pipe, who has lately arrived from the Highlands of Scotland, gratified the Company with many select *Airs* on that martial instrument.

After dinner, a number of toasts suited to the day, succeeded in the following order :—

TOASTS.	TUNES.
1.—The Kirk of Scotland	<i>'Lass gin I come near ye' Whistle o'er, the love o't.</i>
2.—The Pious Memory of St. Andrew ' ...	<i>'Loch Eric Side.' St. Andrew's Day i' the morning.</i>
3.—The King, and God bless him	<i>'God save the King;' 'Niel Gow's recovery.'</i>
4.—The Prince Regent	<i>'The Prince of Wales', 'Breckin Castle.'</i>

* Sic in orig.

TOASTS.

TUNES.

- 5.—The Queen and Royal Family ‘*The Indian Queen.*’ ‘*The Quaker’s Wife.*’
- 6.—The Land of Cakes—with three times three ‘*Bannocks o’ Barley Meal.*’ ‘*Gie my love Brose.*’
- 7.—The land of Beef—with three times three ‘*The Roast Beef of Old England.*’ ‘*Lady Mary Ramsay.*’
- 8.—The land of Potatoes—with three times three ‘*Erin go Braugh.*’ ‘*St. Patrick’s Day in the Morning.*’
- 9.—The Immortal Memory of Wallace—followed by profound silence ‘*The Garb of Old Gaul.*’ ‘*The Airshire Lasses.*’
- 10.—The Duke of Clarence, and the Navy—with three times three ‘*Rule Britannia.*’ ‘*Hearts of Oak.*’
- 11.—The Duke of York, and the Army—with three times three ‘*Duke of York’s March.*’ ‘*Neil Gow’s Wife.*’
- 12.—Lord Minto—with three times three ‘*Lord Minto’s Waltz.*’ ‘*Tweed Side.*’
- 13.—Sir Samuel Hood, and the Squadron in India—with three times three ‘*The Arethusa.*’ ‘*Jack’s alive.*’
- 14.—Sir George Nugent, and the Army in India, with three times three ‘*The British Grenadiers.*’ ‘*Feny’s Banbee.*’
- 15.—Lord Wellington, and the Army of the Peninsula—with three times three, and accompanied with thunders of applause. ‘*Lord Wellington.*’ ‘*Lady Montgomery.*’
- 16.—The Heroes of Badajoz—with three times three, and accompanied with applause ‘*Britons Strike Home.*’ ‘*The back o’ the Change House.*’
- 17.—Our Friends from the Thames and the Shannon, who now honor us with their presence—with three times three, and repeated bursts of applause from the Sons of the Tweed—This compliment to the Guests was handsomely acknowledged in a suitable address to the President by a son of the Shannon, in the name of all the visitors, which was received with loud applause ‘*Merry may ye a’ be.*’ ‘*Tulloch Gorum, or may peace and plenty be their Lot.*’
- 18.—May the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, long flourish and twine in cordial Union—with three times three, and the loudest applauses ‘*The Union.*’ ‘*Lord Macdonald’s Reel.*’
- 19.—Honest men and Bonny Lasses ‘*Honest men and Bonny Lasses.*’ ‘*Lady Ann Stewart.*’
- 20.—Lady Nugent, and the ladies of the Settlement, with three times three, and the loudest applauses ‘*The bonniest lass in a’ the world.*’ ‘*Green grow the Rushes O.*’
- 21.—All our absent Friends ‘*Here’s a health to them that’s far awa.*’ ‘*Oer the hills and far awa.*’
- 22.—The Beggars’ Bannison ‘*Clean sheets.*’ ‘*Bob at the Boustier.*’

The health of the President was then given, and quaffed in a bumper under the loudest applause.

A great many appropriate songs, among which were several Gaelic, tended to diversify the pleasures of the evening. Many of those were

given in a style that deservedly called forth the warmest applause. Among the gentlemen present principally distinguished for vocal excellence, were Major Johnson, Captain Brooke, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Mayn, Lieutenants Grindley, Kelley, &c., &c. About 12 o'clock, the favorite tune of '*Tulloch Gorum*' was played on the bag pipe, with singular pathos, and excited a burst of general approbation from the whole of the auditory.

The hilarity and social spirit of the evening, aided by the animating influence of the President, detained the numerous company at table without the desertion of a single individual, till 3 o'clock in the following morning; at that time an interval was devoted to dancing, and a few Scotch Reels were executed with a high degree of vivacity. After the exercise of the dance, the company returned to table; and at half past 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, about 18 or 20 jovial souls, with their worthy President, finished the festivities of St. Andrew with '*God save the King*' in full chorus. Thus ended, in a manner, corresponding with the feeling and character in which it began, and in which it had been so happily conducted, a National Entertainment, well calculated to inspire and exalt those sentiments of patriotism and love of country, which are not the less vivid in their impression, from the scenes of *lang syne*.

[*Mirror*.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1812.

The late Lahore Ukbars are filled with reports, of the preparations which were going forward for the invasion of Cashmere. This expedition is said to have been projected by Runjeet Sing, in concert with the reigning Sultan of Cabul, whose Vizier, Futteh Khan, had advanced towards to Attock for the purpose of co-operating.

Runjeet himself set out from Lahore on the 15th of October; and on the 18th arrived at Vizierabad on his rout to join his army. His park of artillery accompanied him, and had already passed the *Chunab*. Meanwhile, the main Seik Army, which was stationary at Rajoorec, suffered severely from sickness.

The principal chieftains of the hills, who had been summoned by Runjeet to attend him on this enterprize, were understood to have declined compliance, with exception of *Sungsarchund*.

The Cashmere troops are reported to have evacuated Peshour, on the approach of Futteh Khan from the westward. They fell back to Attock; from which place the sons of Attah Mahommed Khan had removed their prisoner, the unfortunate Soojah-ul-Moolk, and lodged him

in the fortress of Nuwahebad. It appeared to be uncertain, whether the siege of Attock or the invasion of Cashmere, would be the first operation of the campaign.

Futteh Khan, after a stay of only a few days at Peshour, had continued his march towards the Attock.

Mahmood Shah, the Sultan of Cabul, was himself daily expected at Peshour, where he would probably fix his residence, until the event of the war should be decided. *India Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1812.

Supreme Court of Judicature, Friday, December 4, 1812.

The Grand Jury, after retiring for a short time, returned a true bill against Richard Cahill, Matross of Artillery, for the murder of Francis Moran of the same Corps, by stabbing him with a bayonet while asleep in bed.

The Prisoner was tried and convicted on the same day; with the exception of an abusive expression, which had passed during a slight altercation between the Prisoner and the deceased on the preceding evening, no evidence whatever of any previous provocation appeared in the course of the trial. Pursuant to the above sentence, the unfortunate culprit, Cahill, was executed on Monday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Cross Road Loll Bazar, and died with the same hardened indifference that has marked his conduct since the commission of the murder.

On Saturday, *John Halkett*, an European in the employ of Messrs. James Scott and Company, in their dock-yard at Fort Gloucester, was also tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, for the murder of a Native workman at that place, by beating and kicking him. The Honorable the Judges have since commuted this sentence to transportation for life.

On Monday last, came on the trial of John Davis, Serjeant in the Honorable Company's Service, for the wilful murder of Joseph Mackintyre, on the Island of Ternate. The Jury brought in their verdict—*Man-slaughter*. The prisoner is sentenced to be confined twelve months in the Calcutta Jail, but in consideration of his general good character, the disgraceful punishment of burning in the hand is remitted, on his paying a fine of 100 Rupees to the King.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1813.

The Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist on the 27th ultimo, having fallen on a Sunday, the celebration of that Festival in Calcutta, was postponed till Wednesday the 30th ultimo, when the three Lodges of Free Masons—"Star in the East," "True Friendship," and the "Marine Lodge," attended Divine Service. Having breakfasted at the Assembly Rooms, the Brethren of the three Lodges went in procession to St. John's Church, in the following order:—

Tyler,

The Marine Lodge.

Tyler,

Lodge No. 1.

The Brethren walking two and two.

The Holy Writings borne on a crimson cushion by the oldest member of the Lodge.

The Treasurer and Secretary.

R. H. Boddam, Esq., Worshipful Master, supported by Brothers Hepworth and Wordsworth, the Senior and Junior Wardens.

II. R. A. TYLER.

The Holy Writings borne on a crimson cushion by the oldest member of the H. R. A. Chapter.

And

A golden Triune carried by Brother Ochme.

R. Tytler, M. D.

The G. M. of the H. R. A. Chapter,

Supported by Brothers Benjamin and Tyler, The G. Senior and Junior Wardens of the Chapter.

Three Deacons, with their Rods,

And

The Companions, walking three and three.

An appropriate sermon was then delivered by the Reverend Dr. Ward, from the text, Matthew, chap. II. verse 2.

"For we have seen the Star in the East, and have come to worship him."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1813.

The 2nd Battalion and 5 Companies of the 1st of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry were reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the 17th ultimo, at Delhi, under the temporary command of Captain E. Pitches Wilson; on the morning of the following day, His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction in the following General Orders:—

*General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Delhi
December, 18, 1812.*

The Commander-in-Chief requests Captain Wilson in the temporary command of the 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, will make known to the officers and men under his command, the satisfaction which His Excellency derived from the Review of that Corps in Brigade, with 5 Companies of the 1st Battalion yesterday afternoon, and he will himself accept His Excellency's best thanks for the state of discipline and efficiency, in which the Corps appeared before the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion.

His Excellency Sir George Nugent, arrived at Goorgawun,* and reviewed the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Knox.—On the morning following, His Excellency issued the following General Orders on the occasion:—

*General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Camp
Hursook-ka-Ghurry, December 22, 1812.*

The state of discipline and high efficiency in which the Commander-in-Chief had the satisfaction of seeing the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, at the Review yesterday afternoon, reflects the utmost credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, and the Officers under his command, who are accordingly requested to accept His Excellency's best thanks.

The superior condition of the horses, and the accurate performance of the assigned movements, sufficiently indicate the excellence of that system of discipline and economy which is established in this Regiment, and which has brought it to rival in every point of professional merit, the best of those Corps that have yet come under His Excellency's inspection.

* Goorgaon, about 18 miles S. W. of Delhi, was in former days a Cavalry station, as was also Bendarree, in the same district.—ED.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, December 19, 1812.]

The festivities of the season, commenced on Thursday evening by a Masqued Ball and Supper given to the Settlement by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Wayte, at their house, on Choultry plain.

The Garden was brilliantly illuminated,—and a most elegant and spacious Pandal erected—which was lined throughout and ornamented with gold and silver drapery, tastefully displayed. This temporary building, which had received every decoration that correct taste could suggest, was universally admired.

The party began to arrive about 10 o'clock, and before twelve, the Company, consisting of the principal European Inhabitants of Madras and its vicinity were collected. Chairs and other Seats had been provided for the principal Natives, who had been invited to be spectators of this interesting and amusing scene.

The Masks were not so numerous as we have witnessed on former occasions. The principal characters were, however, most ably supported, and given with great effect and spirit.

Shortly before dancing commenced, two of the side Rooms were thrown open—the one fitted up as a public House, and the other as a Pastry Cook's Shop—every article for the gratification of the Bon Vivant was served out by a most excellent Landlord, with proper Assistants, at the one—while the fair attendants at the other, claimed universal attention and admiration, and it would be injustice not to notice the Apprentice, who was truly characteristic. Jellies, Creams, Pastry of all kinds, sweetmeats, and other refreshments, were in the greatest profusion.

The style of fitting up these apartments was much praised; they exhibited the most complete picture of what they were intended to represent—and the attention shewn to the comfort and refreshment of the company, strongly marked the hospitality of the entertainers.

The place allotted for dancing was boarded over and ornamented with classic taste in chalk, the Music was commodiously placed in an alcove, beautifully ornamented with natural and artificial flowers—the River in the front of the pandal, presented a novel and picturesque appearance.

Lady Barlow and Mr. Wayte led off the first set—and the dance was kept up with great glee until past one o'clock—when the Company retired to supper.

The Tables were placed under Tents—the ornamental decorations of which corresponded with the splendor and brilliancy of the House and Pandal—the Tables were covered with a profusion of every luxury, and the Wines were of the most choice and delicious flavor.

The party after supper returned to the dance, which continued to a late hour yesterday morning.

Without fear of contradiction, we may venture to assert that, this entertainment was one of the most brilliant and elegant, the Settlement has witnessed for a long period,—the attention to the visitors was unremitting,—the splendour of the decorations never surpassed—and their effect universally allowed.

We cannot dismiss this short notice without pointing out for imitation—the respect shewn to the principal Natives—nearly five hundred of whom were accommodated with seats, and appeared to enjoy the gaiety of the evening.

To enumerate the party present would be to present our Readers with the names of the Families resident at the Presidency, Mount, &c. The adjoining banks of the Tank were completely covered with Native inhabitants, which heightened considerably the effect of the scene.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1813.

Letters from the West Coast of Sumatra, received by the Malacca, convey the distressing intelligence of the total loss of the ship *Mangalore* of this port, off Manna, a little way to the southward of Fort Marlborough. The *Mangalore* had proceeded so far on her voyage from Calcutta to New South Wales, when she was suddenly overtaken by a tremendous water-spout, which levelled her masts, swept her men overboard, and buried the vessel herself in the waves. It is painful to add, that the whole of the crew are understood to have perished, with the exception of a single lascar, who, together with some packets of letters, &c., and fragments of the wreck, was cast on shore upon the coast of Sumatra, and related the above dreadful story. The *Mangalore* had on board a cargo from hence, valued at about 1,70,000 Rupees.

Letters from China confirm the intelligence of the loss of a valuable American ship, named the *President Adams*, off the coast of that

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country. The *President Adams* was on her outward voyage; and had on board specie to the amount of 160,000 Dollars, besides a cargo valued at 100,000 more. *India Gazette.*]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1813.

An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, having passed the British Legislature, towards the close of last Session of Parliament, our Readers will hear with satisfaction, that on this occasion, the unfortunate Debtors in the metropolis of India, have not been forgotten. Through the benevolent interference of Robert Percy Smith, Esq., late Advocate General in Bengal, the benefit of this Act is to be extended to Insolvent Debtors confined in the Gaol of Calcutta. A notification to this effect has been received from England by the *Caroline*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1813.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, February 20, 1813.]

Extract of a Letter from Battacoloe, dated the 28th ultimo.

"On the morning of the 17th instant, a small boat was seen in Vendelose Bay, on the east coast of Ceylon, drifting towards the land, which when it was thrown ashore by the surf, proved to contain four Bengal lascars reduced to the last degree of human wretchedness.—The miserable sufferers who are now in a fair way of recovery give the following account of themselves.—They are all that survive of the crew of the brig *Sultan*, Haine, commander, of Calcutta; which vessel it would appear left Acheen, with eighteen souls on board, and laden with betelnut, some time about the 2nd or 3rd instant.

"Only twenty-four hours after they put to sea, when off Acheen head, at midnight, the brig foundered in a squall, when the captain and all on board perished, except six of the crew, who at the moment the vessel was sinking threw themselves into the boat without water or provisions of any kind.—They found in the boat, by chance, the rudder and four oars, but they had neither mast nor sail. In the morning when daylight appeared no land was to be seen—and being without the means and even not possessed of knowledge sufficient to enable them to direct their course to the nearest shore, they put up one of the oars as a mast, substituting the few clothes they had with them for a sail, and

with this they committed themselves to the will of fate.—On the fourth day after the ship foundered, one of their companions died—and it is worthy of remark that they represent this man as not having been less rigorous than any of the others when he first got into the boat, but they attribute his early debility and death to the want of Opium, in the use of which he had been in the practice of indulging regularly and to excess.—On the ninth day, another of the unfortunate sufferers expired, and after being tossed about, at the mercy of the wind and the waves for nine days longer according to their account, the four survivors, on the morning of the 17th instant, found themselves close in with the land, but by this time they were so weak as to be unable to make any exertion to reach it—unfortunately for them the wind was blowing in the direction to throw them right up on the shore.—In the course of this dreadful voyage, although they experienced frequent showers of rain, yet for several days successively, at different times, not a drop fell upon them; during these distressing intervals the only means they had recourse to for mitigating their burning thirst was by wringing the moisture from their hair, and sucking their clothes when moistened by the dews of the night.

“ The first idea that will strike every one perusing this statement, must be the extreme improbability, nay, almost impossibility, of any human beings under such circumstances, supporting hunger for so long a time—but this will perhaps appear less extraordinary to seafaring people, than that they should have reached this island from Acheen head in 16 or 18 days—but both these facts will be put beyond all manner of doubt, if it is only established that the *Sultan* was lost in the way they mentioned on the night after they left the port of Acheen—for in the first instance the suddenness of the accident must have put it out of their power to provide themselves with either food or water—and the general character of the natives of India completely excludes the supposition, that they may have regaled upon their defunct companions.—With regard to the most material points to be ascertained, *viz.*, that they must have left Acheen about the 2nd or 3rd instant, and that the fatal accident must have happened very soon after, this spontaneous information has supplied very strong proof. For they say that they failed about seven days after the great day of festivity held by the English (supposed to be Christmas) and they saw the new moon for the first time on the fourth evening, after the ship foundered—these two last mentioned circumstances being perfectly coincident, they must be admitted as decisive proof—of two most extraordinary facts, *viz.*, that the sufferers were

drifted in a small boat from Acheen head to the east coast of Ceylon,* in from 15 to 18 days, and that during the whole time they suffered absolute want of food.

“ After very long fasting, it is said, that the greatest precaution is necessary to be observed in the quality and in the quantity of the food that is first to be administered, but this was far from being the case with these miserable sufferers; for the first thing presented to them by the ignorant natives who rescued them from the surf was a slice of raw pumpkin, which they all eat of. And on being carried to a Government store house a few miles from the place where they were cast ashore they had rice and milk and muleatannee was given to them without measure. However, notwithstanding all they suffered, they are now in a fair way of recovery, though still very weak and much emaciated.”

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1813.

The late Lahore Ukhbars are principally filled with details of the progress of the united Arms of Runjeet Sing and of Futteh Khan, the Vizier of Cabul, in the conquest of Cashmere. It appears to be now clearly ascertained, that the Cashmere forces had sustained a defeat, that their chief Attah Mahommed Khan had been made prisoner, and that nearly the whole of that celebrated province had fallen to the Allies, whose camp, so far back as the beginning of February, was pitched within a few miles of their principal city. The life of Attah Mahommed Khan, it is added, had been spared, at the intercession of his mother, who is also the sister of Futteh Khan. Attah Mahommed was confined in the Fort of Sheergurrah. Nundran, the Dewan of Cashmere, had fled to the mountains.

The Seik forces, employed on the expedition against Cashmere, were commanded by the Dewan Mohukkim Chund:

Gholaum Mahommed Khan, the brother of Attah Mahommed, had, however, subsequently made his appearance from Attock, with an army of 6,000 horse and foot, and had encamped at Kohbarem in Cashmere, where he remained on the 24th of February, collecting the rents of the adjacent country, in opposition to the Seik and Afghan invaders.

Soojah-ul-Moolk had also been called in, to play his part on this occasion; but whether as a principal or an instrument, does not very

* The distance is about 800 miles.—ED.

clearly appear. In consequence, probably, of a compromise with his rival usurper, Futteh Khan had placed him on the throne of Cashmere, and he was nominally recognized as the Sovereign of the country.

The Fort of Attock, it is said, had been sold by Jehaundad Khan, another of the brothers of Attah Mahommed, in conjunction with Ruheem Khan, the Governor of the palace of Runjeet Sing, who had sent a force to take possession of it.

Mahmood Shah, the reigning King of Cabool, was with his Court at Peshour.

Runjeet Sing had recently returned to Umrutsir, from a journey to Turun Tarun, a place of religious celebrity, to which he had gone for the purpose of bathing.

A great dearth of grain continued to prevail in that part of the Punjab. Thousands of the inhabitants of Umrutsir, are stated to have perished from famine and many more to have quitted the city. *India Gazette.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1813.

The Hindoostan Newspapers, received since our last publication, remove all doubts as to the occupation of Attock by the forces of Runjeet Sing. Jehaundad Khan and Ruheem Khan had proceeded out of the fortress to meet the Commanders of the Seik Army; and an arrangement was immediately concluded, by which the place was to be delivered up to the latter, in return for a stipulated pension to be paid to Jehaundad Khan and Ruheem Khan, with permission to reside at Attock. A sum of 60,000 Rupees was also given in hand, as the price of the ammunition and provisions, which were found in the fortress to a considerable amount.

The surrender of Attock to Runjeet Sing, appears to have excited the jealousy of Futteh Khan, the Vizier of Cabul. And a dissolution of the apparent friendship subsisting between the allies in Cashmere, seems to have quickly followed.

Mohukkim Chund, the Commander of the Seik forces on that expedition, had indeed actually set out on his return to Lahore. He

was accompanied by Soojah-ul-Moolk, the ex-King of Cabul, and Gholaum Mahommed Khan; and Runjeet professed an intention of bestowing on the former, a Jagheer within his own dominions.

Futteh Khan was in possession of the capital of Cashmere, and had set at liberty Attah Mahommed Khan, the late sovereign of the province, who had proceeded to a place called Yusuf Zei, to reside there with his family.

Runjeet Singh arrived from Umritsir at Lahore, on the 28th of February. He talked of shortly paying a visit in person to the fort of Attock.

According to the latest accounts, Amcer Khan continued nearly inactive in the Jaypore country; while the camp of Holkar remained stationary at Akoolia.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1813.

In pursuance of authority received from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Public are hereby informed, that applications for permission to export Goods to England on ships to be dispatched from this port will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade on or before Wednesday, the fifth day of May next. The applications must state the sorts and quantities of Goods required to be shipped, the tonnage which the Goods will severally occupy, and the time when they will be ready to be shipped.

2nd. Piece Goods,

Raw Silk,

Pepper,

Saltpetre,

Tea, and

Nankeen Cloths, will not be permitted to be shipped.

3rd. No Goods will be received at the Export Ware House after the 26th May next; should the Goods not be ready at the time specified in the applications, the proprietors of them will be liable to a penalty equal to the amount of the freight.

4th. The Goods will be subject to freight at the statutable rate on Europe extra ships, as fixed by the Honorable the Court of Directors for the season of 1811-12, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th August 1812.

5th. As soon as may be convenient, after the expiration of the period fixed for the receipt of the applications, the Goods for which tonnage may have been required, will be assorted into cargoes for the ships which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

6th. The proprietors will be advised by the Sub-Export Ware House Keeper, when their Goods shall be allotted to the ships, and on his requisition, will send their Goods to the Export Ware House, to be shipped accordingly. The Goods when sent to the Export Ware House, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers, with a certificate of the Collector of the Government Customs, subjoined to each manifest, stating that the duties have been duly paid.

7th. The freight due on the Goods shall be paid in England, and security must be given for the payment of the freight.

8th. The freight is to be understood as a consideration for the carriage of the Goods only from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board of the ships. The expense of transporting the goods from Calcutta to the ships must be defrayed in Bengal by the shippers, as usual.

9th. Agents requiring tonnage on behalf of their constituents, must, with their applications, send their authority for requiring the same.

10th. As the allotment of the tonnage will be much facilitated by the applications being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed .—

To R. C. PLOWDEN, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Advertisement of the Board of Trade, dated the 21st April 1813, I hereby notify, that I require (*on behalf of

* This is to be inserted, or not, as the case may be.

[] in virtue of the enclosed authority, Tonnage for the under-mentioned Goods :—

Description of Goods.	Quantities.	Tonnage according to the Company's computation of tonnage.	Will be ready for shipping.
Piece Goods, Pieces, Indigo, Factly. Mds. &c....			On the [] On the []
Total Tons		

As the Security for the performance of my Engagements, I offer [] whose declaration of his assent to become security is hereunto subjoined.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, the—of—1813.

I agree to be Security,

[

11. No applications of tonnage will be received after the 5th of the ensuing month of May.

Published by Order of

FORT WILLIAM, }
21st April 1813. }

The Board of Trade,

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Secretary.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of authority received from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the public are hereby informed, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before Wednesday the 5th day of May next, for freighting for one voyage to the Honorable Company, ships built with Teak, within the Honorable Company's territories in India, or British built ships, duly qualified by law, of the burthen of three hundred tons, or

upwards, to carry cargoes from the Port of Calcutta, to the Port of London, under the following Conditions :—

2. The proposals must express the place where the ships were built respectively, also the time when each ship was built, and the place where each ship actually is at the date of the tender.

3. The ships shall have three flush decks, or two complete decks and a poop, and be coppered.

4. Previously to the acceptance of the tender of any ship, the Board of Trade shall cause her to be surveyed by the Master Attendant, or other proper Officer, and if, on such survey, she should not be approved of, the Board shall be at liberty to reject her.

5. In the event of any ship, after survey by the Master Attendant or other proper Officer, being approved of by such Officer, she shall be repaired, fitted, and stored, (agreeably to an inventory, which when prepared, will be sent to the Office of the Master Attendant for general inspection) under the order of the Master Attendant or other proper Officer, who shall have a right to object to such articles, as shall in his judgment appear not to be sufficiently good, and shall report thereon to the Board of Trade for their decision.

6. The owners of the ships shall furnish them with such quantity of dead weight as in the opinion of the Honorable Company's Marine Officers, may be requisite for their safety.

7. The remainder of the tonnage of the ships, to the extent of their builder's measurement, after their dead weight shall have been duly provided, according to the preceding article, shall be occupied by the Honorable Company at one rate of freight; and for any surplus tonnage which the ships may be capable of carrying, beyond their builder's measurement, half freight will be paid.

8. A preference will be given, other terms being equal, to such ships, the owners of which will absolutely engage for their being sold in England.

9. The ship shall be loaded at the option of the Governor General in Council at such time as the Company's want of tonnage, and the several circumstances of the ships may render necessary, so that the commencement of the loading of any ship be not protracted beyond ten

days after the time of her being contracted for, provided she be ready and competent to receive cargo.

10. The ships shall, if the owners chuse it, carry kentledge; but the Company shall not be required to pay freight for the same.

11. The ships shall be armed, as follows :—

Ships of 300 tons to 400 tons not to have less than 12 carronades 9 pounders.	} Should these articles not be procurable, substitutes to be allowed at the discretion of the Master Attendant.
Ditto 400 to 500 ditto ditto, 14 ditto.	
Ditto 500 to 600 ditto ditto, 16 ditto, 12 pounders.	
Ditto 600 ditto or upwards ditto, 18 ditto.	
Every ship to carry a stand of arms and a cutlass for each man on board.	
Every ship to carry not less than thirty rounds of gunpowder and shot.	
Every ship to have a boarding netting.	

12. The crew of each ship on her departure from Bengal, shall be composed of two-thirds at least of European seamen, provided they can be procured. Should any part of the crew consist of lascars, they shall be reckoned in the proportion of forty-five lascars to thirty European seamen, but three-fourths at least of the lascars, employed on each ship, shall be composed of natives of the Honorable Company's territories.

The following is a list of the number of Officers and Seamen required to navigate each ship :—

Commander,	
Chief Mate,	
Second ditto,	
Third ditto,	
Surgeon,	
Boatswain,	
Gunner,	
Carpenter,	
2 Midshipmen	... Not required for ships less than 500 tons.
Cooper and Steward,	
Captain's Cook,	
Ship's Cook,	
Boatswain's Mate,	
Gunner's Mate,	... Ditto ditto.
Carpenter's Mate,	... Ditto ditto.
Caulker,	

2 Quarter Masters.	<i>An additional Quarter Master required for every</i>
2 Commander's Servants.	<i>100 tons of ships above 600 tons.</i>
30 European Foremast-men, or 45 Lascars, for ships of from 500 to 600 tons.	<i>For ships below 500 tons or above 600 tons,</i> <i>8 Europeans including petty Officers, or 12 Lascars,</i> <i>for every 100 tons of the ships burthen.</i>

13. The ships shall be commanded and officered by persons to be selected by the Owners, which persons are to be qualified, according to the following Regulations, provided persons so qualified can be procured by the Owners in time for the ship's departure from Bengal.

14. The Commander shall be of the age of twenty-three years, or upwards, and shall have performed one voyage as Commander of an extra ship to and from England, or as Chief or Second Mate in the Company's employ in a regular ship.

15. The Chief Mate shall be of the age of twenty-two years, or upwards, and have performed one voyage to and from England, or been six years at sea. The Second Mate shall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and have been five years at sea. The Third Mate shall be of the age of twenty years or upwards, and have been four years at sea.

16. The Commanders and Chief and Second Mates shall be examined by the Marine Board, or by such persons as the Marine Board may appoint for that purpose, and when approved of, be sworn in before the Governor General in Council.

17. The Surgeon to be entertained as required by Article 12th, shall be previously examined and approved of by the Medical Board, and must be qualified to act as Surgeon's Mate of a regular ship in the Company's Service.—But if a person so qualified cannot be procured, a Medical person, a native of India, must be entertained, who shall be previously examined and approved of by the Medical Board.

18. The several persons who may belong to the ships engaged under this Advertisement, shall enter into the usual contracts for the performance of the voyage, similar to those signed by the Commanders, Officers, and Mariners of the regular ships.

19. If the ships shall not be loaded and dispatched to England within the undermentioned periods, from the time of their being ready for the reception of cargo, in consequence of the Orders of the Governor General in Council for that purpose, *viz.*—

Ships of 300 to 400 tons, 40 days,

Ditto 400 — 500 „ 45 ditto,

Ship above 500 tons, 5 days for every 100 tons above that burthen in addition to the forty-five days abovementioned.

Demurrage will be allowed to the Owners at the rate of six pence per ton per day, on the builder's measurement, for every day the ship may be detained beyond that time. If detained beyond that time by any default on the part of the Owners or Commanders, the Owners shall pay demurrage to the Company at the rate abovementioned, for the period of such detention.

20. The ships shall proceed with or without convoy, at the opinion* of the Company. If detained for convoy, demurrage at the rate of six pence per ton per day, on the builder's measurement shall be allowed, until the Commanders of the ships shall receive their sailing orders and signals from the Commander of the convoy.

21. The Governor General in Council shall have liberty, if he sees fit, to send the ships on their homeward bound voyage to St. Helena, and the Court of Directors shall have liberty, if they see fit, to send the ships on their outward bound voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Helena, on making the usual allowance of demurrage.

22. If any ships, after having been provided by her Owners with dead weight, conformably to Article 6th, shall not be able to load on the Company's account to the extent of her tonnage by builder's measurement, the Owners shall be liable to a penalty of ten Pounds per ton, for such tonnage, as shall be deficient of the builder's measurement.

23. The Board of Trade shall be at liberty to lade on each ship, a quantity of Stores for St. Helena, not exceeding one ton in every hundred tons of the chartered tonnage, for which freight will be allowed at the rate of twelve Pounds Sterling per ton. The freight of the Stores for St. Helena, either in cash or by bills upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the option of the Governor and Council at St. Helena.

24. The Board of Trade shall not be obliged to lade Goods on the ships, until they shall be reputed by the Master Attendant, or other proper Officer, to have been duly provided with dead weight, and to be ready and fit to receive the Honorable Company's cargo.

25. The ships shall not touch at any other port or place on their passage to England, or on their passage back to India, than such to which they shall be consigned, or such other where they may be permitted, or directed by the Court of Directors, or by the Governor

* Sic in orig.—Ed.

General in Council to call; and in case the ships shall put into any port or place on their voyage to England, or on their voyage back to India, without such permission or direction, demurrage will not be allowed by the Company, and the Company shall be at liberty to charge demurrage to the Owners for any improper delay or deviations at the rate of six Pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement.

26. The ships, if required, shall carry to, and bring from England, any Passengers, the Court of Directors, or the Governor General in Council may direct, on the same terms as are allowed for Passengers proceeding on the regular ships. No Passenger shall be received on board of any of the ships either in India or at St. Helena, or elsewhere, on the voyage to England, or in England, or elsewhere on the voyage back to India, except by the express Order of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor and Council of St. Helena, or of the Court of Directors, under a penalty of £500 Sterling for every Passenger so carried without order.

27. Special care must be taken that the cargo be properly dunnaged, at the Owner's expence.

28. Ships shall receive their cargoes abreast the Town of Calcutta if practicable, or as near thereto, as, in the opinion of the Master Attendant or other proper Officer, they may safely and conveniently receive the same.

29. The freight on the cargo which may be laden on account of the Company, shall be paid on such Goods only as shall be delivered into their Ware Houses in London.

30. The tonnage of the cargo, shall be calculated agreeably to the annexed table, and in all other instances according to the established custom of the Company.

31. Should any of the cargo to be laden by the Company, consist of Sugar, an allowance of the rate of two per cent. on the weight, shall be made to the Owners for wastage, provided the wastage shall amount to that tonnage, but the Owners shall not be entitled to this allowance, if the deficiency by waste should not be equal to that tonnage.

32. If any of the cargo laden by the Company, should be lost, damaged, or not delivered to them, except by wastage as before-mentioned, the Owners shall pay the full prime cost of such Goods so lost or undelivered, together with thirty Pounds per cent. on such prime cost, except there should happen to be a total loss of ship and cargo.

33. The Owners shall not be answerable for such damage and short delivery to a greater amount than shall be equal to five Pounds per ton on the builder's measurement.

34. If any ship should not be able to receive the tonnage appropriated to her by the Board of Trade, the Owners shall be paid for such tonnage only as shall actually be laden on the ship, but if from a deficiency of cargo, the Board of Trade should not be able to load any ship to the extent of the tonnage which it may appear to the Master Attendant or other proper Officer, that the ship is able to receive, the Company shall be liable to pay freight for such deficiency upon proper certificates being produced, signed by the officers above-mentioned, to that circumstance.

35. On the arrival of the ships at the Port of London, the Commanders of them shall deliver to the proper Officer at the East India House, the Log Books and Journals of the ships and all their (the Commanders) Public Papers, including the Orders they may have received in Bengal, or during the voyage, for the reception of Passengers.

36. If any lascars or other natives of Asia or Africa, shall be carried to England on ships taken up under this Advertisement, the Owners shall be at the expence of their maintenance in England, and also of their return to India, in the manner usually stipulated in the Company's Charter Parties, under the penalty of five hundred Sicca Rupees, to be paid to the Company for each person left behind, over and above the expence of maintaining and sending them back to India.

37. With a view to prevent as much as possible, casualties during the voyage, from the employment of lascars in an unhealthy state ; previously to the dispatch of every ship from Bengal to England, the lascars shall be brought upon deck, and undergo an inspection by the Master Attendant, or his Deputy, and by the Medical person, who, may be appointed by the Governor General in Council, to superintend this duty ; and all lascars who, in the judgment of the said inspectors shall not appear to be in a fit state of health, to be employed as Mariners for the voyage to England, shall be forthwith discharged, and sent back at the expence of the Owners to Calcutta, and other lascars or European seamen shall be sent on board to complete the crew, to the number of seamen required by the 12th Article ; and until this be done, the ship will not be permitted to proceed on her voyage, and the Owners shall not be allowed demurrage for such time as the ship may be so detained.

38. There shall be sufficient space left in the ships between decks, for the accommodation of the native seamen, with roomy and convenient births,* or lodging places; and Port Clearances will not be granted to the ships until the said births or lodging places shall be approved by the Master Attendant, or such other person or persons, as the Board of Trade may appoint to inspect the same.

39. The Owners of the ships shall engage to conform to the instructions for the dieting and management of the native seamen, and to provide a proper quantity of medicines for their use according to the rules laid down in a printed paper, which will be left at the Office of the Master Attendant for inspection, and of which a copy will be furnished to the Commanders of each of the ships.

40. The Owners shall provide and lay in for the use of such persons of the ship's Company, as may be natives of Asia or Africa, a quantity of Clothing and Bedding, that is to say, one set for each person, to consist respectively of the Articles hereafter specified.

Four yards of Europe red or blue Cloth for each man, that is, one Jacket, and one pair of Trowsers with feet, to be made up either in this country, or on board, at the option of the Commanders of the ships, say at two and half Rupees per yard.	} <i>Penalty for not providing the same.</i>	
	} Sicea Rupees Seven (7) for each Jacket or pair of Trowsers deficient.	
Two Caps.	} Sicea Rupees One and Eight Annas (1-8) for each Cap deficient.	
Two pair of Mittens.	} Sicea Rupees Four (4) for each pair of Mittens deficient.	
One pair of Trowsers with feet, of country Blanketting.	} Sicea Rupees Two (2.)	
One Jacket of ditto	...	Sicea Rupees Two (2.)
One pair Shoes	...	Sicea Rupees Two (2.)
One Bed, to consist of three country Blankets, sewed together, and a pillow stuffed with Blanketting.	} Sicea Rupees Four (4.)	
One Blanket	...	Sicea Rupees One (1.)
One Canvas Bag to contain Clothes	...	Sicea Annas Eight (8.)

41. Immediately upon the arrival of the ships in England, the Owners shall provide for the use of the seamen above described, a quantity of clothing, of the Article hereafter specified, which are to be delivered or tendered to each man without delay, and each man will have the option of receiving them, then or at any other time, so long as the ship shall remain in England, or after the departure of the ships from England on their return to India, at any time so long as the ships shall be to the Northward of twenty-four degrees North, and the same tender to be made when the ships shall come into the latitude of twenty-four degrees South, and those who have not before received them, to have the option

* Sic in orig.—Ed.

of receiving them when so tendered, or at any time afterwards till the ship is again to the Northward of twenty-four degrees South latitude :—

- One Jacket of coarse Woollen Cloth,
- Two pair Trowsers of coarse Woollen Cloth,
- Two Guernsey Shirts,
- Two pair Stockings,
- Two Caps,
- Two pair Mittens, and
- One pair Shoes.

The Owners shall not charge more to the h'scars than the prime cost for the Clothing supplied, with 15 per cent. advance.

42. The Owners of the ships taken up under this Advertisement, shall be at liberty to sell the ships in England.

43. The Company shall have the option of loading with a return cargo to India, such of the ships, not engaged to be sold in England, whose Owners, may not see proper to sell them there; at a rate of freight not exceeding what the Company charge to individuals for goods laden on extra ships in the same season. The Owners of ships to be returned to India, shall offer them for freight to the Company, allowing them a period of thirty days after the ships shall be cleared of their cargo, to receive the Company's answer.

44. Should the Company decline to freight the ships on their return to India, the owners of them shall be at liberty to load on them any Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, which may legally be exported, except any articles on which an embargo may be laid by the authority of the Crown, but no Military Stores, Ammunition, Masts, Spars, Cordage, Anchors, Pitch, Tar or Copper, nor Goods not of the growth or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shall be laden without the leave of the Court of Directors, first obtained upon petition for that purpose, and no Goods shall be received on board such ships outward bound, on their return to India, but by an Order signed by the Company's Husband,* or his Assistant, for the time being, upon application from the Owners or their Agents in London, addressed to the Company's Husband or his Assistant; and the Goods so exported, are to be subject to the usual rules and regulations, for the exportation of merchandize on the regular freighted ships from Europe.

* An Officer whose duty it was to manage the concerns of the Company's ship—Ed.

45. The Owners of some of the ships heretofore engaged for the Company's service, having expressed a desire that the Company should bear a proportion of a general average on loss or damage of ships and cargo, it is judged expedient to declare by this public Notice that the Company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expense incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever, and the Owners are required to signify their assent to this condition in their respective tenders, in order that a clause may be inserted in the Charter Parties to that effect.

46. Such demurrage as may be incurred previously to the ship's departure from Bengal, shall be paid in Bengal, and such demurrage as shall be incurred after the departure of the ships from Bengal, shall be paid in England.

47. Agreeably to the 5th Section of the 13th Chapter of the Company's Bye-Laws, no tender of any ships will be accepted, unless the same be made by one or more of the Owners in writing, nor unless the names of all the Owners be expressed therein.

48. The Owners shall give Security for the performance of their proposals for letting their respective ships, in the sum of 3,000£ Sterling, two Securities, not being Owners of the ship, (Partners of a Mercantile, or Agency House, to be considered but as one Security) must be named for the performance of engagements, and the assent of the Securities must accompany the tender.

49. The persons contracting with the Company for letting any ship or ships to freight, if they shall transfer their right or interest in the ship or ships to other persons previously to the signing of the Charter Parties, shall nevertheless oblige themselves to take and execute the several obligations and oaths intended to prevent the sale of commands.

50. Every ship shall carry, free of charge, all such Packets as the Governor General in Council may be desirous of sending by her, to St. Helena, or to England; and also all such Packets as the Governor and Council at St. Helena may be desirous of sending by her to England.

51. Every ship which may be taken up under this Advertisement, if not already registered either in England or in India, shall be registered in Bengal, and the ships shall not commence loading until either they be registered in Bengal, or until the certificate of their previous registry be produced to the Board of Trade.

52. The rate of exchange between the Pound Sterling and the Sicca Rupee shall, in the settlement of all accounts in Bengal, be regulated by the rate at which the Governor General in Council may grant bills on the Court of Directors at the time.

53. For more particular information of the conditions intended to be stipulated, and not provided for in any of the foregoing Articles, the public are referred to the draft of a Charter Party, which will be prepared as soon as possible, and sent to the Master Attendant's Office for general inspection.

54. The following particulars are required to be stated in the tenders in addition to those specified in Articles 2d and 45th.

Name of the Commander of the ship.

Name of the builder do.

Time when she will be ready to commence lading.

Freight £ Sterling per ton for Goods laden by the Company to the extent of the builder's measurement.

Half freight for Goods laden on tonnage surplus to the builder's measurement.

Ship to be sold (or not*) in England.

Names of Securities for the performance of engagement.

55. It is requested that the Proposals be made out in the following form:—

To R. C. FLOWDEN, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SIR,

1. In pursuance of the Advertisement of the Board of Trade, bearing date the 21st April 1813, respecting the freighting of ships, to carry cargo from Bengal to England. I hereby tender the ship

[]; I subjoin the further several particulars required:—

Owner	...	...	...	[	]
Inhabitant of	...	...	...	[	]
Commander	...	...	...	[	]
Built at	...	...	...	[	]
In the year	...	...	...	[	]
By	...	...	...	[	]
Burthen by builder's measurement, tons	...	...	...	[	]
Place where the ship now	...	...	...	[	]

As the case be.

The ship will be ready to commence receiving the Company's cargo by the...	[]
Freight £ Sterling per ton, for Goods laden by the Company, to the extent of the builder's measurement	[]
Half freight for Goods laden on tonnage, surplus to the builder's measurement...	[]

Ship to be sold, (or not *) in England.

2. I assent to the condition in the 45th Article, whereby it is stipulated, that the Company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expense incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and I agree to all the other conditions in the advertisement above-mentioned, and to the several conditions contained in the Charter Party.

3. As Securities for the performance of my engagements, I tender [] whose declarations of their assent to be my Securities are hereunto annexed.

I am, &c.,

Calcutta, the ——— of ——— 1813.

We agree to be Securities,

[]
[]

56. The Owners of the ships must pay the undermentioned Fees to the Company's Officers.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade on the Charter Party being signed	<i>Gold Mohurs Ten.</i>
To the Sub-Export Ware House Keeper upon the completion of the documents necessary for dispatching the ships	For ships of below 500 tons. <i>Ditto Six.</i> For ships of 500 tons or upwards. <i>Ten.</i>
To the Master Attendant, his Deputy, or his Assistant, on mustering the Crew upon the final dispatch of the ship	<i>Ditto Two. Three.</i>
To Ditto on mustering the Crew upon the ship's return to Bengal	<i>Ditto Two. Three.</i>

57. The Proposals must be superscribed, "Proposals for Freightling Ships to carry cargoes to England."

Published by Order of

The Board of Trade,

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM; }
April 21, 1813. }

* As the case may be.

Rates of Tonnage, according to the usage of the Company at which the following Articles commonly constituting the Cargoes of their Ships are calculated at per Ton.

A.

					Cwt.
Aloes Cicotrina	...	...	...	...	16
Assafetida	...	...	...	...	20
Aloes Hepatice	...	...	...	...	16
Alum	...	...	...	...	20
Arrongo Beads	...	...	...	...	20

B.

Benjamin	...	...	...	...	20
Borax	...	...	...	...	20
Ditto, (unrefined for Tincal)	...	...	...	...	20
Buffalo Hides	...	...	...	...	20
Buds or Bloom of Cassia	...	...	...	...	12
Bark	...	...	...	...	...

C.

Cassia Liguia	...	...	...	...	26
Cambogium	...	...	...	...	20
Coffee	...	...	...	...	18
Camphire	...	...	...	...	15
Camphire, unrefined	...	...	...	...	20
Chinabar...	...	...	...	...	16
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	10
Cowries ..	...	...	...	...	26
Cake-Lack	...	...	...	...	16
Cardamum	...	...	...	...	12
Chassan Silk	...	...	...	...	10
Carmina Wool	...	...	...	...	10
Cocanea...	...	...	...	...	20
Cloves	...	...	...	...	12
Columbo Root	...	...	...	...	16
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	8
Coral (rough)	...	...	...	...	20
Clove, Bark	...	...	...	...	8
China Root	...	...	...	...	11

Cotton, measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.

D.

Dragon's Blood	...	...	...	...	20
Drugs unknown	...	...	...	...	16

E.

Elephant's Teeth	...	...	...	...	16
Ebony Wood	...	...	...	...	20
Extract Rhubarb	...	...	...	...	20

F.

Fossil Alkali	...	...	...	...	<i>Cwt.</i>
Flax (Sunn) measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	...	...	...	...	20

G.

Galbanum	...	...	...	...	16
Green Ginger	...	...	...	...	20
Gum Arabic	...	...	...	...	16
Gum Alepie	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Myrrh	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Sarcocolla	...	...	...	...	18
Gum Lack	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Ammoniacum	...	...	...	...	16
Ditto Tragacanth	...	...	...	...	16
Ginger	...	...	...	...	16

H.

Hemp (Pant) measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.

I.

Indigo, measurable at 50 feet to the ton.					
Japan Copper	..	..	...	...	20
Iron	}				
Ditto Ordnance		...	...	...	20
Ditto Shot and Shells					

L.

Lead	...	...	...	...	20
Lapis Lazuli	...	...	...	...	20
Lack Lake	...	...	...	...	16

Lacquered and China Ware measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.

M.

Mother of Pearl Shells	...	...	...	...	20
Ditto Drops	...	...	...	...	20
Mother of Pearl	...	...	...	...	20
Myrrh	...	...	...	...	10
Mace	...	...	...	...	3

N.

Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	15
Ditto Candied	...	...	...	...	20
Nux Vomica	...	...	...	...	15

O.

Olibanum	...	...	...	...	18
Oil Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	20
Opium	...	...	...	...	14

P.

Pepper	...	...	...	...	16
Pimento, alias Allspice	...	...	...	...	16
Pepper, Long	...	...	...	...	12

R.					
					Cwt.
Rhubbarb	...	...	...	...	3
Rice	...	...	...	...	20
Raw Silk	...	...	...	...	10
Red Wood	...	...	...	...	20
S.					
Spikenard	...	...	...	...	10
Shallack	...	...	...	...	16
Sticklack	...	...	...	...	16
Seedlack	...	...	...	...	18
Sugar	...	...	...	...	20
Ditto Candy	...	...	...	...	20
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	20
Sago	...	...	...	...	16
Sandal or Sapan Wood	...	...	...	...	20
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...	16
Safflower	...	...	...	...	14
T.					
Tincal	...	...	...	...	16
Turnerick	...	...	...	...	16
Tutenague	...	...	...	...	20
Tea, Black	...	...	...	...	20
Ditto, Green	...	...	...	...	8
V.					
Vermillion	...	...	...	...	20
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	16

Memo.—Picee Goods, and all other Goods not included in the preceding account of rates, to be calculated according to the computation of tonnage used by the Company.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade,

R. C. PLOWDEN,
Secy., Board of Trade.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1813.

On Sunday last, the American Schooner *Aligator*, which arrived from Salem in the River Hooghly, on the 6th current, was seized as Prize, by order of Government, and is now in charge of the Master Attendant; her late crew have been delivered over to the Fort Major of Fort William, as Prisoners of War; the Commander, Super-Cargo, and Officers are at large on Parole. They are, we understand, to be sent to Europe as Prisoners of War, on board the Honorable Company's extra ship *Northampton*, now preparing for dispatch.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1813.

[From the *Madras Courier Extra*, May 8, 1813.]

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

We are informed that a private letter received yesterday evening from Bombay, communicates the important intelligence of the entire defeat and dispersion of the Armies of Soult, Suchet and Jourdan, amounting to 62,000 men, by the Immortal Wellington, with the Anglo-Lusitanian and Spanish Armies.

The advices received are dated 5th December from Alicant, and 15th from Malta.

It appears that the French Army on the south of the Tagus, endeavoured by forced marches to prevent the junction of General Sir R. Hill with Marquis Wellington. This, from the celerity with which the latter marched, they could not effect. Lord Wellington joined General Hill, and determined to attack the French Army under their three Marshals.

The loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during this hard fought Battle, is estimated at 35,000 men. The remainder were dispersed in all directions. Many who attempted to take shelter in Madrid, were massacred by the peasantry.

Such of the French as remained in Valencia, had packed up their effects and taken to flight.

Lord W. Bentinck had landed at Alicant, with a large reinforcement from Sicily; and this additional Force is said to be sufficient to clear all the interior of Spain of the Enemy.

We are sorry to hear that the loss of the Allies, in killed and wounded, is stated to be near 20,000, and that the Spanish General-in-Chief Castanos was killed.

We further learn that Bonaparte whilst travelling in the Coach with Berthier and Murat, attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented. He is said to be insane. Where Bonaparte was, is not mentioned; but we believe he had not reached Paris.

We do not think any official intelligence to the above effect has been received here; but the main facts stated are not, as far as we can learn, discredited.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, May 5, 1813.]

The new Ship *Cornwallis* was floated out of Dock on Sunday, about a quarter before eleven, having first received her name "clarum et vener-

abile nomen" from the Right Honorable the Governor, under a Royal Salute from the battery, and three cheers from the admiring multitude. She is considerably larger than the *Minden*, was built upon the lines of the *Ajax*, and when we call to mind the fair auspices under which her building was commenced, and the benediction bestowed on her by him, who so long and so deservedly possessed the confidence of the great "Pilot who weathered the storm," we cannot be otherwise than sure that enough of virtue has been imparted to enable her to support with credit to herself the honor of our country, and to bear the British flag triumphant o'er the main.

Her exact dimensions are as follows :—

Length of Keel for Tonnage ...	...	...	144
Main Deck... ..	...	...	179-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extreme Breadth ... ..	...	...	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tons measurement ... ..	...	...	1,767

Another Keel of a seventy-four is immediately to be laid down in the Dock, where the beautiful *Cornwallis* was built; and here, we feel we should not only be wanting in taste, but in common gratitude and justice, were we not to pay our tribute of respect to, and assure, the venerable Jamsetjee that we have looked, with the eyes of admiration and delight, on this the noblest of his works. After a life of incessant and virtuous industry his family have now, assuredly, a right to claim him as their own—nay, to force him to the shades of retirement and peace, exclaiming, as they hang around him, "*Sat Patrie Priamoque datum est*", but though, if made, we should admit the appeal were irresistible, we yet confidently trust it will not: we yet hope it will be delayed, and that he will yet be spared for some short period longer to his Country.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

Thursday last, being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, a numerous assemblage of the Brethren of the Ancient and Royal Craft of Free Masonry, breakfasted by particular invitation of the Right Worshipful Master, and Chapter of the Lodge, *True Friendship, No. 1, Bengal*, at the Rooms of Brother Moore, whence they moved in grand procession to the Old Church, to attend Divine Service and hear a Sermon preached by the Reverend T. Thomason.

In the evening, a dinner was given at Brother Moore's Rooms by the Lodge *True Friendship*, to a large party, consisting of many sojourning Brethren, and a number of Gentlemen of Calcutta, and near the

metropolis, who partook of an elegant repast and choice wines, viewed with admiration the unanimity and harmony which prevailed under the auspices of the Right Worshipful Master, Brother Robert Tytler, supported by Senior Warden Brother George Wordsworth, in the west chair, and Junior Warden Brother Charles Blaney, in the south chair.

The Band of the Artillery attended during the repast, and contributed greatly to the enjoyments of the evening.

The following are the Toasts, and the order in which they were given:—

“Our beloved and venerable Sovereign—the *Oldest, Greatest*, and most *Virtuous* Monarch of the age,—His Majesty King George the third, and the whole Craft of Masonry,—Tune—‘*God save the King*’.

“The Royal and August Patron of our Art, the Nation’s hope and People’s pride, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the British Empire; and may the Loyalty and virtuous conduct of Free Masons ever cause him to remember with pleasure that he has worn an apron and handled a trowel.—‘*Prince of Wales’ March*.’

“The distinguished Princes of the Blood who have honoured the Ancient and Royal Craft with their countenance and patronage.—‘*Duke of York’s March*.’

“His Grace John Duke of Athol, Grand Master of the Ancient York Free Masons and the Grand Lodge of England.—‘*Free Masons March*.’

“Success and prosperity to the Grand Lodges, and Brethren, working under their Auspices, of Scotland and Ireland.—‘*Auld Lang Syne*.’

“*An Honest Man is the noblest work of God.*”

“That bright Luminary in the Masonic Constellation, the Earl of Moira, whose unremitted exertions for the benefit of Masonry render his name indelibly imprinted on the heart of every Brother of the Craft.—‘*Lord Moira’s Welcome*.’

“That Illustrious Son of Erin and boast of *Britain*, our Noble and Gallant Brother Marquis Wellington, and the brave Brethren and Heroes under his command.—‘*British Grenadiers*.’

“Health, Prosperity, and Happiness to every worthy Brother, wherever he may be; and may Masons of every Country be ever united in the ties of ‘*True Friendship*,’ *Unanimity*, and *Brotherly Love*.—‘*Free and Accepted Masons*.’

“That Patriotic Statesman and enlightened Scholar, the noble *Mecenas* of the East, the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of British India, and the Heroes who accompanied him in the memorable expedition which annexed ‘Java to the British Empire.—*Conquest of Java.*’

“His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir George Nugent, and the brave protectors of *Asia*, the Indian Army.—‘*Fall of Paris.*’

“The distinguished Sons of our Country, the members of the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company.—‘*Braw Braw Iads o’ Gala water.*’

“The Memory of the three illustrious Brethren, Lord Nelson, Sir Ralph Abercromby and Sir John Moore, and may their glorious example, animating the bosom of every Mason, tell him his life is not his *own* when his country requires it,—[*With solemn honours*].—*Here’s a Health to those far awa.*’

“The Free Masons of India; and may the only desire of superiority known among them exist in the emulation of striving who best can work, and be most willing to assist a worthy Brother in distress.—‘*Robert Adair.*’

“The Health of our excellent and worthy Brother Sir William Keir, to whose exertions the present flourishing state of the Royal Art in Bengal is chiefly to be attributed.—‘*Highland Laddie.*’

SECOND BOAT RACE.

The weather being particularly favourable, the Boat Race which was run at a little past three o’Clock in the afternoon of Friday the 25th instant, afforded considerable sport to Amateurs.

The following is the order in which the Boats rounded the Lion.

FIRST HEAT.

	H.	M.	S.
Dasher... ..	4	20	0
Ramchandra	4	21	30
Happy Janet... ..	4	23	45
Row Boat, No. 1	4	25	0
Earl Moira	4	31	30
Lovely Ann	4	36	5
Mary Ann	4	39	7

SECOND HEAT.

	H. M. S.
Dasher	5 24 11
Ramchundra	5 25 0
Happer Janet	5 26 0
Row Boat, No. 1	5 21 40
Earl Moira... ..	5 42 0
Lovely Ann	5 52 0
Mary Ann... ..	5 56 0

The first Prize was won by the Dasher. The Ramchundra (or Fultah Packet) came in next; but lost her claim to the second Prize, by having rounded the Active on the wrong side.

The Skimmer bowliah, by carrying a press of sail, filled with water shortly after she started. None of the men, we are happy to understand, suffered on the occasion.

THURSDAY, AUGUST^h 5, 1813.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, July 10, 1813.]

THE HONORABLE LADY HOOD'S PARTIES.

The splendid and well conducted parties given by this fashionable and interesting female—on Tuesdays and Saturdays, since her Ladyship's late arrival at Madras,—have given universal satisfaction, and being public, we have taken the liberty of mentioning them. On Tuesdays the Dance occupies the greater part of the evening; and on the Saturdays, Music, by Amateur performers.

A Supper, at Side Tables, is provided on both occasions, consisting of Sand-wiches, Fruits, Jellies, and other refreshments. The house being admirably suited to large parties, most of the rank and fashion of the Presidency have partaken of her Ladyship's hospitality and attention. The hour of assembling being early, nine o'clock, the Company are enabled to leave the Gardens, before twelve, an improvement we could wish to see universal.

We understand, it is the intention of Lady Hood to renew her parties on her return from a tour to the Seven Pagodas, and that her Ladyship's next Ball will be on Tuesday the 20th instant.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1813.

On Monday last, the Right Honorable the Governor General held a Levee, at the Government House, which was very numerously attended by the Principal Civil and Military Servants of the Company, and the other European Inhabitants of Calcutta, on which occasion Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, of the Madras Establishment, Chief Engineer on the late Expedition to Java, and lately arrived from thence, and Major Archibald Campbell, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Deputy Commissary General at that place, presented to His Lordship, an Address from the Dutch Inhabitants of Batavia and its neighbourhood.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie spoke to the following effect :—

“To us, My Lord, who had the good fortune to witness that paternal solicitude, that humane feeling, which, while directing the energies of Warfare for expelling the declared Enemies of our Country, from the former opulent Seat of the Netherland Oriental Power, studiously watched the interests and safety of unoffending suffering millions, once the Subjects of an ancient Ally, whom the convulsive agitations of the Civilized World had reluctantly thrown into the scale, adverse to their best interests and to our wishes; it is subject of pleasing gratification to be the bearer of this spontaneous Testimony of the happy fruits of that beneficent spirit, which in securing the hearts of the last remnant of an Ancient Nation naturally attached to us, promises the most solid foundation of legitimate Power of Opulence and Security, by uniting all Classes in the same sentiments of attachment, fidelity, and gratitude to the British Government, and of just confidence in that Administration that it places over them.

The following is a Translation of the Address :—

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GILBERT LORD MINTO,

Governor General of the British Possessions in India.

MY LORD,

We, the undersigned Dutch Inhabitants of the City of Batavia and its Environs, take the liberty to offer to you on the occasion of your departure from India, the sentiments of respect, fidelity, and gratitude with which our hearts are filled towards your Lordship's Person and Government.

In making known to your Lordship these sentiments, we acquit ourselves of a most agreeable duty. We are but the interpreters of feelings which every true Hollander experienced during your Lordship's stay on this Island, and which have continually been felt since your departure to the Seat of the Supreme Government of India.

And is it not very natural, that we should feel real gratitude when we call to our recollection, the unexpected benefits which have happened to us under your Lordship's direction ?

This Island Conquered by the Arms, and annexed to the Empire of Great Britain, it was the glory of your Lordship to have saved it from destruction, to have assuaged the misfortunes of War, and to have extended the Conquest even to the hearts of the Conquered.

By the measures of the former Government, cut off as it were from the relations which bind Society, and thence exposed to the treachery of the Natives, your Lordship gave security to our Families and Property, and our Conqueror became our Saviour and Protector !

Abandoned without reserve to the direction of a Conqueror, we received from you the consoling assurance, that the British Government wanted not the restrictions of a convention to observe the duties of humanity and beneficence ; and we were allowed the same Rights and Privileges, that the Subjects of Great Britain enjoy in India.

In short, we became *English Subjects*, and the protecting care of your Lordship to us as such, has not ceased to be felt since your departure from this Colony. The favorable consideration which your Lordship has since given to the pretensions, made by the Creditors of the former Government, is a proof of this ; and we flatter ourselves, that the interests of those concerned, will continue to be found an object deserving of your paternal attention.

We should not, however, do justice to our feelings of gratitude, if we did not in an especial manner express them for your choice, in having nominated the Honorable T. S. Raffles, as the Representative of your Lordship in these Colonies.

Conducted by his genius to effect whatever is magnanimous and good, he pursues the course in which your Lordship set the example, and we rejoice in the victories which this Government has accomplished, as well over a perfidious and dangerous Ally on this Island, as over the disobedient and cruel Prince of Palembang.

But that we may avoid the appearance, as much as we would the guilt of flattery, will only add our prayer, that the Almighty may bless your efforts for a happy and prosperous Government.

MY LORD ! now that you are upon the point of quitting these Eastern Regions, may the satisfaction of the good, which you have done to this Colony, and the gratitude with which every heart is full, be to you a consolation and a recompense for the extraordinary fatigues and dangers which you have incurred, and in some degree for the afflicting loss of a near and dear tie on your affection, at the period of your proceeding to the conquest of this Island.

Many among us, who, under Providence, are indebted to your Lordship for our lives and for our subsistence, will never cease to call you our Father and Protector ; and we all recommend our interests to a continuation of your care and protection.

We would entreat of you to consider, that we are the descendants of a Nation, one of the most Ancient Allies and *Companions in Faith* of Great Britain, and that during the Reign of the House of the Stadtholders, a period existed the most glorious for the people of both Nations.

It is in consequence, that we dare to give to your Lordship an unreserved assurance of the fidelity and loyalty of the Dutch Inhabitants of these Colonies, and we flatter ourselves under this consideration, that the assurances of gratitude and respect which we now offer, will be graciously received by your Lordship, and that our prayers to the Almighty, that his blessing may continually repose on your Person, and on whatever is related to you may not be unheard.

Nothing however would be more agreeable to us, than the power of once more expressing these sentiments in person to your Lordship, if it should please you to visit the Island of Java, on your passage to Europe ; but if the fatigues and the dangers of so circuitous a route, are an obstacle to our wishes, we take the liberty at any rate to solicit that our Agent at Calcutta may be permitted to have your Lordship's likeness taken in a Picture, in order that it may be placed in the Government House of this Capital, to remain in remembrance of the Eminent Services which you have rendered to this Colony, and of the gratitude, fidelity, and respect which every Hollander bears to your Lordship.

In conclusion, may we be permitted to solicit your Lordship's kind recommendation of the interests of the Inhabitants of Java, to your

Successor in the Supreme Government of India, and that you will use the weight of your influence to preserve to us the Rights and Prerogatives which have been granted to the Inhabitants of these Colonies by your Lordship.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

On receiving the address, His Lordship was pleased to make the following Reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

If I am gratified, as I naturally must, by the kindness and partiality, evinced towards me individually, by this Address, I feel at the same time, I assure you, a pleasure of a higher nature, from that spirit of fidelity and attachment, breathed in every line of that Paper, by so large and respectable a body of our new fellow Subjects, towards our common Sovereign and the Government to which they are now happily united. These sentiments are, from them, the more welcome, as they appear evidently to have sprung, partly from wise and just views even of their own National Patriotism, partly from the experience, which I am happy to think they may already have obtained, of benefits actually derived from the just principles and paternal Administration of their new Government.

I refrain, however, from enlarging to-day, on these grateful topics, because it is my intention to address my acknowledgements more directly to the Gentlemen themselves, who have done me the honor to affix their Signatures to this Address.

Permit me, in the meanwhile, to add, that the satisfaction I derive from this proceeding, has been much enhanced by the respectable and honorable hands from which so flattering a communication has been received. It could not have been presented to me by any Gentlemen, towards whom I could have professed with greater sincerity, the warmest personal regard, and the highest degree of public esteem.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 16, 1813.

On Saturday last a most daring outrage was committed in the common gaol of this city, by several of the Crown prisoners confined therein; it appears that one of the prisoners under sentence of transportation, had long been an object of hatred to the rest. This inveterate disposition showed itself in a most particular manner, on the morning of the above-named day, when the obnoxious man was chased by five

or six of the prisoners through the felon's yard, and beaten by them in so shocking a manner, as to be unable to move from the ground: the Native sentry attempted to prevent their leaving the compound allotted them, in consequence of which they knocked him down, took away his musket, and, after they had beaten their victim till he was nearly insensible, they returned uttering the most shocking imprecations, and threatening the life of any one who should dare attempt to restrain them:—the Deputy gaoler, with the Native guard (about thirty men) attempted to seize the insurgents, then but four in number, but the sepoys could not be prevailed upon to execute the orders they received, and for temporary security, the outer doors of the yard were closed and locked:—the rioters however employed the interval in preparing materials for a siege,—one wrenched the barrel from the stolen musket; another bent and flung the bayonet over, which was near hitting one of the guard, whilst others were active in breaking up cot-frames to serve as weapons. One o'clock arrived, and as the usual dram of liquor had, very properly, been withheld, they seized this occasion to renew their violence with increased fury, and one of the leaders being placed as watchman, the rest entered the apartments of the gaol, barricading the door and vowing vengeance against all who might attempt to molest them.

About this time Mr. Adam Gordon, the keeper of the prison (who had hitherto been absent) returned from Calcutta; he opened the gates and endeavoured, but, in vain, to seize the ringleaders; the men of the town guard fled on being pelted with stones and mud, and the rioters refused to surrender unless on terms which, of course, could not be listened to: by some means, however, the chief two of the insurgents were enticed outside of the gates, which were immediately closed upon them and locked, when the gaoler instantly proceeded to handcuff and iron them (not, however, till *Ward* the principal man concerned, had been fetched out of the large tank in the compound of the prison into which he plunged) during which, their associates in the yard commenced pelting with bricks, and stones, one of which latter struck Mr. Gordon on the arm, while in the act of ironing *Ward*; the two men being thus secured, they were *locked up* in one of the condemned cells, and as the others refused to surrender, information was sent to the Sheriff of the state of the prison, and the outer doors were again secured.

In less than half an hour from the time of their being thus locked up, *Ward* and his associate had broken their handcuffs, knocked their irons in pieces, opened the locked doors of the cells, and absolutely

appeared at the gratings of the common rooms, flinging the fragments of their irons, &c. out, and again threatening the gaoler and all who should molest them.

In a short time the High Sheriff arrived, and after fruitlessly endeavouring to convince them of their error, and exerting himself to secure them, he quitted the gaol and speedily returned with a detachment of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, (commanded by an officer) and a Native guard; these marched into the yard and were drawn up before the door leading to the prisoners' apartment, and after loading with ball cartridge, the rioters delivered themselves up, opening the door and surrendering at discretion.

They were again ironed and otherwise safely secured; in the course of the evening, the Honorable Chief Justice visited the prison, and having made the necessary inquiries, gave orders that the prisoners (*i. e.*, those concerned in the outrage) should be strictly watched and kept for several days on bread and water; the man whom they had beaten, upon being conveyed to the hospital, was examined by the medical gentlemen in attendance, who ordered the instant application of leeches and blisters to the bruised parts;—he is now, we understand, doing well.

Thus ended this most audacious and unprovoked outrage, and we trust that the firmness displayed in suppressing this eruption, will prevent the recurrence of similar irregularities.

Post.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, August 25, 1813.]

The late severe famine with which the countries of Cutch and Kattywar have been visited must be well known to all persons at this Presidency, who have witnessed the multitudes from that quarter resorting for subsistence, and the humanity of the British Government by administering generously to the relief of their distresses.

These are features which eminently distinguish an enlightened Government, but while we pay our humble tribute of applause to public munificence, it is with corresponding satisfaction that we are called upon to record the acts of an Individual in the same worthy cause.

Sunderjee Sewjee, a merchant of Mandavie, chiefly residing at Porbunder, and known to the Company's Government, has been unbounded in his well-timed charities, and considering the extent of a single

man's ability, these charities require but a simple recital to stamp the benevolent character of the Donor.

During the last 12 months, Sunderjee has fed at Mandavie in Cutch 8,000 people on Dates, at the daily expence of 300 Rupees. At a village named Gindealla near the same place, he has a fixed establishment for charity, which during the late scarcity disbursed 60 Rupees daily by the distribution of grain.

At Porbunder, Sunderjee gave great encouragement to a subscription made at that place for the relief of the poor by contributing 9,000 Rupees. At Jooria, Noanugger, and Surya, particularly at the former place, the half-famished people of Kattywar have been also fed at an average charge of 90 Rupees every day, and it will be found that Sunderjee's name is inserted in the list of subscriptions so handsomely made by the Native community of Bombay. It is not possible to ascertain precisely the amount of his charities at the sacred Teerhuts of Batc, Dwarka, &c., nor those privately administered, but from the information of a Gentleman on whose accuracy dependance can be placed, it is estimated that during the last year, the Charities of Sunderjee altogether have considerably exceeded the sum of two lacs of Rupees.

These Acts of Benevolence can only meet with reward from that source whence all good emanates; they have been suggested without the hope of ostentatious display, and with the sole intent of relieving his suffering fellow Creatures. With the virtuous mind, such liberality and feeling will justly be appreciated, and while they do honor to humanity, they are deserving of this mention, if, merely to render common applause to a distinguished example of munificent Charity.

This is not the first Instance in which Sunderjee has afforded his assistance. In the dreadful famine of 1792 when his mercantile concerns were more limited, this person also expended a lac of Rupees. Notwithstanding that there are powerful claims on public respect and attention, it is remarkable that the same spirit which pervades his charities, animates his personal demeanour, exhibiting a model of humility and disinterestedness, which can only be allied with the purest Benevolence.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1813.

EARL MOIRA'S EQUIPAGES.

THE STAGE CARRIAGE.

This singularly unique and elegant coach has been the object of admiration with every one who has seen it. Scientific persons say it excels, in most respects, every similarly constructed vehicle. Indeed the beauty of its colours, the matchless execution in the heraldic ornament, &c., present a *tout ensemble* we have rarely seen. The following is but a superficial account of its embellishments, &c. :—

The body is painted of a royal crimson, enriched with a border in gold, consisting of the rose, thistle, and the shamrock ; they encircle all the pannels. The arms, highly emblazoned, are on the quarter pannels. In addition to the bordering already named there is rich ormolu reeding, which extends around each pannel. The lining is entirely of morocco leather, with reclining cushions of the same, and finished with the richest silk lace. The carriage is painted scarlet, and ornamented very fully with pure burnished gold ; a crane-neck perch, light and elegant ; the latter is likewise ornamented with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The hammer cloth of superfine crimson cloth, with festoons, and rich silk bullion fringes ; in the centre, at each end the three crests appear, embroidered in gold, and they have a very tasteful effect. The coach box rises from the perch, with a noble sweep ; its carving, and other ornaments, unite both lightness and grandeur. The guard-handles, the raised crests, and coronets, are the finest specimens of elaborate workmanship. To render the *coup de œil* complete, a magnificent suite of harness, in yellow metal, richly chased, with crimson silk tassels, and head bows ; rich plates around the housings and winkers.

THE LANDAU.

The colours in the body and carriage are the same as the last, and lined the same.

THE POST LANDAULET.

In strict unique, and of corresponding taste.

THE SOCIABLE.

Is a very elegant carriage, built and ornamented agreeably to the costume of the country for which it is intended ; it has a canopy head with green silk curtains. The different orders of merit, *i. e.*, the Garter, the Bath, &c., are introduced, in appropriate situations, in each.

These superb specimens of the ingenuity and industry of Old England have been completed in a very short time. They will be shipped in the course of the present week. For the gratification of the Fashionable World, we subjoin the name of the house wherein these articles have been manufactured, namely, Messrs. Hatchett and Company, of Long Acre.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

Major James Mouat, of the Corps of Engineers, having attempted to dispose of an English Horse to His Highness the Nabob of Bengal, for the exorbitant sum of a Lack of Rupees, and to enforce payment by menace, and having endeavoured by tampering with the Vakeels of the Native Princes at the Presidency, to induce them to purchase his Horse for their employers at the same extravagant price; the Governor General in Council deems the conduct of Major Mouat in this transaction to demand the decided interposition of the authority of Government in order to vindicate the character of the nation and of the honorable profession to which he belongs, from the stigma which such acts on the part of a British Officer must cast upon it, as well as to manifest His Lordship in Council's determination to protect the Native Princes and Chiefs from imposition and extortion. Under this impression, and deeming it an object of equal justice and necessity to inflict exemplary punishment on any individual who can thus prostitute the British name and character; His Lordship in Council has resolved to suspend Major Mouat from the service of the Honorable Company, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

His Lordship in Council is pleased however to indulge Major Mouat, with permission to remain in India, to await the final orders of the Honorable Court.

The advantage which Major Mouat has taken of the direct intercourse which he has been enabled to hold with Natives of rank and vested with public characters, for engaging in the pursuit which has drawn upon him the censure and punishment awarded by the above resolution, has suggested to the Governor General in Council the expediency of cautioning all Civil and Military Officers of Government against carrying on any communications with Native Princes and Chiefs or their Vakeels, except through the channel of the Political Agents of Government.

C. W. GARDINER,
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1813.

On Monday morning, the *Soonamooky*, having on board the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Family and Suite, laying below Garden-Reach, which she had reached the evening before, weighed and stood towards Calcutta. The wind being very light, one of the Honorable Company's row boats preceded the barge, which she towed to the Chandpaul Ghaut. On passing, the *Soonamooky* was saluted from the Dock Yard at Kidderpore, and on arriving opposite to the Fort, nineteen guns were fired from the ramparts. Exactly at a quarter before six o'clock, His Lordship, accompanied by his suite, Sir William Grant Keir, Adjutant General to the King's Troops, Captain T. W. Taylor, Military Secretary, and the Honorable J. E. Elliott, Private Secretary to Earl Minto, and Commodore Hayes, landed at the Chandpaul Ghaut, where he was received by His Excellency Sir George Nugent, and a number of civil and military officers of rank, and an immense concourse of the inhabitants, who had assembled to witness a scene so truly interesting and gratifying.

His Lordship then passed through the troops, drawn up in line, to the Government House, and walked forward to the Government House, followed by an immense number of persons of all descriptions, Natives as well as Europeans. At the top of the stairs His Excellency was received and welcomed to India, by the Right Honorable Earl Minto, the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, &c., &c., on the top of the grand stair-case. After a few minutes delay, the Earl of Moira sat down to breakfast, which had been prepared for the occasion, and shortly after, proceeded to the Council Chamber, where he took the Oath and his seat in Council, with the usual ceremonies, a salute being fired from the Ramparts of the Fort. The Countess of Loudon, Viscount Hungerford, and the two Ladies Hastings, accompanied by Lady Keir and other Ladies of distinction of the Settlement, landed soon after his Lordship, and went in a carriage to the Government House, which they entered about half past six o'clock.

The *Hastings*, Pilot Schooner, on which Lord Moira and Family embarked at Saugor, on Thursday last, passed Kedgerce at eleven o'clock on that day. She next day anchored off Fultah, and on Saturday reached the lower part of Garden Reach where His Lordship left her for the *Soonamooky*.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given at the Government House, to which a company of nearly 200 sat down.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1813.

THE INVESTITURE OF

SIR GEORGE NUGENT BART,

with the Order of the Bath.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General having been pleased to appoint this day for investing Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Baronet, with the Ensigns of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Sir George Nugent accordingly attended at the hour of twelve, in the North East wing of the Government House.

About the same time, the Governor General attired in the dress and decorated with the Mantle and Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Cap and Plume of the same, took his seat in a Chair of State under a splendid Canopy at the South End of the grand Saloon, on the upper floor of the Government House; the Band of His Majesty's 24th Regiment playing "God save the King."—On this occasion, the Governor General was accompanied by the Right Honorable the Earl Minto; the Honorable Sir Henry Russell, Bart., Chief Justice; the Honorable Sir John Royds; the Honorable Sir William Burroughs, Bart; Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Seton, Members of the Supreme Council—His Lordship was likewise attended by the General Officers at the Presidency; by Commodore Sir Home Popham; by the Chief Secretary and the other Secretaries to Government; by the Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut; and by nearly the whole of the persons in the service of His Majesty and of the Honorable Company.

As soon as his Lordship had taken his seat, he directed a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary and the other Secretaries to Government, to wait upon Sir George Nugent in the apartment in which he attended for the purpose of conducting him to the Saloon where the Ceremonials were to be performed.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Saloon, attended by the Secretaries and his personal Staff; one of the Secretaries bearing on a crimson velvet cushion, the Ribband and Badge, the Star of the Order, the Chief Secretary bearing the letter from Viscount Sidmouth, containing His Royal Highness's Commands, that the Governor General should, on his arrival in India, invest Sir George Nugent with the Order of the Bath.

On His Excellency's entering the Saloon, the Governor General immediately rose, and Sir George advanced towards his Lordship, making the reverences usual on occasions of Ceremony.

As soon as the procession had approached near to the Governor General, his Lordship took the Ribband and Badge and the Star of the Order, and addressed Sir George in the following words :—

“ SIR GEORGE NUGENT,

“ To be honored with the trust of representing the sacred person of my Sovereign upon any occasion must be a just cause of pride to me. Yet the mind will make discriminations with regard to the object and circumstances of such a trust : and I can imagine cases where the exercise of the duty might not be attended with the pure and unmixed satisfaction which I now enjoy. In this allusion I refer solely to public considerations : But on the present occasion,* personal feeling extraordinarily augments the gratification, with which I undertake the function. A peculiar awkwardness has attended my appointment to my present position. Those views of national expediency, which made it be deemed necessary, that the Military Power should be united to the Civil Authority in my hands, operated to deprive you, Sir George, of some appendages of Command much more valued by you than any other advantages of your pre-eminence. By you no compensation was sought—To you no compensation was requisite.—You saw in the circumstance only an opening for a fresh proof that the most pleasing privileges of station were as nothing in your eyes, if the retention of them could militate against the general convenience. To me the consequence, incidental and unavoidable as it is, has still been painful ; and I anxiously seize the opportunity for making the only degree of retribution in my power by this public declaration, which you must give me leave to offer, of my holding in the highest estimation, your, private and your professional character. Every human Institution is liable to be perverted ; and Badges of Honor similar to that, with which I am ordered to invest you, must share in the general lot. It is impossible but that these distinctions should be sometimes bestowed unworthily. In arbitrary Governments, the capricious partiality of the Despot, and in our country the combinations of Party or the machination of interested Individuals, have often caused the prostitution of these Badges to elevate Insignificance, to veil profligacy, to pay corrupt services, to varnish doubtful reputation, or to influence opinion upon measures ambiguous and questioned. The ends aimed at have rarely been attained : But this mischief has ensued, that the

outward sign has lost its currency as a voucher for merit. Men jealously exert their faculties (and ever may it be a predominant feature in our Country) to satisfy themselves whether an Honor of this sort be fitly bestowed or no : and if they find reason for pronouncing on its misapplication, their honest scorn baffles the hope of both the giver and receiver. You, Sir George, have not to lament this disposition. Be assured that they, whose contempt would be called forth by an undue bestowal of such an honor, will always regard it with more than ordinary reverence, when their just conviction ratifies the pretension of the Individual distinguished, and the motive of him, who confers the distinction. You have not to fear the scrutiny. You may confidently court it. This boon has not been attained through servile assiduities at a Court, or any unmanly obsequiousness ; though in truth such would be a most unpromising path to favor from such a character as that of the Prince Regent. You are equally free from any possibility of supposition that you have been ushered to this honor by the intrigues of party. The distinction is a spontaneous emanation from the gracious spirit of a Prince, who marks desert and seeks to encourage it.

“Receive therefore, with pride, a reward which must be duly appreciated when it is understood to be on the part of your Sovereign ; a recognition of a life spent in honorable devotion to his service and that of your Country.”

On the termination of his Lordship's speech, he requested Sir George Nugent to advance, in order that he might invest him with those Honorable Badges which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to confer upon him.

Sir George Nugent then knelt, and the Governor General proceeded to invest Sir George with the Order of the Bath, by placing the Red Ribbon over the right Shoulder, and fixing the Star on the left breast ; at the same time a Salute of 17 Guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the occasion.

Sir George Nugent then rose and addressed the Governor General in a concise speech, expressive of the high sense which he entertained of the honor conferred upon him by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of the flattering and distinguished manner in which the gracious intentions of His Royal Highness had been carried into effect by his Lordship.

The Ceremonials being terminated, Sir George Nugent, after receiving the congratulations of the principal persons present withdrew, attended by the deputation which had accompanied him to the presence of the Governor General.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1813.

Address to Lord Minto.

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock, a Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was held at Moore's Assembly Rooms, pursuant to public notice from the Sheriff, for the purpose of considering of an Address to the Earl of Minto, late Governor General. A numerous and respectable company being assembled, Mr. Saunders, the High Sheriff, opened the business of the day, by stating the object for which the Meeting had been convened:

MR. ROCKE moved, that Mr. Mackenzie be requested to take the Chair, which motion being unanimously approved, Mr. Mackenzie took the Chair accordingly.

MR. STRETTELL, Advocate General, then rose and addressed the Meeting. He said that although his professional duties led him to speak frequently in public, yet he had been but little accustomed to address the Community. Having arisen on the present occasion, he considered it incumbent on him to declare the grounds and motives of the Address which was that day proposed to be voted to the Noble Lord by whom they had been governed for the last six years. —At the time when Lord Minto arrived in this Country, it might have appeared to a common observer, that he had little or nothing to perform. He found the Country flourishing, the people contented and happy, enjoying every comfort under the British Government. In that state of prosperity it might appear that nothing further remained to be done, than to maintain the Country in the condition in which he found it. But the luminous and comprehensive mind of his Lordship formed a very different view. He conceived the idea of still further ameliorating the condition of the people, and to give a permanent security to the blessings they enjoyed. With that view his first object was to conciliate the Natives, to gain their affection by justice and clemency, and to impress their minds with the just conviction that the security of all the blessings they possessed, the enjoyment of their rights, their religion, and property, depended on the stability of the British Government. Having fully satisfied them in that; and having

thus raised in the minds of the Natives a barrier to every intended aggression on our interest in the East, his thoughts were next turned to strengthening our own empire by weakening the power of our sworn foe, whose avowed intentions and whose successful career in Europe naturally created alarm for the peace and welfare of India. The nations of the Continent were overthrown, and seemed for a time at least, to have united in the furtherance of his schemes. Russia again, however, opposed his power, and the contest was renewed, but with serious apprehension for the issue. What had happened once might happen again, the fate of Russia was doubtful, and it did not seem improbable at the time to which he alluded, that the fate of England might be decided in the plains of India; it became therefore an object of great and salutary policy to raise in the minds of our native subjects, a detestation of anarchy and tyranny, and to convince them that every blessing they possessed could only be secured by the permanent stability of the British Government. Having formed and successfully acted upon these views, his Lordship next directed his attention to certain external objects, closely connected with the interests of this country. The losses which the merchants of Calcutta and every other port of India, had suffered by the capture of their ships, had increased to a serious extent. We may all recollect when every day brought accounts of the success of the enemy's cruizers against our ships, which were captured on their voyages to Europe, and in trading from port to port in India. Against this evil, experience seemed to show that there existed no effectual remedy; the activity and vigilance of our ships of war were exerted in vain, while a safe and convenient place of refuge remained to the enemy, in the hitherto deemed impregnable Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

Mr. STRETTELL enlarged on this topic, and entered at some length into a view of the benefits resulting to the British interests by the subjugation of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java; nor were the benefits of the conquests confined exclusively to Britain. By the subjugation of these colonies, Lord Minto extended comfort to their inhabitants, and confirmed them in the enjoyment of the blessings of which they had been deprived under their former Governments; and such were the sentiments of veneration for the British Government, that they were eager publicly to record the expression of them, and to transmit by every opportunity to this settlement the testimonials of their gratitude. In short, such were their sentiments of respect and attachment, that they seemed at a loss for words to express their feelings.

Having made some further observations, Mr. Strettell said that he should have considered the departure of the Noble Lord as a misfortune to this Country, were it not that it had pleased Divine Providence to raise up others to whom its Government could be safely committed; of those one of the most distinguished had been chosen for the high trust; and neither anxiety nor doubt could be entertained of the glory and prosperity of the Country under the administration of Lord Moira.

In conclusion, he said, he would detain the Meeting but one moment longer; and he was persuaded he would be cordially joined by every one present in the prayer "GOD BLESS LORD MINTO."—The fervent exclamation was immediately followed by a general burst of applause.

Here a short interval succeeded, and the business of the Meeting was resumed, by Mr. Mackenzie, who proposed the names of a number of gentlemen to form a Committee for preparing the draft of an Address. The gentlemen named by the Chairman being approved, were formed into a Committee; who after retiring for some time returned to the Meeting, with a copy of the proposed Address, which being read by Mr. Strettell, was approved and ordered to be engrossed for signature.

The thanks of the Meeting was then unanimously voted to George Saunders, Esq., High Sheriff, John Mackenzie, Esq., Chairman, and to Edward Strettell, Esq. for his exertions in forwarding the object of the Meeting.

Mirror.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1813.

[From the *Madras Government Gazette*, September 23, 1813.]

On Tuesday the 14th instant, a numerous meeting of the Free Masons at Madras was held at the Pantheon, when it was unanimously resolved that an Address should be presented to the Most Worshipful the Past Acting Grand Master, expressing the congratulation of the Brethren on the safe arrival in British India of that respected Personage, and their grateful acknowledgments of the advantages which the Craft had derived while working under his immediate superintendence.

It was further resolved, that the Address should be presented to the Past Acting Grand Master, by a deputation consisting of the Provincial Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Masters of the respective Lodges working at Madras.

The Most Worshipful the Past Acting Grand Master having fixed on Friday last, to receive the Address, the Most Worshipful the Provincial

Grand Master Brother Compton, and Worshipful Brethren, Vaughan, Higginson, Babington, Ellis, Edward Watts and Hadow, Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges at the Presidency, had the honor of presenting the following Address, which was subscribed by numerous Brethren and read by the Provincial Grand Master.

"To the Most Worshipful and Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, &c., &c., &c., Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

"MOST WORSHIPFUL AND NOBLE BROTHER,

"We the undersigned Free and Accepted Masons, residing at Madras, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our unfeigned congratulations on your safe arrival in British India.

"Although many of us have not had the advantage of working under the immediate superintendence of your Lordship, we are not uninformed of the protection and support afforded by your Lordship to the Fraternity, when it was most unjustly accused of having leagued against the Altar and the Throne: and, when your Lordship directed the Public eye towards the Heir Apparent and the other Members of His Majesty's Illustrious Family, who enrolled in the highest order of Masonry afforded an irrefragable proof that to "Fear God and Honor the King" was an injunction regarded as the Foundation Stone of the Masonic Fabric: and, we trust, we shall be excused for observing, that your Lordship's high rank in the State, and distinguished Character as a Mason, at the same time demonstrated the compatibility of exalted dignity with Masonic equality.

"Of the exertions of your Lordship to repair the injury that Masonry had sustained by injudicious resolutions and unfounded distinctions, and to reconcile the difference which obtained among our English Brethren, we are also informed; and, while we rejoice that your Lordship so happily succeeded in re-uniting the Grand Lodge of Scotland with the legitimate Masonic authority in England, we earnestly hope that the abrogation of Resolutions which, under your Lordship's advice, have been rescinded, will effectually remove all invidious distinctions, and give free operation to the genuine principles of Masonry.

"We trust that, as we have drawn your Lordship's attention to this subject, your Lordship will be gratified by an assurance that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Madras, from the period of its establishment, has faithfully preserved its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, in

which your Lordship so long and so zealously presided as Acting Grand Master; and that the Provincial Grand Lodge can enumerate thirteen Lodges which at present work under its authority.

“As we are strongly impressed with a becoming sense of the advantages which the Craft has derived from your Lordship; we have availed ourselves of this occasion to express to your Lordship our gratitude as Masons; and we are convinced that a similar sentiment is entertained by our numerous Brethren who are absent from this Presidency, performing their respective duties.

“We pray that the Almighty Architect of the Universe will have your Lordship in his holy keeping, and that the Light of Masonry may, under your Lordship’s auspices, diverge and illuminate the region whence it emanated.”

The Past Acting Grand Master received the Deputation in a most gracious and brotherly manner, and having accepted the address, was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

“WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN,

“The address with which you have favored me is peculiarly gratifying; first, because it is an indication of your obliging dispositions as individuals towards me; and further, as it intimates your persuasion, that I have contributed to the stability of a most useful Institution. The illustrious Personages to whom you have alluded are a sufficient proof that no principles loose in their nature or dangerous from facility of misapplication, can be entertained in the Mystery of that Fraternity. But one object of the Institution has never been doubted. It has been unquestionable that the basis of Free Masonry is the recommending by precept and example the cultivation of those charities of life, which are apt to slide out of view through the forms of Society, and the difference of nations. As long as this purpose shall be promoted by Free Masonry, so long shall I feel proud of being thought to have fulfilled with vigilance and activity my superintendence over the immense body of Free Masons, acting under the Grand Lodge of England:

“The Unity of Masonic Constitution, to which you advert, is a point deserving solicitous attention. It is the only security for regularity and uniformity of observance; without which the character of a Masonic Lodge might be assumed by any set of individuals for conducting in secrecy the most nefarious designs. Your strictness there-

fore is highly laudable. That each of you may long enjoy the consciousness of his rectitude, together with every worldly blessing, is the earnest wish which I beg leave to offer in return for your compliment."

The Past Acting Grand Master was decorated with the superb jewel, which has been recently presented to him by the Grand Lodge of England, and the Deputation appeared in their appropriate clothing and jewels.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1813.

On Friday evening last, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira held her first Drawing-Room. The upper apartments of the Government House were thrown open at nine o'clock; and were presently filled with a numerous company, nearly all the principal families who are admitted to the Government House on public nights, (including some of the most respectable Portuguese and Armenian inhabitants,) attending on the occasion. The Ladies were all attired in full dress, and most of them wore long trains and plumes; a circumstance, which imparted to the scene an unusual air of gaiety and splendour. Lord Moira took his station in front of the canopy and chair of state at the upper extremity of the grand saloon, with the Countess of Loudoun on his left hand, her train supported by two Pages, dressed in uniforms. As the visitors severally approached, they were introduced to the Earl by Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, who stood on his right hand, and by Sir William Keir to the Countess. The ceremony of the presentations being over, two parties sat down to play at Commerce, Lord Moira presiding at one table, and the Countess of Loudoun at the other. A number of card tables were laid out; but the company in general did not play. A cold collation was prepared below in the marble hall, to which small parties occasionally resorted for refreshment; and the band of His Majesty's 24th Foot played at intervals during the evening. The party finally dispersed a little after twelve o'clock.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Moira, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, and the Earl of Minto dined with Sir George and Lady Nugent, on Saturday evening last.

Master Marechaux and Master Laprimadauye, have been appointed Pages to the Countess of Loudoun and Moira.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1813.

*Address of the Select Vestry of St. John's Church to EARL OF MINTO,
with His Lordship's Answer.*

To The Right Honorable the EARL OF MINTO.

MY LORD,

On the occasion of your Lordship's approaching departure from India, permit us, the Select Vestry of St. John's Church, to express our sentiments of respect for your Lordship's person, and the gratitude we feel for the alterations and improvements of the Church, which have been executed under your Lordship's auspices.

We have the satisfaction of assuring your Lordship, that public opinion is in perfect unison with our own on the improved convenience and general appearance of this sacred Edifice.

In requesting the favor, which we have the honor to solicit from your Lordship, we are influenced by another and very powerful motive, namely, your Lordship's eminent example in regularly attending Divine Worship, and countenancing, by your presence, the observance of the Sabbath Day, and the Services of our venerable Church.

In your Lordship's exalted station, it were almost needless for us to say, how greatly such an example has contributed, and we venture to add, ever will contribute, towards the preservation and increase of true Religion, the extension of the blessings of Christianity, and the maintenance and prosperity of the Established Church of our Country.

These considerations have induced us to signify a wish, that your Lordship would be pleased to favor us with a Bust of your Lordship, to be placed on the Pedestal in the angle of the stair-case leading to the south gallery, recording the enlargement and improvement of the Edifice under your Lordship's auspices, and corresponding with that of the Most Noble the Marquis Cornwallis, in the north stair-case of the Church.

In thus endeavouring to perpetuate your Lordship's name in St. John's Church, we discharge a duty grateful to our own feelings, and, we respectfully hope, in a manner which will ensure to us the favor we have the honor to solicit.

With the highest respect and esteem, we have the honor to remain,
my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

and faithful servants,

J. WARD, *D. D., Senior Chaplain,*

II. SHEPHERD, *Junior Chaplain.*

R. M'CLINTOCK,

W. MORTON,

G. CRUTTENDEN,

R. CAMPBELL,

} *Church.*
} *Wardens.*

VESTRY ROOM, }
OCT. 6, 1813. }

TO

The Select Vestry of St. John's Church.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very highly gratified by the favourable sentiments you have been pleased to convey to me, in your address of the 6th instant. It is indeed impossible that I should not set a just value on the esteem of your body; whether I consider the sacred and interesting objects of its institution, or the respectable persons of whom it is composed.

That the improvements, both in accommodation and appearance, of St. John's Church, which have lately been accomplished, should have fallen within a period, during which the influence of the situation I have filled, could contribute to so worthy and desirable an object, I account a fortunate occurrence in my administration. But I should sacrifice truth to a selfish pride, if I did not acknowledge with satisfaction, that the Congregation of St. John's Church, and the Public of the City, are indebted for so great an advantage, to the zealous care of the Vestry itself, and more especially to the earnest and unwearied exertions, directed by the correct judgment of the Revd. Dr. Ward, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, and the first member of your Body.

Bearing, as I am happy to do, this just and merited testimony, I may freely profess without offence to personal modesty, my entire concurrence in the sentiments which you truly ascribe to the public at large, in consideration of the substantial amelioration which has taken place, both in the convenience now afforded for public worship, and in the decent and suitable splendour of a church, which in some senses may perhaps be deemed Metropolitan to the whole Christian community of India.

That any part of my conduct, although no more in truth than the discharge of a duty, for which its own intrinsic obligation could scarcely leave room for any collateral motive, however worthy, should be connected in your minds with the advancement of Religion, and the promotion of its pious observances is, I confess, more acceptable than any other tribute I could have received of your esteem.

I accede with grateful pleasure to your request for my Bust. If it should tend to prolong in your minds, sentiments in any degree corresponding to those with which I part from a community, in whose devotions I have so long partaken, my sincere and cordial wishes will be accomplished; while my association, even partial and accidental, with the venerable Founder of your Church, the wise and virtuous Marquis of Cornwallis, will constitute a principal pride of my late station.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and regard,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient and faithful

humble Servant,

CHOURINGHEE, }
11th Oct, 1813. }

MINTO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1813.

We feel much gratified in giving publicity to the following Correspondence :—

To JOHN ELIOT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Agents, Merchants, Ship-builders, Manufacturers, and others, residing in Calcutta and its vicinity, on both sides of the River, having experienced the benefit resulting from your constant and unwearied exertions to effect a reform amongst the numerous classes of mechanics and others employed in the ship yards and in boats, by which a system of plunder carried on to a great extent, has been lessened, and that order and regularity brought about, which so much conduce to the good of all within its influence; feeling as we do, the advantages arising to us from your continual endeavours to remove the evils of which we complained, and anxious to afford some small proof of our sense of the services rendered to us, we resolved on building a Boat that should afford more safety in your intended trips to

Saugor, and other Police Stations in that direction, than the one in which we so often observe you to pass and repass on the river, and which being complete, we most respectfully solicit you will do us the honor to accept of, as a mark of our respect and gratitude.

Wishing you may long enjoy the blessing of health and the pleasure arising from the exercise of those abilities for the Public good, by which you are so eminently distinguished,

We have the honor to subscribe Ourselves,

Your grateful and

very obedient Servants,

(Sd.) FAIRLIE, FERCUSSON & Co.
HOGUE, DAVIDSON, ROBERT-
SON & Co.
CRUTTENDEN & MACKILLOP.
ALEXANDER AND Co.
JOSEPH BARRETTO & Co.
MACKINTOSH, FULTON & Mc-
CLINTOCK.
COLVINS, BAZETT & Co.
JAMES SCOTT & Co.
J. SARKIES & Co.
J. GILMORE & Co.

MATTHEW SMITH.
ANTHONY BLACKMORE.
JOHN BREEN & Co.
KYDS & Co.
JOHN MACKENZIE.
EDWARD BRIGHTMAN.
W. H. HARTON & Co.
ALEXANDER WILSON.
THOMAS STEWART.
AND
MARK LACKERSTEIN.

CALCUTTA, }
Sept. 21, 1813. }

To which Mr. Eliot returned the following Answer :

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th ultimo, requesting my acceptance of an Accommodation Boat, as a mark of the sense which you entertain of my exertions in the suppression of thefts, and other public offences.

The importance, which I have always attached to the opinions of all classes of people, whose security or convenience was in any measure connected with my official conduct, renders this testimony of the sense entertained by so respectable a body of Merchants, Ship-builders, and others, of the success of my exertions for the improvement of the Police, in the highest degree gratifying to me.

The extreme circumspection necessary on my part as a Magistrate in accepting even the most honourable testimonials of my conduct, suggested to me the propriety of my submitting your letter to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council for his consideration; I have now the honor to acquaint you, that I accept the Boat, which you have been pleased to tender to me, with the full approbation of Government.

The Accommodation which you have afforded me, will materially facilitate my endeavours for the reform of the Police of the River Hooghly, an object closely connected with the prosperity of the Dock-yards, and one which I have reason to believe requires my immediate attention; the sentiments which you profess to entertain of my conduct, and of which you have afforded so flattering a proof, will at all times render the discharge of those or other functions, on which the security of your property in any manner depends, peculiarly satisfactory to me.

I request that you will accept the assurance of my respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and faithful

humble Servant,

JOHN ELIOT.

ALLYPORE, *October 2, 1813.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1813.

On Tuesday last, the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, were opened before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, with the usual formalities; when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury, *viz.* :—

ROBERT ANDREWS, Esq., *Foreman.*

J. Hugh Donnel Ogilvie,	William Oliver,
François Alexander Grant,	Richard Clarke,
Hon'ble L. G. K. Murray,	John Gwarkin,
John Casamajor,	Edward Smalley,
John Mc'Donall,	John Bryan Pybus,
James Cochrane,	Henry Mortlock,
George Gowan,	Kirby Dalrymple,
William Cooke,	John Binny, Junior,
Michael Thomas Harris,	W. Wellis Weston, and
Robert Maconochie,	James Bird, <i>Esquires.</i>

The Grand Jury received a short charge from the Honorable the Chief Justice.

At the close of the Sessions, Patrick Barry and Henry Boyle, Privates of the 84th Regiment, found guilty of highway robbery, received sentence of death.

Cyprian Rodrigues, found guilty of forging Pay Abstracts, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, to stand once in the Pillory, and to pay a fine of three hundred Pagodas to the King.

Giano Pragrasson, who was indicted with Rodrigues, was also found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, and then discharged.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 5, 1813.

Proceedings held at a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1813.

In consequence of the Notice published on the 5th instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of an Address to THE EARL OF MINTO, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe.

Mr. Saunders, the Sheriff, having opened the Meeting, Mr. Roche moved, that Mr. Mackenzie be requested to take the Chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Stuart, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Mackenzie having accordingly taken the Chair, Mr. Strettell addressed the Meeting in an appropriate Speech.

The Chairman moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the proposed Address to Lord Minto, expressive of the high sense entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, of His Lordship's eminent Public Services, and that the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen :—

The Sheriff,	Colonel Horsford,
Major General Palmer,	Mr. Strettell,
Major General Blair,	Sir John D'Oyly,
Major General Garstin,	Mr. Hall,
Major General Skinner,	Mr. Roche,
Major General Wood,	Mr. Udny,
Colonel Marriott,	Mr. Wintle,

Mr. Eliot,
Mr. Dowdeswell,
Mr. Treves,
Mr. Tucker,
Mr. Egerton,
Mr. Stuart,
Mr. Ricketts,
Mr. Rees,
Mr. Adam,
Mr. Stone,
Mr. King,
Mr. Larkins,
Mr. Monekton,
Mr. Sherer,
Mr. D'Oyly,
Mr. Thackeray,
Mr. Plowden,

Mr. Forbes,
Mr. Gardiner,
Lient. Colonel Nicholls,
Lient. Colonel Imlach,
Lient. Colonel Weguelin,
Lient. Colonel Paton,
Lient. Colonel Fagan,
Dr. Munro,
Mr. Henderson,
Mr. Cochrane,
Revd. Dr. Ward,
Revd. Mr. Thomason,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Barretto,
Mr. Fergusson,
Mr. Alexander.

The motion having been approved, Mr. Roocke moved, that the Chairman be of the Committee, which was also unanimously agreed to.

The Committee having, after some interval, submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, it was read, and unanimously approved.

The following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to.

That the Chairman be requested to wait on Lord Minto, to ascertain at what time and place it will be agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

That the Chairman, accompanied by the Members of the Committee, and such other Gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Strettell, for his impressive Speech.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1813.

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that the Earl of Minto had appointed this-day, at twelve o'clock, for receiving the Address; the Chairman, together with the Members of the Committee,

and a great number of other Gentlemen, assembled at the Town Hall, at the time appointed.

On being introduced to Lord Minto, who was attended by the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency Sir George Nugent, K. B., N. B. Edmonstone and Archibald Seton, Esquires; the Chairman read and presented the following Address :—

To the Right Honorable GILBERT EARL OF MINTO.

MY LORD,—The undersigned British Inhabitants of Calcutta beg leave to offer to your Lordship, on the occasion of your approaching departure for Europe, the expression of those sentiments of respect and esteem, which have been excited by the contemplation of your public services, during your administration of the Government of India.

Among those patriotic characters, whose splendid talents and illustrious virtues have successively reared and enlarged the stupendous edifice of the British Empire in the East, we view with lively satisfaction your Lordship's distinguished name.

The arduous and sacred trust of administering this great Government devolved upon your Lordship soon after the termination of Wars, which had far extended the limits of the Empire, and had raised to the highest pitch the reputation of the British Councils, together with the fame of the British arms; but the mighty efforts necessary to ensure those splendid results could not be supported without proportionate sacrifices. To repair therefore the evils inseparable even from the most fortunate warfare; to recruit and husband our resources; to consolidate our recent conquests; to introduce among our new subjects the inestimable blessings of security, of order, and of justice; were among the first objects, which called forth the exercise of your Lordship's wisdom and talents.

The consummate prudence and complete success of the measures directed to the accomplishment of these momentous objects, are attested by the flourishing condition of every branch of the public revenue; by the state of tranquillity in which these provinces have been maintained; and by the increasing opulence and prosperity, which, notwithstanding the privation of foreign commerce, they unequivocally manifest.

At the period of your Lordship's arrival in India, the undisguised and ambitious projects of our inveterate enemy, in Persia, in Turkey, and in every quarter of the East, to which his Agents and Emissaries

found means of access, threatened to interrupt the tranquillity, and security of these Dominions; projects which demanded the counteracting councils and energetic measures of political wisdom. The vigilant exertions and comprehensive arrangements of that period of your Lordship's Administration were commensurate with the exigency of the times, and were eminently calculated to secure those external and internal combinations of policy and power, which, in the season of approaching peril, constitute the most efficient means of national defence.

We have witnessed the successful exertion of promptitude, energy, and foresight, in restoring tranquillity to a vast portion of the Empire; in repelling the aggression of foreign enemies; in maintaining the efficiency of our political relations; in vindicating the rights and dignity of the British Government; and in supporting the reputation of its faith, and the vigour of its Arms.

These brilliant results formed a happy presage of the triumphant Expeditions, in which the zeal, discipline, and valour of our Armies, under the guidance of your Lordship's Councils, accomplished the subjugation of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and achieved the still more glorious conquest of the Dutch possessions in the East. We could gladly dwell on the importance of these splendid acquisitions, and on the patriotic devotion, which prompted your Lordship to proceed with the Expedition against Java, and to superintend in person the complicated and arduous arrangements, which became necessary to ensure the safety and prosperity of the conquered Colony; did we not call to recollection, that our suffrage has been anticipated by the high dignities conferred by a gracious Sovereign, and by the applauding voice of those august assemblies, which are the proper and legitimate organs for the expression of the sense and feelings of our country. We cannot, however, forego the gratification of bearing our testimony to the wisdom and humanity, which extended to the conquered the blessings of British protection and of British Laws, and saved an ancient and populous Colony from that devastation, to which a less generous policy might have doomed it; to be an ornament to the British Crown, and a new source of wealth and strength to the Nation, by which it has been adopted.

Impressed with the feelings of respect and veneration, which the retrospect of your Lordship's auspicious Administration is eminently calculated to excite, we entreat you to accept our warmest wishes, that your Lordship may long enjoy the noble consciousness of a life devoted, with conspicuous success, to the service of your country and of mankind.

Here follow the signatures.

THE EARL OF MINTO was pleased to return the following Answer :—
GENTLEMEN,

I AM but too well aware, how vain every effort, of which I am capable must be, to convey to you, in terms even approaching to the truth, all that now fills my mind.

Language is a faint interpreter on such occasions as the present and tongues more happily gifted than mine, unoppressed, too, by those disabling emotions, with which, I confess, I have now to contend, would yet fall short of their office in such an hour as this. It would seem as if nature, perhaps capriciously, had ordained, that just as the bosom is overflowing, just when the heart is full, the power of utterance shall be denied—yet there is a prompter, one, whose influence I thankfully acknowledge at this moment, while I address you, which if it had lips to speak but a small portion of what I now think and feel, would be eloquent indeed.

But I dare not—I need not attempt more, than I know your goodness will accept, the simple, but sincere expression of gratitude, which no form of words can amplify.

In the very act of laying down high authorities, which had been exercised, amidst you, for no inconsiderable period ; in that moment of anxious scrutiny, of uneasy doubt, in what manner I might seem to have discharged my trust ; expecting, I confess with hope, but not unallayed with apprehension, the suffrage of the world, that sentence which is awful to every human breast, your welcome, your benevolent voice has come to my relief, has come to silence at once all solicitude, by the cheering, and why should I deny it, to me, the enchanting sound of public approbation—nay, by that which is yet more soothing, more delightful to my ear, the accents of friendly, may I not on th's day, perhaps indulge the hope, even of affectionate esteem—sanctioned by the concurrent authority of numbers yet stamp'd with all the softest impressions of individual kindness and partiality.

You must not imagine, you cannot believe, that he, whom you have thus honoured with your regard, should, yet be so dead to every right and natural feeling, as to remain unmoved, I would rather say, as not to be touched to the very quick, by the generous and affecting favours which you have lavished upon him.

My thanks, therefore, may, perhaps, sound coldly in the ear from the imperfection of the organ which now delivers them. The gratitude

which dictates those thanks, believe me, is warm at heart, and to say all, commensurate even with the obligation.

You have been pleased to advert, in terms of the most partial commendation, to particular passages of my administration, and more generally, to the tendency of the system which may have prevailed during that period, to advance the public interests.

Those flattering views of any transactions in which I may have partaken, are, as they must necessarily be, most gratifying to my individual feelings.—You will nevertheless, I am sure, indulge a desire, which I have never failed, upon such occasions, ardently and impatiently to experience, of rendering what is due to the eminent persons, with whom I have had the good fortune to be associated.

Those splendid and important conquests, therefore, of the French and Dutch Colonies, which, I am ready to allow, have shed a lustre on the later years of our Indian annals, were the achievements, of the unparalleled, I shall not be misled at least, even by my avowed partiality, if I say, by the hitherto unsurpassed, the never to be surpassed intrepidity and discipline of the Troops, the skill and gallantry of their Officers, the genius, firmness and wisdom of the great men who commanded those victorious Armies.

To them, therefore, I thank you for one public opportunity more, of surrendering the glory of events, which their divine valour, which I lament to say, their blood, have rendered illustrious.

For the rest, I have enjoyed the singular advantage, of the constant, and most efficient co-operation and support, and yet more, the invaluable counsel and advice, of a succession of the best, the wisest, and the ablest men, who ever served the State.

To them too, with your permission, I would here resign their share of your applause.

To me, there will yet remain a rich and ample recompence; and a debt, of gratitude, which can never be repaid. I have, indeed, no better return to make than ardent vows for your welfare; than joy at every fresh accession to your prosperity; than every warm but unavailing sympathy which make the happiness and cares of those we love, our own.

These are sentiments, which under no circumstances of active life or of repose, I can sever from my breast; and my last, solemn, parting

supplication is, that the cordial interchange of those best affections, best, since they are grounded in esteem, which have gilded the latter moments of my residence amongst you, may long survive, as on my part I can securely promise, with undiminished, unabating ardour.

Even now, as an early earnest, as the first proof I have had it in my power to afford of that lively solicitude and interest, which I can never cease to nourish for all that concerns, all that may augment and improve your welfare, I would congratulate you on the eminent qualities which distinguish and adorn the illustrious person now who directs the affairs of India.

For myself, I have to acknowledge every considerate attention, which the most delicate mind could suggest; a mind, whose elevation, softened by benevolent and generous affections, will temper the becoming dignity of station with all the amenities of social life; while I contemplate with satisfaction of a higher order, the exalted talents, the wisdom and the virtues, which must ensure to you the growing prosperity, the happiness, the security, and the glory of the Great Empire committed to his charge.

It remains only, that I should now pronounce, if I have power to do so, the FAREWELL, of gratitude; of respect and veneration; but above all, of tenderness and affection, to a community, of which, on the surest grounds of observation and experience, I boldly testify, that its numbers considered, it may justly boast a greater proportion of modest, yet eminently conspicuous talents; of knowledge and endowments adapted to their functions; of severe and virtuous application to duty; of public purity and principle; and of individual worth, than perhaps any other in the world.

Amongst these I have the happiness to count some kind, some dear, personal friends; while the Body at large have crowned an uniform course of honourable public support, and of personal kindness and indulgence, by that precious token, which you have to-day delivered to me, and which shall for ever be preserved amongst the proudest Muniments of my family; to which I owe at this moment the salutary balsam, which has virtue to allay, even in this trying hour, the regrets of separation; to which I am about to owe at a distance, those consoling reflexions, which to the latest breath of declining existence, shall yet cheer and brighten the recollection of the most interesting period of my life.

Permit me, then, on the* model of that simple, manly, and natural eloquence, to which you lately listened, and I beg indulgence for the last motion of perhaps a justifiable pride, if I remind you, that you listened with assent and favor, on that model, therefore, with a fervent, a glowing, and an earnest heart, let me invoke, upon yourselves, upon all who are dear to you, every public, every domestic, every individual Blessing, which a kind and gracious Heaven, a rich and bountiful Providence can bestow.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 11, 1813.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, His Majesty's Patent, appointing the Honorable Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, was read in Court, when His Lordship took his Seat on the Bench accordingly, under a salute of seventeen guns from the Ramparts of Fort William.

The launch of the fine new ship of 1,200 tons, which took place at the Yard of Messrs. Kyds and Co., on Monday, was attended by His Excellency the Governor General, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Nugent, and almost all the beauty, rank, and fashion of Calcutta. She was named *the General Kyd*, by the Countess of Loudoun.

His Excellency the Earl of Moira, with the Countess of Loudoun, Earl of Minto, and Sir George Nugent, and a very numerous but select party of Ladies and Gentlemen, then repaired to the tiffin apartments, most tastefully decorated for the occasion, where they sat down to an elegant and well furnished set of tables, laid with upwards of 400 covers. The wines were choice and well cooled, and the viands excellent. At 4 o'clock, His Excellency, the Countess and Suite withdrew; but a large part of the company continued to enjoy the festivity of the occasion, till a late hour in the evening.

The following were the principal toasts given on this occasion:—

1.—(*By Earl Moira.*)—"The *General Kyd*, and success to the Establishment who have launched so fine a ship."

2.—"The King."

3.—"The Queen and Royal Family."

* Alluding to the conclusion of Mr. Strettell's speech at the late Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta for the purpose of taking the foregoing Address into consideration.

4.—“The Prince Regent.”

5.—“The Duke of York and the Army.”

6.—“The Duke of Clarence and the Navy, and may the Port of Calcutta succeed in convincing the world, that it is capable of adding to the Naval strength of the Empire.”

7.—“The East India Company.”

8.—“The Governor General, and success to his administration.”

9.—“The Countess of Loudoun and Moira, and may this climate prove propitious to her Ladyship’s Family.”

10.—“Earl Minto, and a happy arrival in his Country.”

11.—“Sir George Nugent.”

12.—(*By Captain Nairne*)—“Marquis Wellington, and Heroes under him in Spain.”

13.—“Sir Home Popham.”

On Tuesday was launched from the Dock Yard of Messrs. Gilmore and Co., the new ship of 1,200 tons, built for the service of the East India Company, and to be commanded by Captain Hugh Reid; Sir George Nugent did the honour to preside at the ceremony of naming this ship. His Excellency, attended by his Suite, and many other Gentlemen, arrived at the Yard at half past one o’clock; and at a quarter past two, the preparations for the launch being nearly completed, His Excellency ascended a platform raised for the occasion, in front of the Ship. She was named *The Vansittart*.

Immediately after the launch, Sir George Nugent and a most respectable company, sat down, at the house of Messrs. Gilmore and Co.’s, to an elegant repast, at which Captain Reid presided. After the dessert, a series of toasts adapted to the occasion were given; the first by Sir George Nugent, was, “*Success to the Vansittart*.”

After, “the King;” “the Prince Regent;” “the Queen and Royal Family;” the four following were received with marked approbation:—

“The Earl of Moira.”

“The Countess of Loudoun and Moira.”

“Lady Nugent.”

“Sir George Nugent.”

Sir George, and the principal part of the company, retired between 3 and 4 o’clock; but the tables were not entirely deserted till late in the evening.

Mirror.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1813.

[From the *India Gazette*, December 13, 1813.]

ADDRESS FROM THE FREE-MASONS.

On Saturday last, at half past 8 p. m., agreeably to a notification given to the Masters of Lodges, Star in the East, Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, that the Most Worshipful and Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, would receive a congratulatory address on His Lordship's arrival in India,—the Officers and Brethren of those Lodges, amounting to about 120, assembled at the Government House, where they decorated and marshalled themselves for their introduction to His Lordship. At 9 o'clock, the Most Worshipful Past Acting Grand Master having signified his readiness to receive the address, the Right Worshipful Masters of the three Lodges, William Coates Blaquiere, Esq., William Dring, Esq., and Sir William Grant Keir, preceded by the Lodges, supported on crimson velvet cushions, and followed by their respective Past Masters, Officers and Brethren of the Lodges, entered the room appropriated for the occasion, filing in a semicircle in front of His Lordship, who, decorated with the superb Masonic Lodges in England and various other jewels of the higher orders of Masonry, stood with his personal Staff, at the upper part of the Saloon. The Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Star in the East, first Lodge of Bengal, then read the following address:—

“To the Most Worshipful and Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, &c., &c., &c., Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

“MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND NOBLE BROTHER,

“We the Masters, Wardens, and Members of Lodge Star in the East, Lodge Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, working under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of England, actuated by a sincere respect for your Lordship's distinguished and exalted character as a Mason, approach you with united hearts, to express the lively gratification we feel, at your Lordship's safe arrival at the metropolis of India.

“As British Masons glorying in the mild and beneficent principles of our ancient and honorable institution, we feel ourselves doubly impelled to welcome your Lordship to this Country, and congratulate the Craft in India, on an event which not only opens to their view the brightest prospects of encouragement and protection, but enables them

personally to witness the benign operation of those great Masonic virtues, which they have so long contemplated and revered at a distance.

“ During the period that your Lordship, as the immediate representative of our Royal Patron, held the responsible office of Acting Grand-Master of England, we observed with admiration and gratitude, your persevering exertions in supporting the high character of our Institution, in successfully diffusing its sublime tenets, and endeavouring, by a mild and dignified course of measures, to unite the Brotherhood in the closest ties of amity, illustrating by the bright example of your own life, the pure precepts of the Institution over which you so long and ably presided.

“ In this sincere demonstration of respect, we only perform all imperious duty to your Lordship as our illustrious superior, the Past Acting Grand Master of England; but when to that pleasing duty, is added the unanimous and voluntary acknowledgement of our personal affection for your Lordship’s private virtues, sensations arise in our hearts which words are inadequate to express.

“ That the Father of all Light, the Almighty Architect, whose power and wisdom sustain the foundations of the universe, may continue to illuminate your mind; that under your auspices the fabric of Free Masonry may be more closely cemented, strengthened, and extended; and that your Lordship may long continue the pride and ornament of our order, is the fervent prayer of,

Most Worshipful Sir and Most Noble Brother,
Your faithful Servants and most Affectionate Brothers.
W. C. Blaquiere, *Master, Lodge Star in the East.*

J. B. Birch, Senior Warden.	G. Chinnery.
S. Hampton, Junior Warden.	R. Lawson.
W. Blackstone, Past Master.	H. W. Wilkinson.
James Ward, D. D., Chaplain.	C. H. Campbell.
C. D'Oyly, Secretary.	Charles Mortlock.
A. H. Smith, Treasurer.	D. Heming.
C. R. Lindsay, Steward.	Jas. Jamieson.
H. Alexander, ditto.	A. Narine.
H. S. Montague, ditto.	W. Scott.
J. Drew, ditto.	J. Angus.
W. Hall.	G. R. B. Berney.
Jos. O'Halloran.	J. W. Taylor.
M. Louis.	J. Mackillop.
W. D. Fawcett.	G. Cruttenden.
William Francklin.	R. McCulloch.
J. Hunter.	G. Dickson.
R. M. Thomas.	E. Watson.

Jas. Williamson.
 William Dring.
 A. Brandt.
 W. B. Gordon.
 J. Hayes.
 C. K. Bruce.
 S. Nicholson.
 J. Hales.
 C. Tucker.
 J. Irwin.
 M. Cheese.
 J. Brown.
 A. Allan.
 W. H. Smoult.
 J. Carter.
 H. Christopher.
 Wm. Mitchell.
 Jas. Johnston.
 — White.
 J. A. Simpson.
 R. Cutler Fergusson.
 Archibald Seton.
 T. Templeton.
 R. C. Barwell.
 J. P. Larkins.
 C. Morley.
 W. R. Gilbert.
 J. Fraser.
 C. F. Stuart.
 William Dring, Master of Lodge
 Industry and Perseverance.
 J. Angus, Senior Warden.
 R. Lawson, Junior Warden.
 W. C. Blaquiére, Past Master.
 Thomas Gillanders, Secretary.
 J. Harvey, Treasurer.
 S. Hampton, Past Senior Warden.
 J. B. Birch.
 C. D'Oyly.
 John Hayes.
 George Peters.
 D. McCulloch.
 J. L. Learmouth.
 George Fowler.
 John Burrell.
 H. McPherson.

James Pearson.
 Charles H. Baines.
 William Blackstone.
 J. A. Simpson.
 L. F. Smith.
 James Toussaint.
 J. P. Ripley.
 Edward Toussaint.
 W. Grant Keir, Master, Moira Lodge.
 C. J. Doyle, Senior Warden.
 John Hayes, Junior Warden.
 Robt. Tytler, M. D., Past Warden.
 Henry Tyler, Secretary and Treasurer.
 Henry Shepherd, Chaplain.
 Thos. McMahon.
 Robt. Lowther.
 Thomas Hall.
 G. H. Gall.
 Thomas Duxmore.
 John Biscoe.
 William D'Acre.
 William Wollen.
 H. P. Davison.
 T. E. Monsell.
 H. Creighton.
 William Darley.
 H. Colebrooke.
 J. Lowther.
 Henry Dwyer.
 T. Mainwaring.
 R. B. Lloyd.
 Roger Keys, M. D.
 J. W. Fulton.
 W. H. Forsteen.
 William Moor.
 J. Thomson.
 N. B. Edmonstone.
 L. Stanhope.
 William Rumbold.
 John Tytler.
 G. C. Carey.
 R. H. Boddam.
 J. A. VanBraam.
 William Bertchoff.
 J. Canning.
 J. Robertson.

To which His Lordship returned this eloquent and gratifying Answer,

“BRETHREN,

“The sentiments which attend the interchange of kindness among Masons, are more easily conceived than expressed. I imagine how I ought to meet the compliment you have paid me and give me credit for due feeling, and you will do more justice to my sensations than could be rendered to them by any words in my power to employ.

“From what you say of me, I perceive all the advantages of being seen at a distance; but I am happy to have sacrificed that security, since it has given me the opportunity of this cordial reception from you. I accept your favorable professions most gladly, because from what I have seen and heard, I have reason to be satisfied that Masonic principle, with all the necessary regularity, is strictly observed in your several Lodges. A rigid attention to the established forms is no light consideration; it is a binding duty upon us, because it is the only pledge we can hold forth to the Community, as a security against the possible perversions of secret meetings. The uniformity of observances in Masonic Lodges satisfies all Governments that they are safe, under the facility of recurring to those who superintend the Craft; because the uniformity is a proof, that those individuals possess efficient control over the proceedings of the Fraternity, and are thence themselves responsible. A clear perception of this alone has induced Government to exempt Masonry from that interdict which they have felt themselves under the obligation of establishing against other undefined associations. But, Brethren, you will never mistake the mysterious forms, the observance of which is so carefully upheld in our meetings, and which are indeed so essential to the structure of the Craft, for the real foundation of our union. The diffusion of a spirit of Benevolence and Charity is the true object of our labors; and in the pursuit of that object, we do that, which we humbly trust, may be approved by the All-Beneficent Creator.

“The distinction which I have drawn between our forms and our essential purpose, is illustrated by a circumstance referring to this country. Here, where, above all other parts of the world, attachment to ceremonies appear the most rooted, I meet the very inculcation which I have been pressing upon you. Stumbling upon a translation of some axioms from the Braminical College of Madura, to my great surprize I found this passage. ‘He who practises Virtue and Benevolence, knows the essence of all religion; arbitrary ceremonies form no part of it.’ The

sentence is not incomplete, though it may, at first sight, appear so. He who recorded it was well aware, that it could not be reflected upon without presenting all its inferences. The suppression of those selfish passions, which constitutes Virtue, and that postponement of our own advantages to the enjoyments of others, which is termed Benevolence, can spring in man but from one source. The sacrifice of one's own gratification would be absurdity, did not one feel that, in the unalterable relations towards each other which the Almighty has established amongst His creatures, the furtherance of the happiness of others, is so consonant to the goodness of His works, is (however humbly,) so much an imitation of His divine bounty, that we may confidently pronounce it the most acceptable worship we can offer to His Throne.

"The principle of Masonry then is religion; yes! Your hearts acknowledge that it is truly so. You ask for my support and countenance, can you want them? The structure of Masonry rests upon too firm a basis to need the being upheld by extraneous assistance. Its own quality, and the eternal recognition of it, which will exist in the breasts of men, must preserve it against all contingencies. Yet I earnestly thank you for your belief, partial as it is, that I can render you service. If to cheer and to encourage you, be to render you service, I shall do so. I will urge you forward with an irresistible spur; I will tell you, the true work of Masons is the adoration of the Most High! All your energies are well employed in an occupation of such a tenour. Cultivate it! Propagate it! You will bestow blessings on those around you: but you will bestow ten times more on yourselves: for you will walk in the continual persuasion of endeavouring to do that, which is most likely to find grace in the sight of the great Architect of the Universe."

His Lordship, then, after saluting the Brethren in a most gracious manner, retired, followed by his Staff.

At a quarter before 10, the Right Honourable the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, having intimated to the Brethren of the Lodges Star in the East, Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge, that Her Ladyship was prepared to receive their address, the Lodges proceeded to move in procession through the Southern verandah of the Government house, to Her Ladyship's Drawing-room, in the South-west wing. The Countess, supported on the right hand by Lady Keir, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Davidson, and the Misses Ross, and on the left by the Earl of Moira, and His Lordship's Staff, signified her readiness to hear the Address, when the

Right Worshipful Master of Star in the East, advancing a few paces, read the Address as follows :—

“ TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN AND MOIRA.

“ *Madam ;*

“ We the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, of Lodges Star in the East, Industry and Perseverance, and the Moira Lodge Freedom and Fidelity, having discharged our grateful duty to our illustrious Brother the Earl of Moira, by the unanimous offer of our cordial congratulations, on his safe arrival in Bengal, cannot remain uninfluenced by a secret hope that our sentiments of respect and affection, may be allowed to extend to one so justly dear to His Lordship’s heart, as the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, and so forcibly associated with Masonical virtue. Can we, as Masons, proudly acknowledging the genuine and unsullied principles of our ancient and respectable Order, contemplate your Ladyship’s descent from a Nobleman so elevated and distinguished in the annals of Masonry, as the Earl of Loudoun, who filled the chair of the Grand Lodge of England, without experiencing the most lively impulse of grateful enthusiasm, or reflect that in your happy union with the Earl of Moira, the finest springs of our sublime institution have joined together in an ample current, to spread more widely, the luxuriant tide of benevolence, generosity, charity and social affection ;—can we behold this auspicious union of Masonic interests, and deny ourselves the gratification of blending with our congratulations to Lord Moira, the same cordial welcome to your Ladyship, and claiming your hereditary influence over our fraternity with sentiments of equal veneration ?

“ The mild virtues, and amiable cendescension, which have distinguished your Ladyship’s character through life, inspire us with a flattering hope, that you will accept the offer now made to you by a respectable body of Free Masons, of their sincere congratulations on the arrival of yourself and family in India ; their cordial wishes, that your Ladyship may long enjoy in these climes the blessing of health and happiness, and that in your rising offspring you may joyfully behold the opening blossoms of innocence expand into ripened perfection.

“ Cloathed in this ancient and honorable garb of Freemasonry, the emblems of innocence and purity, we confidently venture to approach your Ladyship, with an anxious solicitation, that you will allow us to consider you the Patroness of an Order pure as your own breast, and the first principles and tenets of which are strictly congenial with the softest springs of your heart. Could a doubt be entertained of the purity of our

institution, the exemplary life, the justly acknowledged benevolence, and active virtues of your Noble Consort, would instantly repel it, and stamp on our Order the intrinsic value it possesses. May that proud distinction which His Lordship's life has given to Masonry, be increased by the benign influence of your Ladyship's patronage, and may we, in the possession of your Ladyship's favorable opinion, be animated by a spark of that bright and encouraging spirit, which so happily presided and watched over the interests of the Masonic community!

“ We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

“ MADAM,

“ Your most faithful and obedient servants.

(Signed by the Masters, Wardens, and Members of the three Lodges.)

The Countess of Loudoun and Moira was pleased to return her thanks to the Lodges, in these few but expressive words:—

“ Sir ;—I must entreat you to accept yourself, and express to these Gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgements for this distinguished and undeserved compliment. I feel I should be wanting towards you, and indeed I may add, unjust towards myself, were I not to say (however inadequately I do so,) how very highly I value this flattering mark of your good will.”

The Lodges then respectfully took leave of Her Ladyship, and retired with sentiments of the most cordial gratification at the gracious reception they had experienced from their illustrious Grand Master, and his amiable Countess, the Patroness of the Craft in India.

At ten o'clock on Saturday, after receiving the address of the Lodges the Earl Moira held a Public Levee at the Government House, which was numerously attended.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1814.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

[Fort St. George, 17th January 1814.]

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Highland Society of London, having transmitted a Commission to His Excellency Lieutenant-General The Honorable John Abercromby, authorizing His Excellency to establish a branch of that Institution at this Presidency, a meeting of the Gentlemen named in the Commission was accordingly

held at the Government Gardens on the 1st January, when the Society was founded, under the denomination of the Highland Society of Madras.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General The Honorable John Abercromby, President.

The objects of the Society are—

1st.—The restoration of the Highland dress.

2nd.—The preservation of the Ancient Music of the Highlands.

3rd.—The Promoting of the Cultivation of the Celtic Language.

4th.—The rescuing from Oblivion the valuable remains of Celtic Literature.

5th.—The establishment of Public Institutions, as Gaelic Schools; a Caledonian Asylum for the children of Highland Soldiers, &c., and a Gaelic Chapel in London.

6th.—The relief of Distressed Highlanders, more especially when at a distance from their Native Homes.

7th.—The keeping up the martial spirit, and rewarding the gallant achievements of Highland Corps.

8th.—The promoting the Agricultural Improvement and the general welfare, of the Northern parts of the Kingdom.

His Excellency the President and Members of the Society, conceiving that there are many Natives of Scotland, at the different out-Stations under this Presidency, who would warmly patronize so laudable an institution, have directed this public notice to be given, and to invite their Countrymen to become Members of this Society, the rules of which may be had on application to the Secretary at Fort St. George.

The first Anniversary meeting will be held at the Pantheon on the 21st day of March next, to celebrate the Anniversary of the glorious Battle of Alexandria; previous to which a meeting will be held to Ballot for those Scottish Gentlemen who may wish to become members.

J. FRASER,

Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1814.

The Opium sold at the Company's godown on Tuesday, brought much higher prices than the last sale warranted us to expect, as will be seen by the annexed statement.

Average per chest upon the whole

quantity of Opium Sold	... Sicea rupees	2,025	6	2
Do. upon Behar Opium per ditto	„ „	2,032	2	7
Do. upon Benares do. per ditto	„ „	1,997	3	4

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1814.

The public has unfortunately too often been presented with descriptions of the melancholy result of employing too large a proportion of Malays on board of Country vessels; and it has formed a very unpleasant part of our duty, to relate the numerous instances of unprovoked massacres, perpetrated by this revengeful race, and differing from each other only in the variety of cruelty and the shades of barbarity by which they have been marked. A fresh instance of diabolical conspiracy entered into, and atrocious murder committed by the Malay part of the crew of the ship Governor Raffles, has just been handed to us, and is now published in the subjoined narrative. The particulars of this foul attempt were brought round by the Lynx from the Cape, at which place the Raffles had arrived previously to the Lynx's departure from Table Bay.

Narrative of an Attempt made by some Malays, on board the ship Governor Raffles, to cut her off on the night of the 2nd of November last, in Latitude 30 degrees South, Longitude 36 degrees East.

The ship Governor Raffles, commanded by Captain R. King, (late of the Admiral Drury) sailed from Batavia the beginning of September, bound to England, with a crew consisting of the Commander, one Officer, a Gunner, four Seacunes, twenty Lascars, and thirteen Malays, (Javanese) besides a young lad, brother of the Captain. They had proceeded on the voyage until the time the attempt took place, without the Malays having shewn any signs that they were dissatisfied, but from an account given by the Serang who was upon deck, it seems, that at 2 A. M. of the 2nd of November, the Gunner who had charge of the watch, desired the Malays to pump the ship, which they refused to do. The Gunner, instead of reporting their disobedience to the Captain, struck one of them, and afterwards laid himself down upon the coop to sleep: in about 10 minutes, the Malays came aft and commenced an attack upon the rest of the crew by killing the Gunner, Seacunny at the wheel, and six lascars. Captain King and his Officer, on attempting to get upon deck, were knocked down with choppers, and each received two desperate wounds on the head; the Malays, seeing them fall down the companion,

(for they were coming on deck,) supposed they were dead, shut the companion, and hauled the ship upon a wind to the Southward. Captain King thinks he must have remained senseless about half an hour. On recovering, he found his servant had bound up his head, and had stopped the blood. He immediately loaded all the small arms, suspecting what had happened, but not knowing how far the mutineers had succeeded. About 4 o'clock A. M., some body came and knocked at the after-bulk-head; Captain King answered them, and broke a part down, when he found his Carpenter, (a Swede) two Seacunnies, and the remainder of the Lascars; it was then that Captain King first got intelligence of what had occurred. The Carpenter made loop-holes through the companion, and got the after-sky-light off, but the Malays kept heaving water down the sky-light, which hindered them from firing: upon this, Captain King determined to wait until day-light, at which time they perceived a Malay sitting on the companion; they fired up at random through it, and hit him, when they all ran forward, and Captain King and his party rushed upon deck, and the first six shots wounded a man each time. The Malays finding they were overpowered, ran below, except four, who came aft and gave themselves up. They were obliged to scuttle the deck to get at them—they succeeded—shot two of them, and the rest, ten in number, as they came upon deck, Captain King put one by one into the jolly-boat, and cut them adrift, without ours, sails, or provisions.

The following is the Statement of the killed and wounded.

Killed:—1 Gunner, 8 Seacunnies, 1 do. died of his wounds, 6 Lascars.—Total 16.

Wounded:—Captain King, the Chief Mate, the Carpenter, 2 Seacunnies, (one very badly), 4 Lascars, (cut, in several places).—Total 9.

Malays:—One shot through the companion; Two ditto below, forward; One jumped overboard when wounded; Four brought into the Cape; and Ten set adrift in the Jolly-boat.—Total Eighteen.

At the time Captain King determined upon cutting the Malays adrift, he found it impossible to save them, as his Mate was laying below nearly dead, himself so faint, that he assured me if the Malays had made another attempt after he had got them upon deck, and into the boat, they must have succeeded, as himself and party were completely exhausted.—He was obliged to heave to for three days, to cure his people's wounds, not having any person to leave in charge of the deck. He cured all, but one Seacunnie, who died a few days before his arrival at

the Cape, on the 21st November, at which time Captain King and the rest of the Crew were getting on very well.

This information having been received verbally from Captain King, some circumstances may have been forgot, but it is believed to be generally correct.”

Mirror.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1814.

[From the *India Gazette*, 7th March.]

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore, dated February 14, 1814.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Tetley having some time since announced to the station, his intention of seeing masks on the 21st instant, on that evening the doors of his hospitable mansion were accordingly thrown open, and the most sanguine expectations of festivity were surpassed by the scene which ensued. The Company began to assemble at 8 o'clock; but, owing to the curiosity excited by the species of entertainment so novel to this part of India, the gates were crowded by Natives at an early hour, who took the first advantage of their opening, and formed a considerable obstacle to the approach of the carriages, palankeens, buggies, and numerous other vehicles which conveyed the guests. But this delay was amply made up for by the magnificent sight that presented itself to the spectator on his entrance. The grounds and house wore a very fine appearance indeed, and were splendidly illuminated. Trophies, with adequate devices, &c., &c., adorned the apartments which were variously but elegantly festooned with the most superb lamps. The host himself, attired in the habits of *Tamerlane*, was seated on a Mogul Throne, clothed in a blaze of precious stones, gold, silver, &c., &c. He received his visitors with a dignity truly royal, and with that condescension and affability for which he is so conspicuously pre-eminent. Every loyal heart was gratified at the devices, that called to their collection those heroes whose names shone on the walls in conspicuous characters. Several mottos peculiarly applicable to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, were interspersed among them; and, in the centre of a royal crown, we traced the word ‘MOIRA.’ The masks, as is usual, were some good and some bad. Among the most conspicuous, was a groupe of *sailors*, not quite so noisy certainly as their own element, but whose silence was simply atoned for by a kind of kindred friend of Neptune, a Billingsgate *Fish-Fag*, who assailed at once the auditory and olfactory nerves of those around her. Indeed her slang and her fish

were both rather of the gross kind. A bold *Sir Hudibras* endeavoured to silence her, but he was discomfited and would have fallen, had not the virtue of our fair Lady been in the meanwhile assailed by a *Philtine*, who in his turn was quickly laid in bilboes by a press-gang, Sir Knight availing himself of the interval to make his escape. *Fakeers* and *Nuns*, *Friars* and *Flower-Girls*, *Wild Beasts* and *Tame* ones, floated about the apartments in lovely disorder. Here an *Octavian* ranted his sorrows; there a *Nun* smiled pensively. At one side, a *silent Persian* stalked, eyeing suspiciously a SPANISH CAPTAIN of banditti, who was prowling on the other, with some design no doubt on the jewels he saw before him. In one corner, a *Squinkinucosta* accompanied his Mogul Majesty on the Piano Forte; in another, a *Mussulman* was drinking the health of a *Jew*, who was picking a bone of ham. In the back ground, there was conspicuously eminent a Hindoo temple decorated with a mixed groupe of ancient and profane, and of modern Asiatic Gods; a circumstance, which somewhat astonished the Native spectators, who could not easily reconcile themselves to this invasion of their temples by foreign deities.

“At ten o’clock, a beautiful display of fireworks attracted the guests; which went off well, ending in a glorious blaze from a magnificent fire balloon. At 11, most of the party unmasked, and sat down to a superb and plentiful collation. The eye and the palate were equally regaled; the former by the elegant services, the latter by the choice viands,—these delicate in the extreme, those splendid and magnificent. The wines were selected for the occasion; and the tables, which extended through five tents, were filled by one hundred and twenty guests. The smiles of the Ladies, the sparkling glasses, and surrounding good humour, contributed to render the festive scene fascinating, jovial, and harmonious. The worthy host did the honours, accoutred in a superb Persian dress, formerly worn by Shah Allum. The toasts were loyal, patriotic, and appropriate.

“At half past 12, the Ladies returned, amidst thundering applause, and the gentlemen were then amused by a most sumptuous Nautch, during the course of which they were refreshed from time to time with occasional draughts of exquisite Champagne. At a late hour, they dispersed highly delighted and gratified, by the hospitable and generous profusion, with which they had been regaled; and I have no doubt will long continue to recollect the evening with pleasure. Every precaution was taken to guard against accidents; bheesties and fire-engines being in

waiting; but luckily neither were wanted. I have subjoined a list of the devices, mottoes, and toasts on the occasion.

The following Mottoes were on the two Centre arches.

1st.—‘In honor of filial duty and affection.’

2nd.—‘Long life and prosperity to the filial Prince.’

3rd.—‘Vivant Rex et Regina.’

In octagon Medallions, round the apartments, were the following devices:—

Wellington,’ ‘Hastings,’ Clive,’ ‘Coote,’ ‘Abercrombie and Beetorah,’ ‘Minto, and Java,’ ‘Lake and Laswarree,’ ‘Wellesley,’ ‘Achmuty,’ ‘Gillespie,’ ‘Cornwallis,’ and divers others.

The toasts were, 1st ‘the King.’

2nd.—‘The Queen,’ the pattern of chastity and ornament to her Sex.

3rd.—‘The Filial Prince; may he never know sorrow.’

4th.—‘The Duke of York and Heroic Army.’

5th.—‘The Duke of Clarence and Invincible Navy.’

6th.—‘Lord Wellington, Prince of Vittoria, may his career be always bright.’

7th.—‘Our liberal employers, the East India Company.’

8th.—‘Earl Moira and India’s happiness.’

9th.—‘Mrs. Grant and the Ladies who honored us with their Company.’

10th.—‘Old England for ever! Huzza!’

11th.—(By Colonel Grace;) ‘Our noble host Colonel Tetler.’

12th.—‘The Royal House of Timour.’

THURSDAY, APRIL, 7, 1814.

[From the *Times*, August 13, 1813.]

Junius at Last Discovered.

The Author of the incomparable Letters of Junius, is at length discovered! Notwithstanding the solemn asseverations to the contrary of the Late Right Honorable Edmund Burke, it is now incontestibly proved by internal, as well as direct and satisfactory evidence, that this great

and accomplished Statesman was the writer. The letters of Junius are, perhaps, the most beautiful, as they are the most celebrated, classical compositions of their kind in British literature. Mr. Burke had a talent in his writing and orations rarely met with; an extraordinary versatility of style; this talent, though he was known to possess it, has shielded him hitherto from the positive charge of being the Author in question; he was, however, strongly and often suspected by his friends, and this suspicion subjected him to their consequent interrogatories which frequently obliged him to compromise his veracity, in order to render the fact doubtful. John Roche, Esq., an Honorary Member, and formerly President of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, has just published a volume, which sets the matter at rest for ever.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 14, 1814.

Letters from Saharanpore of the 28th ultimo, mention the arrival of Lady Hood at that station. Her Ladyship, in her way from Muttra, had a hunting excursion at Rohituk, which did not prove very successful, as the Party only killed one lion and a tiger. Lady Hood was in excellent health; and proposed soon to go to Hurdwar, and if the season would permit proceed thence to Lahore.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from England.

The *Indian Jugglers* who came from Madras, in the *Monarch*, are performing three times a day in Pall Mall—admittance 3 shillings, the room always full, containing about 140, being equal to £21 each time, which at three times each day £63, amounts in a month (Sunday excluded), say for 26 days to £1,638!!! The Captain of the *Monarch* entered into a regular agreement with them at Madras, as I am informed, and pays them handsomely, which he can well afford to do. They are getting saucy, from being so much noticed. There are three of them, two men and a boy. When people are tired of them in London, they will go all over the three Kingdoms probably, collecting a great deal of money, for *John Bull* does not mind paying his money for something new to stare at. The sights in this country, such as horsemanship, tumbling, leaping, rope dancing, &c., &c., are truly *astonishing*, but they cannot swallow swords! there the Madras people beat them, but in nothing else."

[From the *Madras Courier*, March 29, 1814.]

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

On the 21st instant, the Highland Society of Madras held their first Anniversary Dinner at the Banqueting Room, Government Gardens, in commemoration of the glorious battle of Alexandria.

The great number of the Members were accompanied by visitors according to the regulations of the Society.

The chair was taken soon after 8 o'clock by Lieutenant-General Abercromby, President of the Society, when the Company sat down to an elegant dinner, consisting of every delicacy that could be procured, as well as a few national dishes; and in compliment to the day Tartan Flags, having the 1st March 1801 inscribed in silver, waved over the heads of the President, Vice President, and Stewards. After the cloth was removed the President gave—

The King.—*God save the king.*

The King of Scotland.—*Clean Sheets.*

The Prince Regent.—*Regent's March.*

The Queen and Royal Family.—*Merrily dance the Quaker's wife.*

The Highland Society of Madras, and success to the Institution.

This toast was drank with enthusiastic applause, the Band playing 'The Garb of Old Gaul.'

The Highland Societies of London and Edinburgh.—*Blue Bells of Scotland.*

"The immortal memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby and the gallant heroes who gloriously fell on the 21st March, 1801." This toast was given by the Vice President, and drank in solemn silence, the Company standing.

• The Navy and Army.—*'Britons, Strike Home.'*

Lord Wellington and the Army in Spain.—*British Grenadiers.*

The Emperor of Russia, and the Allies on the continent of Europe.—*Suwarrow's Russian March.*

Lord Moira and the Governments of India.—*Lord Moira's welcome to Scotland.*

Sir Samuel Hood, and the Squadron in India.—*Rule Britannia.*

The Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief and the Army in India.—*Duke of York's march.*

The Thistle, the Rose, and the Shamrock, and may the Union last for ever.—*Sprig of Shillelagh.*

The East India Company.—*Money in both Pockets.*

The Ladies of the Settlement.—*Off she goes.*

The regular toasts being gone through, appropriate healths and sentiments were drank, some of which were as follows :—

The Land of Cakes.

Highland lads and bonny lasses.

The 42nd and other Highland regiments who have so nobly emulated the example of their Ancestors, and upheld the fame of their country.

The immortal memory of Sir John Moore—in solemn silence, Company standing. •

Those Highland Proprietors, who prefer moderate rents, and loyal subjects, to an increased income and depopulated country.

Sir John Sinclair, the friend and patron of the Society.

The Earl of Inverness, President of the Society.

The immortal memories of Wallace, and King Robert Bruce,—who completed what the former had so nobly begun.

The Memory of Burns.

Our English, Welsh, and Irish Visitors.

The Duke of Kent and Strathern, and the Royal Scots.

Sir Thomas Graham, the Hero of Barossa.

The President retired about 12 o'clock.

Mr. Grant was then called to the Chair, and the health of General Abercromby was drank, with unbounded applause.

A considerable party continued to enliven conversation with many a cheerful glass, and did not separate until late on Tuesday morning. The Stewards for the evening were Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Strange, the Honorable Mr. Murray, Mr. Grant, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Macnochie, Sir John Gordon, Mr. Binny, Captain Steward, and Captain Fraser, and the whole of the arrangement for the festival does them great credit; and indeed we have seldom or ever witnessed, in India, a party where so much hilarity prevailed as at the first Anniversary Meeting of the Highland Society of Madras.

Madras Gazette.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1814.

The following is the production of a gentleman of the Bombay Civil Service, lately deceased, and is a favorable specimen of the poetic talent which appears to have been inherited by the author from his kinsman, the Right Honorable R. Brinsley Sheridan:—

VERSES on the departure of two Favourite LADIES to EUROPE.

Ye Ladies fair whom soon the wind,
Shall waft to Britain's strand ;
We greet you now with wishes kind,
That safely you may land ;
That Neptune thro' his wat'ry reign,
May smooth the track you keep,
And free from squalls the sounding main,
And rocks and shoals the deep.
But Ladies when you've crossed the sea,
And England meets your view ;
Oh ! sometimes think on us, as we
Will often think on you.

II.

When spring returning glads the year,
With milder kindlier rays,
Than where the sun sheds languor here,
And darts his fiercest blaze ;
When you thro' meadows green shall stray,
The sober evening long,
And stop to pull the cowslips gay,
Or lift the Cuckoo's Song,
Then Ladies when you've crossed the sea,
And Spring time meets your view,
Oh ! sometimes think on us, as we
Will often think on you.

III.

When Spring whose course you saw begun,
Shall close his purple race,
And Summer with his bounteous sun,
Reveals his ruddy face ;
When you behold his sky serene,
And mid his foliage rove,

To taste his peach or nectarine,
 And hear his warbling grove,
 Then Ladies when you've crossed the sea,
 And Summer meets your view,
 Oh ! sometimes think on us, as we
 Will often think on you.

IV.

When rural swain and village maid,
 Shall haste at early dawn,
 To where ripe harvest rears his head,
 And yellow paints the lawn ;
 When you behold with hook in hand, '
 Stout labour sun-burnt come,
 And gather from the teeming land,
 The golden produce home ; '
 Then Ladies when you've crossed the sea,
 And Autumn meets your view,
 Oh ! sometimes think on us, as we
 Will often think on you.

V.

When Winter and his gloomy train,
 Of frost and snow appear,
 And stormy nights and chilling rains
 Molest th' inverted year ;
 May blest with all your wishes crave,
 No fears your hearts alarm,
 Unless for those who houseless brave,
 The pelting of the storm.
 But Ladies when you've crossed the sea,
 And Winter meets your view, .
 Oh ! sometimes think on us, as we
 Will often think on you.

THURSDAY, MAY, 5, 1815.

The ingenuity of our naturalists has during the last fortnight been fully exerted in endeavouring to assign causes for an interesting phenomenon, which has presented itself at the great tank before the junction of the Chowringhee Road, with that of Esplanade Row. The bottom of this great bason being sandy, suffered the water to filter

through and escape, so as to leave the tank dry in the hot season. To remedy this evil, it was determined to remove altogether this sandy layer. A number of workmen were employed, and had not dug above four feet, when they came on a regular groupe of full grown trees. These trees were standing perpendicularly at short distances from each other, and had the appearance of trunks lopped off within three or four feet from the roots. In general they were about a foot and a half or two feet in diameter. They were firmly fixed in a dark loamy soil, into which their roots spread in every direction. The elbows where the trunk separates into its roots, were distinctly marked. The substance of these subterraneous growths was of a reddish colour, like Soondree, soft and moist, still preserving the grain of the wood. Upon enquiry we have learnt that this natural curiosity is by no means singular. About six or eight years ago, a similar appearance offered itself on digging the Laldiggy; and very lately at Dum Dum, not only trunks of trees, but bones and deers' horns were found at a great depth from the surface of the ground on the occasion of sinking a new tank. It is even said that the body of a boat was dug up under similar circumstances at Garden Reach.

Of the various plausible and ingenious theories offered in explanation of this extraordinary occurrence, we fear that none will bear examination. On the authority of tradition, and of a man in Orme's work, it has been conjectured that this tank is in the site of a deep *nulla* capable of bearing sloops, which ran in front of the Esplanade Row in its course from the salt water lakes to the river, and that these trees were planted on its banks. But how will this supposition account for those clumps which were found at the bottom of the Laldiggy? If, with many of the Native Geologists, we were to believe, that the whole of the lower part of this province has been formed by the gradual deposition of mud washed down by the rivers, during innumerable ages, we should find no difficulty in assigning a reason for this otherwise unaccountable appearance. We might then suppose, that what may be named the secondary soil, extends downwards from twenty to thirty feet, and that still deeper would be found many remains of the primary formation.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1814.

Cheltenham, Sept. 8, 1813.

ASCENSION OF THE BALLOON.

The incalculable concourse of people assembled yesterday, for the purpose of seeing the balloon ascend, was similar to the day before.

About ten o'clock, the balloon and car were removed from the assembly-rooms to the yard belonging to the Iron Railway Company, at the extremity of the town, on the Gloucester road. At eleven o'clock, Mr. Sadler accompanied by his Committee, consisting of twelve gentlemen of the town, distinguished by wearing on their breasts large silver medals, that were presented to Mr. Sadler by the inhabitants of Birmingham, after his last ascension from that place. On one side is an excellent likeness of this celebrated character, with an inscription, stating it to be James Sadler, the first English aeronaut. On the other side Mr. Sadler is represented seated in his elegant car, under a balloon, and stating it to be his twenty-first ascent, on the 7th of October 1811, and that he traversed upwards of 112 miles in one hour and twenty minutes.

About twelve o'clock, when the necessary preparations were being made for filling the balloon, when the wind being extremely boisterous, the poles to which the balloon was to be hoisted, and other temporary preparations, unfortunately blew down, and the commencement of the filling of the balloon was retarded till half past one o'clock, when a band of wind instruments struck up "*God save the King.*"

At one o'clock, the Bank was shut up, and a written notice stuck on the door, stating that, in consequence of the ascension of the balloon, the Bank would be closed for the remainder of the day. The shops were all nearly shut, and the houses locked up and deserted, and scarcely a person was to be seen in the town except travellers, although the high street in general is so thronged, that it is difficult to pass; however it is greatly to be lamented, that out of the immense concourse few indeed paid for admission to see the operation of filling the balloon and the ascension; and the ingenious and enterprising artist, Mr. Sadler, the first English aeronaut, will be a loser of several hundred pounds, instead of being a gainer of so much at least, especially as he was invited here by a number of the inhabitants, and from their allurements he was induced to give up a lucrative engagement to ascend from Ireland.

The balloon was made of white and crimson silk, in the shape of a Windsor pear, but not upon such a large scale as intended, owing to the person supplying the silk not sending it sufficiently strong and prepared.—There was some impediment in the process of filling the balloon, which prevented it from filling with that facility that was expected. At twenty minutes past four o'clock, the power of the balloon was ascertained, by its being properly adjusted, when it was the general opinion that it had not power to rise with Mr. Sadler.

After the car had been properly fastened to the balloon, Windham Sadler, an interesting youth, the son of Mr. Sadler, only between 16 and 17 years of age, entered the car, with all the composure, fortitude, courage, and indifference, which his veteran father possesses. At a quarter before five o'clock every thing being ascertained to be properly secured, a signal was given, all the ropes were loosened, and the youth ascended with the greatest fortitude, waving a flag in the most exulting manner, the multitude cheering him with repeated huzzas, the balloon rising in the most magnificent and sublime style, the atmosphere appeared to favour the ascension, it being extremely calm at the time, and the sky tolerably clear, the wind blowing a gentle breeze to the south-west.

The balloon remained in sight, from the spot it ascended from, for seven minutes, then became obscured for five minutes, reappeared, and was seen at the London end of the town till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 o'clock. Every person appeared highly gratified with the sublime sight. Mr. Sadler set off post in a carriage to follow the balloon, and his eldest son on horseback. Various reports were brought during the evening and night of the descent. Mr. Sadler and his eldest son returned here this morning, about seven o'clock, with an account which they had received, which they thought could be depended upon, that the descent had taken place within a few miles of Chipping Norton, in safety, and that the youth had returned in a chaise and four to Cheltenham; but were greatly surprised on their arrival not to find him.

At a quarter before two o'clock the intrepid youth arrived in better health and spirits than when he ascended, to the great joy of his anxious family, the inhabitants, and the public at large. He came in a post chaise from Oxford, with the balloon in it, and the car at the top. The report of his aerial voyage is, that for ten minutes he heard the shout of the people after he had ascended.

The greatest difficulty he experienced was when he was the highest, when the pressure of the atmosphere was so extremely great, and there was such a very thick fall of snow, that beat against the balloon with so much violence, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could open the valve, when he descended a short distance over Burford, when he heard the people shouting, and he waved his flag to them. He rose again to avoid descending on Wedgwood Forest, being fearful of being entangled with trees.

He descended with very little difficulty, at ten minutes before six, in a field near Chadlington bridge, a short distance from Chipping Norton. The first man that approached him was armed with a pitchfork, who cried, "Lord, Sir, where have you come from." He was, afterwards assisted by the Rev. G. D. Davis, and a number of others, who rendered him every possible assistance. He proceeded to Oxford where he slept, and was accompanied here by a cousin. Since his arrival he has been chaired round the town, and his horses taken off.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1814.

Saturday last being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth day, the troops in garrison were assembled at day break on the Esplanade facing Chowringhee, in the following order. On the right stood the Body Guard, close to whom were drawn up a party of artillery and a brigade of guns; next was drawn up his Majesty's 24th Regiment of foot. The native details of the garrison of Fort William, consisting chiefly of the sepoys of the 20th or Bengal Marine Regiment, and a Company of the 19th Native Infantry, and a part of His Majesty's 66th Regiment formed on the left. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the principal members of the General Staff, having proceeded on horseback from the Government House, along the Esplanade Row and down Chowringhee Road, arrived at the ground, on which he was received by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces and General Blair. Immediately after his Lordship, followed Her Excellency the Countess of Loudoun and Moira with Lady Keir, and the Family, in the State Carriages. The procession was filled up by the House Establishment, State Horses, &c., &c. His Lordship previously to reaching the ground was saluted by 19 guns from the Artillery; and afterwards, on his taking post at the Reviewing General's Flag, by the rest of the troops: the band, and the drums striking up a march. His Excellency then moved to the right of the line, and proceeded down it, inspecting the men. He was followed by the officers of the Staff, and accompanied by the Countess of Loudoun, and the whole Cavalcade under the control of the master of the Horse. On his Lordship's return to the front, the line broke into open column of divisions right in front, and marched past in review. On reaching their former ground the troops re-entered the original *alignment*, when the Artillery fired a royal salute, and the infantry fired three volleys, in which they

were joined by the cavalry with their pistols. The Musick at this time continued playing *God save the King*. After this, his Lordship again went to the right, and rode along the line, complimenting each corps on its appearance, as he passed. The Governor General then left the ground, and received on his departure a salute of 19 guns; after which the troops returned to garrison.

Boat Races.

Of the sailing match which was decided on Saturday, we do not mean to say much. A perspicuous account of its principal incidents has already appeared, and we need only agree in the statement of its yielding much sport. We never saw a more picturesque sight, than that of the boats stretching up to the station boat during the first round. A strong breeze had sprung up; and every sail was filled; they glided beautifully through the water. No. 1, Row Boat, had by much the advantage. She reached the station boat, while all the others were much in her rear. In tacking, however, she, to avoid being run down by her fellow competitors, was forced to stand in-shore, by which means she lost way. In endeavouring to gain her lee way, she was borne down by too great a press of sail, and upset in the middle of the river. Her crew consisting of natives, committed themselves to the waves, but a sight was presented by her able pilot scarcely to be forgotten. As she lowered in the water, he gradually ascended her opposite side, till she was quite upside down, when he perched himself on the keel, and sat there dryshod, enjoying the consolation of reflecting that his coolness had saved him from a good ducking. Some doubts were at first entertained as to the gainer of the prize, a silver bowl; but we hear it has been determined to belong to the Fultah Packet.

On Tuesday evening a rowing match yielded much amusement. Ten boats entered, each paying a gold mohur, and the last two. The race was run from the edge of the river facing the Respondentia. On the opposite side a vessel was moored off the premises of Mr. Jones. This boat was to be rounded, after which the rowers were to return to the starting flag. The boats were of various descriptions, Boliahs, Dingies, Gigs, &c., some rowed by oars and others by paddles. All the boats moved off in fine style, and stretched across the river, nearly in a line. Soon, however, it was perceived, that the chief struggle would be between a dingy managed by Mr. Hettson, and a gig belonging to Captain Hudson, and manned by six picked Europeans from the

Marianne. The latter gained the day, coming to the shore about a quarter of a minute only before the dingy, and performing the task, a distance of nearly two miles, in nine minutes and a half. It is believed that her victory would have been doubtful, if the Manjhee of Captain Hudson's dingy had not twice fallen overboard during the contest.

A pressure of matter prevented our some time ago inserting an account of an excursion made by some gentlemen of Poornea, to the country between Sicligully and Rajemuhl, in quest of Rhinoceroses, during which, we understand, they succeeded in killing 6 or 7, and wounding many others. By a letter from a Correspondent, who was with the party alluded to, we find, that of late frequent instances have occurred of Rhinoceroses crossing the Ganges, and infesting the low lands in the southern part of the district of Poornea.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1814.

By letters from Benares we learn that the 6 Companies of the 8th Native Infantry, lately employed on our Eastern frontier under Major Lumley's command, had returned to that station early in the present month. At the time of their leaving the foot of the hills the frontier was quite tranquil, and seemingly in a state of permanent security. Unfortunately, these appearances were delusive. The Nypalese, as soon as they discovered the disputed lands to be destitute of regular armed force, descended the passes in great bodies, and during the night of the 29th and 30th ultimo, treacherously attacked and massacred the persons composing our Police establishment on the frontier villages. They killed about 21 individuals, and having taken the Thannadar alive, afterwards barbarously murdered him with poisoned arrows. These outrages are the more inexcusable, as they have been committed in support of claims, we believe, altogether unjust and unfounded. The contested districts are situated in that part of the Gorruckpore Zillah, named the Tirhaee, which was long ago ceded to the Company's Government by the Nabob, and have until within the last few years remained in our undisputed possession. Recently, however, the hill people have made gradual, and almost silent encroachments, all along the English frontier, from the Southern extremity of Tirhoot to the North East corner of Gorruckpore. Finding their aggressions to pass unpunished, and mistaking the lenity of Government, they have dared to commit many acts of open hostility, to plunder the villages under the protection of the Company, and afterwards to claim them as the lawful possessions of their own Government. On the 10th instant, an express reached General Wood

giving information of these unwarrantable depredations. The left wing of the 2nd Battalion 8th Native Infantry was ordered to be immediately in readiness to march, and accordingly left Benares next morning under Captain Manley's orders. A detachment of the 14th Native Infantry had likewise marched from Gorruckpore to the frontier. The weather was exceedingly hot; the Thermometer in Tents standing at 104.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1814.

On Tuesday morning, His Excellency the Vice President held his first Levee at the Government House. It was numerous and respectably attended.

It is supposed that the Right Honorable the Governor General, Countess of Loudoun and Suite would arrive at Berhampore, this day. We are happy to learn, that notwithstanding the exceeding heat, which raised the Thermometer in the boats to 110°, the party, with one or two exceptions, were in excellent health and spirits. Colonels M'Mahon and Paton, who preceded the main body of the fleet, reached Berhampore several days ago.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814.

The Madras date this instant come to hand, communicates some additional particulars regarding the appearance of an Enemy's Cruizer in the Bay, which we think right to lay before our Readers without delay as they are of importance to those engaged in the Shipping of Calcutta.

[From the *Supplement to the Madras Courier*, June 24, 1814.]

Last night arrived the Dolphin, Captain P. Davidson, from Penang the 15th of May.

We are sorry to have to announce, that this Vessel has brought an account of the Capture of the Ships Betsey, Captain Bennett, Mary, Captain, Allen, and the Brig Favorite, all from Bengal. These three Vessels were captured on the 27th of April, and 8th and 9th ultimo, on the West Coast of Sumatra, by the Hyder Ally, American ship Privateer, of Boston, mounting 20 Guns. Captain Davidson states that he fell in with His Majesty's ship Salsette, Captain Bowen, on board of which ship were the Captains of the three ships above-mentioned. The Captain of the Privateer put his prisoners in a Malay Prow, which conveyed them

to Tapanooly, where they found His Majesty's ship Salsette. They reported to Captain Bowen, that whilst on board the Privateer, they learnt, that three other Privateers were cruising in the Bay, and the Constitution Frigate on the Malabar Coast.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1814.

Friday last being the anniversary of the Prince Regent's birth-day, and by universal consent, set apart as a period of rejoicing for the late mighty tidings, was celebrated with every demonstration of gaiety and enthusiasm, to which loyalty, patriotism, and the triumphant pride of independence can give birth. After the full and lively descriptions of the various scenes of this happy day, already offered to the public, it is almost needless again to expatiate on a subject hardly admitting of further illustration. For this reason we shall be very brief, referring those who had not the good fortune to witness the interesting exhibition, to the papers of Saturday, Monday and Wednesday. The day was ushered in by a review of the troops, European and Native, of the Garrison, by His Excellency the Vice President General Sir G. Nugent. On coming to the ground, and retiring from it, His Excellency was saluted by a discharge of 17 guns, from the field pieces of a Brigade of Artillery which was drawn up to the right of the lines. At mid-day a Royal Salute was fired from the Ramparts. In the evening a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Government House to the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement. The gateways to the front, and south and north side, were beautifully ornamented with variegated lamps, and transparencies with devices representing the Prince's arms. The side railings of the great stair-case were brilliantly illuminated, and literally presented one blaze of light. About two hundred Gentlemen sat down to dinner which was served up on three tables, adorned with various paintings and emblems suitable to the occasion. • Excellent Champaign was freely circulated. After dinner the following toasts were given, and drank with every mark of joy :—

1. The King.
2. The Prince Regent, three times three.
3. The Queen and Royal Family, ditto.
4. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy, ditto.
5. The Duke of York and the Army, ditto.
6. The Honourable East India Company, ditto.

7. The Right Honorable the Governor General, three times three.
8. The Government of India, ditto.
9. Lady Loudoun, and the Ladies of the Settlement, ditto.
10. The Allied Sovereigns and their brave Allies—Drunk with cheering.
11. Lord Wellington and the British Army in France.

This toast was received with rapturous applause. The band in attendance marched round the rooms, playing “the British Grenadiers,” with the cheering sound of which every heart beat in unison.

12. The restoration of the Bourbons, and the peace and happiness of the World, ditto.

13. Sir Edward East and the Administration of Justice in India.

This toast was joyfully received. When the Company were silent, Sir Edward Hyde East, in the name of his brethren, returned thanks for the honor now done them, which he said he was not so vain as to appropriate to himself.

14. Sir George Nugent and the Bengal Army—drank with applause.

15. Sir Samuel Hood and the Squadron on the India station.

After this another toast—the “health of Lady Nugent” was proposed and enthusiastically hailed by every individual present.—The party broke up a little after midnight.

Whilst this enlivening scene was taking place at the Government House, the City of Calcutta presented a spectacle not soon to be forgotten. From the extremity of Chouringhee, to as far as the eye could reach into the centre of the town, it was dazzled by a thousand torches blazing in the air. Every dwelling was illuminated, and many by the exhibition of symbolick transparencies figured Peace and all her train of blessings.

We understand that Commodore Hayes intends to exhibit a brilliant display of Chinese Fireworks at the Bankshall this evening; the unfavourable state of the weather having counteracted his patriotic wishes on the night of the general illumination.

We are grieved to remark that although the project of celebrating the Peace by an entertainment worthy of an opulent city be not entirely

dropt, the proposals are so coolly received, as scarcely to afford hopes of success. Yesterday morning the subscription paper was barely graced with 30 names.

A correspondent desires us to give a place to the following account:—

“The weather being favorable on Tuesday evening last, the 16th instant—a grand illumination, transparency, and display of fire-works took place at His Highness the Nawaub Delawer Jung’s Mansion House at Chitpore, which, for its brilliancy, splendour and lustre, equalled, if it did not exceed every thing of the kind set forth by any individual at the Settlement. We have to notice in this instance, as on many others, the zealous attachment of this noble personage to the British cause, whether foreign or domestic, and a warm desire of participating in the glories thereof, by shewing every mark of due deference, respect, and honor to its Government, as manifested in the regulation of every branch of His Highness’ family. The whole of the arrangement expressive of joy on the happy revolution, which has just taken place in Europe, was conducted under the guidance and direction of His Highness’ youngest son, the Nawab Musher Jung Bahadoor, and at once discovered elegance and taste in the judicious manager. The scene closed by a nautch which lasted till morning. We are sorry to notice, that indisposition prevented His Highness from attending on the occasion.”

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1814.

The Lahore newspapers received in Calcutta, extend only to the 22d of July, and consequently do not embrace the period in which Runjeet Singh, having discovered a new pass in the mountains, is said to have entered Kashmeer, and marched along the valley, in full hope of immediately accomplishing the grand object of his ambition,—the conquest of that delightful province. The details contained in those before us are by no means uninteresting, as the style in which they are written, and the unfortunate events to which they refer, are strongly indicative of the dire catastrophe, of which they were the forerunners. From the 11th of July until the date of our latest report, Runjeet remained stationary at Poonju, whence he directed the operations of his troops. On the 14th, it was known in Camp that Ram Deel, the nephew of Moohukim Chund and Dil Singh, after defeating the army of Moohummud Uzeem Khan in the neighbourhood of Peerpunchal, had occupied the high lands of

that place, and forced the enemy to retire. Upon this information being conveyed to Umrit Sur, a general illumination took place in that city in honor of the victory. Two days after this, the Rajah of Ouree Sur Bōōlund Khan sent an envoy to Runjeet's head quarters. This man was commissioned to tell Runjeet, that his master had rejected an offer of 30,000 rupees, proffered to him with a view of inducing him to favor the Afghan cause; and that if Runjeet was desirous of succeeding in conquering Kashmeer, he must enter it by the way of Ouree. Runjeet received the envoy with high distinction. On the 15th it was reported, that the main body of the army under Bhowance Dass had advanced ten miles in front of Moondee; but that many men and camels had been destroyed by the inclemency of the weather, impracticability of the roads, and scarcity of provisions. About the same period, Dil Singh and Ram Deel, having provided their divisions of troops with ten days' provisions, and left the division of Prince Goruek Singh to their left, marched from Purnkullu towards Doural, and having gained the pass of that name, were afterwards obliged, by want of provisions, to retire upon Sooneean. Grain was not procurable at the rate of a rupee a seer. They were ordered to make easy marches, and informed, that Kashmeer would soon be entered by a different route. Meanwhile they engaged the enemy, and after killing a brother of the Nazim, gained a complete victory. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides, amounted to 800 men. On the 22d, Sirdar Bhowance Dass arrived at Poonju, having left the main body of the army at Moondee. He represented their sufferings to be extreme. Grain was not to be purchased at any price, and the soldiers were forced to fast three or four days without intermission. The divisions of Ram Deel and Dil Singh had again advanced to a place called Umeerpoor; the Rajah of Sooneean had joined their standard, and promised that he would without delay make them masters of Kashmeer.

It would seem, as if Runjeet's good fortune had altogether deserted him in this ill-fated expedition; for his principal General Moolhukkim Chund fell sick previously to its commencement, and was unable to aid its execution; and his commandant of Artillery, Ghousee Khan, has fallen a sacrifice in labouring for its success. The death of this officer will probably be much lamented by Runjeet, who owed the great victory which he gained over the Doorannees at Attock, in a great measure to the havoc made by the horse artillery, established and served by him.

- By the above sketch, our readers will be prepared to understand the following relation, which we owe to private accounts forwarded to us from Loodeehana. By these accounts, it appears, that the former

reports of his having entered the valley of Kashmeer are probably unfounded, and that his expectations of success have been entirely disappointed, by the defeat and disastrous flight of both divisions of his army. As there is a chasm in our intelligence between the 23rd and 29th of July, we cannot state the immediate causes of his failure. The result however is, that on the 30th, he judged it expedient to retreat with the army under his immediate command from some point in advance of Poonju. During his march, he was on two successive days attacked by Rooh Oola Khan, the Chief of Poonju, and sustained a loss of above 600 men in killed and wounded, with several principal leaders. On his arrival at Poonju, he placed a garrison of 600 men in the Citadel of that town, and instantly continued his retreat. His progress however was constantly checked by the animosity of the villagers of the districts through which he passed, who harassed his army during the day, and committed depredations on his camp and baggage during the night. The Bulletin of his army of the 3d of August, represents the distress of his troops to be extreme, the cattle dying in numbers. The whole of his artillery, and a great part of his battalions, had been left in the rear, and would probably fall into the hands of the enemy. Runjeet himself, following the example of his grand prototype,* had been exceedingly careful of his own person, and contrived to reach Lahore in safety on the 10th ultimo.

Meanwhile, the bitterness of these misfortunes had been enhanced by a series of disasters equally ruinous, which had attended the retreat of the 2d wing of the army, under the command of Ram Deval and Dil Singh. It appears that it had three very severe engagements with the Kashmeerians under the personal command of Moohummud Uzeem Khan, in which both parties had sustained great loss, that of the Sikhs amounting, it is said, to upwards of 1,500 men, and that of the Kashmeerians to about 1,000.

Runjeet Singh had during his own flight received from them the most urgent representations of the distress and embarrassment of their situation. Subsequent accounts stated, that they had been obliged to abandon the whole of their artillery and baggage, and had retreated to Thuttu.

Such has been the result of an enterprise, which, *si parvis componere magna licebit*, in the extravagance of its conception, the relentless cruelty accompanying its execution, and the obstinate disregard of the circumstances which manifestly portended its total and ruinous failure, bears no

* *Napoleon Buonaparte.—Ed.*

small resemblance to the ever memorable expedition to Moscow. But this is not the sole event which suggests a parallel between the character of Bonaparte and that of Runjeet Singh. Mental ascendancy over their contemporaries, boldness of conception, energy of execution and consummate artfulness are equally remarkable in the two individuals; however the features of each character may have been varied by the vast difference of the circumstances, which modify respectively the member of enlightened or semi-barbarous society. The fortune of both has been marked by the most astonishingly rapid rise from small beginnings; and this extraordinary success appears to have had in each case the same effect—namely, to cherish their boundless ambition, and to produce a blind confidence in their own superiority; thus leading them on to those unattainable projects, which were perhaps the only means by which their signal overthrow could have been brought about.

Nothing of moment is related in the Ukhbars from Holkar's Camp.—Ameer Khan had come in, and made his obeisance to Holkar.—The provinces subject to the Jypore family are still harassed by the banditti of Moolhummud Shah Khan, Juggoo Baboo, and Mahtab Khan. It would be endless to relate the petty accounts of the skirmishes resulting from their lawless exactions.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 6, 1814.

The equinoctial gales, which raged here about the beginning of last week, blew with the greatest violence below. The following letter from a passenger on board the Honorable Company's hired vessel *Phoenix*, will give some idea of the danger to which she was exposed. We rejoice to learn that the shipping in the river rode out the storm well, and that the *City of Edinburgh* and *Phoenix*, got out to sea, without loss:—

Extract from a letter from a Passenger on board the Phoenix, dated 30th September.

"We left Saugor on the 24th, and after encountering a terrible equinoctial gale which commenced that afternoon, and lasted fully 60 hours, returned to the roads on the 28th. The violence of the storm on the night of the 27th, had almost carried away all our masts, and the

sea ran so high, that our bowsprit, and sprit-sail yard dipt many feet under water. The lightning was terrific; the spectacle was electricity exemplified. Although we were at the close of the evening, at least three miles distant from the breakers, we drove during the night within half a mile of them; and had not the second anchor held, every soul on board must in ten minutes have gone to destruction. No vessel was nearer us than four miles. It blew tremendously, the rain descended in torrents, and the billows rode mountains high. To this was joined the striking contrast between the pitchy darkness of the night, and the milk white foam of the breakers roaring loudly. It was indeed a night of horrors."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1814.

The Hindoo holidays of the Doorga Poojah began yesterday; and will continue until the 25th instant. Many of the rich Hindoos, vying with one another in expence and profusion, endeavour by the richness of their festivals to "get a name amongst men." The principal days of entertainment are the 20th, 21st, and 22nd; on which Nikhee, the Billington of the East, will warble her lovely ditties at the hospitable mansion of Raja Kishun Chund Roy and his brothers, the sons of the late Raja Sookh Moy Roy. Nor will the hall of Neel Mony Mullick resound less delightfully with the affecting strains of Ushoorun, who for compass of voice and variety of note, excels all the damsels of Hindoostan. Misree, whose graceful gestures would not hurt the practised eye of Parisot, will lead the fairy dance on the boards of Joy Kishun Roy's happy dwelling. At Raja Raj Kishun's may be viewed with amazement and pleasure, the wonderful artifices and tricks of legerdemain of an accomplished set of Jugglers, just arrived from Lucknow. Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb urged by his usual anxiety to contribute to the amusement of the public, has besides a selection of the most accomplished nauch girls, engaged a singularly good buffaon, whose pefformances, and those of a boy, who has the uncommon faculty of being able to dance with impunity on the naked edge of two sharp swords, may claim the title of unique. Besides these, the respective residences of Baboo Gopee Mohun Thakoor and Goo-roo Purshad Bhowe, have each their individual cause of attraction, and promise to repay by a full measure of delight those who are content to forsake the calm repose of peaceful slumbers, for the hum of men, and the bustle and squeeze of crowded assemblies.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1811.

NATIVE NEWS.

The third of October being the 9th anniversary of the coronation of his present Majesty, was celebrated at Delhi with the usual ceremonies. Early in the morning the King, accompanied by the British Resident and a number of English gentlemen, proceeded to visit the sepulchres and durgah of Nizam-ood-deen Ouleea, and Husrut Ameer Khosrou, situated without the walls of the city. On passing the fort, his Majesty was saluted from the ramparts. Having offered up prayers at the shrines of the two Saints above mentioned, and dispensed his blessings to the people, his Majesty returned to Delhi, and held a durbar, during which the English gentlemen and natives of rank paid their respects and offered congratulations on the happy occasion. The usual presents were made on behalf of the Government: and every person who obtained an audience presented an offering adequate to his ability.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1814.

On Monday afternoon the Right Reverend Thomas Fenshaw, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with his family, landed at Chandpaul Ghaut, and immediately proceeded to the house of the Honorable A. Seton, in which he has for the present taken up his residence. It is understood, that his Lordship will take rank immediately after his Lordship the Chief Justice. It is rumoured, but we know not upon what authority, that communications from England, conveyed by the ships of the late fleet, notify the adoption of some modifications in the precedence of rank in the East India Settlements. These are said chiefly to consist in the abolishment of that portion of the law of precedence, which entitled Company's officers, Civil and Military, to take rank according to their standing in the service, and in substituting in its place Court rank. Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of Council are not, according to the statement received, affected by these changes.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 8, 1814.

FETE IN HONOUR OF THE PEACE.

On Friday evening, a most magnificent entertainment was given to about seven hundred ladies and gentlemen, at the Government House, in honor of the general Peace.

Moosheer Jung, son of Nawab Dilawur Jung, and grandson of the late celebrated Reza Khan, formerly Naeb Nazim of Bengal, was present on this occasion, and was received with the customary formalities. The Nawab Dilawur Jung, was by indisposition prevented from attending. At an early hour of the evening, the whole extent of the noble buildings of Chowringhee, the Esplanade Row, Tank Square, and the subordinate streets of the City were brilliantly illuminated. The lustre and effect of the illuminations were heightened by the interspersion of many beautiful transparencies, emblematic of the overthrow of despotism, and the return of peace to the nations of the world.

The Company began to assemble about nine o'clock, and about twenty minutes afterwards, His Excellency the Vice President in Council and Lady Nugent, lighted at the grand stair-case of the Government House. Sir George and Lady Nugent were accompanied by the Lady of General Wood, the Revd. Dr. Lorry the Arch Deacon of Calcutta, and Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant General. Captain Bristow, Major of Brigade to the King's Troops, and Captain A. Duncan, and the Honorable G. M. Fortescue, Aides-de-Camp to the Vice-President, had preceded, and were in readiness to receive His Excellency at the entrance to the Government House. At the foot of the principal stair-case he was received by Major General Blair, Commanding at the Presidency, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Military Secretary, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Town Major, Brigade Major, Fort Adjutant, and other Officers on the Staff. After passing through the corridors and antichambers, His Excellency entered the Ball Room, and took his seat in a chair of state at the upper end of the room. Chairs were prepared on the right and left of His Excellency and Lady Nugent, for the Chief Justice, His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Members of Council, and their Ladies. The floor of the Ball Room was tastefully ornamented with picturesque representations of the Arms of Great Britain and the Honorable Company. Soon after His Excellency had taken his seat, the Dancing commenced, and continued with vivacity and spirit, until an hour past midnight. There were two sets, of about thirty couples each. About one in the morning, the suite of apartments on the marble floor was thrown open for Supper, and the whole of the numerous Company was accommodated at four ranges of tables in the principal hall, and two ranges in the Southern wing. The tables were ornamented in a style of superior taste and magnificence. In the centre of the table, at which Sir George Nugent and the most distinguished Visitors were seated, stood a superb temple of PEACE. This beautiful

piece of workmanship, consisted of a light and airy dome, supported by ten fluted pillars, entwined with wreathes of olive and laurel. Between the pillars were suspended oblong escutcheons, on which the armorial bearings of Great Britain and the Allied Sovereigns were exquisitely embroidered. The pediment was elegantly decorated with fretted work. At convenient distances from the centre were placed appropriate edifices, representing triumphal arches, obelisks, and other architectural forms, and tastefully decorated with the arms of England, figures of her guardian Saint, and various devices emblematic of her glorious exertions in the cause of freedom. The other ranges of tables were embellished in a similar manner, with transparencies, exhibiting various views of the Kremlin, of Moscow, of the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and British Arms; and of the warlike costumes of the Cossacks and other tribes, whose gallant exploits were conspicuous during the late struggle. The tables were covered with a profusion of every delicacy, and teemed with exquisite wines of all descriptions. The following toasts were drunk with that enthusiasm and joy which have been excited in every man's mind by the recent blessed course of events :—

Toasts :

“The King.”

“The Prince Regent.”

“The Queen and Royal Family.”

“The Peace won by Great Britain and her Allies.”

“The Army and Navy of Great Britain.”

“The Governor General.”

“The Honorable East India Company.”

“The Duke of Wellington.”

During the time of supper many Martial airs were played by the band of His Majesty's 66th Regiment. About three o'clock the Company began to retire.

While this scene of joy was exhibited within, the principal mansion was on all sides splendidly illuminated, and dissipated the surrounding gloom by the flare of innumerable lights. Opposite to the Southern front of the house, the great semi-circular railing extending far towards the Rampart of the Fort, was brightly lighted up. Festoons of light variously convoluted and supported by pilasters of fire, were disposed in graceful forms along the paling to the North-West and East Front. At each of the corners appeared bright stars fixed high above the railing.

The pediments and tops of the gateways were covered with lights, and their sides shone resplendent with the various rays proceeding from clusters of variegated lamps. The western gate was surmounted with a transparency representing the Prince's plume; the eastern gate was decorated with nearly similar devices. Over the northern gate appeared with great lustre the emphatick word PEACE, which was again overtopped by a triumphal arch, and pilasters of light rising into the form of a richly ornamented crown. Within the enclosure the avenues leading to the Government House presented the same bright scene. The top of this noble building was literally a blaze of light; the balustrade all round being highly illuminated. The dome in the centre rose like a pyramid of flame. The appearance of the grand staircase was beautiful and magnificent. Manifold ranges of variegated lamps intersected with stars, and diamond lights covered the staircase on either side. At each of its corners PEACE again appeared; composed in an ingenious manner by arcades of light. Wreaths of lamps rising above, afforded a novel and pleasing imitation of the olive branch. The large columns of the portico were incircled with variegated lamps, and between each of them were suspended garlands of light. In the large triangular space surmounting the colonnade was placed a grand transparency, on which the arms of England were beautifully portrayed; and the dazzling effect of this brilliant display was rendered complete by PEACE filling up the whole of the entablature.

An immense concourse of people was assembled in the streets round the Government House during the entertainment, but owing to precautions used in the posting of guards, &c., no accident occurred. The night was exceedingly favorable, as there was neither fog nor smoke to obscure the lustre of the lights, nor strong wind to extinguish them.

*Anniversary of St. ANDREW.**

We have little to say in addition to the detailed accounts, already published, of the annual festival kept at the Town Hall by the Sons of the Saint, on the 30th ultimo. It would, however, be unbecoming and unjust to us to pass over in silence an entertainment which for its own intrinsic excellence and for the harmony of those who partook of it, stands if not unrivalled, at least on a footing of equality with any national feast, to which it has been our good fortune to be invited. The President and other Officers, in conformity with a license granted to them by the general body of the Subscribers, sent cards of invitation to His Excellency the Vice President in Council, Sir E. H. East, Chief Justice, His Lordship

the Bishop of Calcutta, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of the Supreme Council and heads of Offices. Sir George Nugent and Dr. Middleton were, by indisposition, and other weighty reasons, prevented from being present. The meeting was however honoured by the presence of His Lordship the Chief Justice and many other public guests. The Company began to assemble about a quarter before seven, in the Southern suite of apartments. The railing surrounding the inclosure and the great staircase were brightly illuminated with variegated lamps. A few minutes after 7 o'clock, the doors of the marble hall were thrown open, and dinner was announced. About 150 persons sat down to the table, which was arranged length wise between the two grand ranges of pillars, and occupied nearly the whole extent of the apartment. By this excellent arrangement, all confusion from the servants going to and fro was avoided. The room was brightly lighted up by elegant lustres. At its eastern side, immediately opposite to the statue of the Marquis Cornwallis, was placed a beautiful transparency representing the guardian Saint of Caledonia, leaning upon his cross. On the dinner, we need make no further observations, than that it was declared to be magnificent and unexceptionably good by all those who were present. Besides an abundance of every delicacy acceptable to the unrefined palates of *foreigners*; the eyes of all true Scots were delighted by beholding a plentiful supply of haggis, sheep's head, and oaten cakes; dainties of which the exquisite relish is alone discernible by the organs of taste of those favored mortals, who have imbibed the waters of the silver Tweed and its parent streams. Of these the peculiar flavour was heightened by cordial draughts of Highland Whiskey. Mr. Seton, who had been unanimously elected President, was in consequence of an unforeseen occurrence unable to attend, and to fill that chair, which had been before on more than one occasion, graced with his presence. This otherwise unfortunate circumstance had however the good effect of introducing to the office, Mr. Fergusson, whose happy social talents, and engaging manners, peculiarly fitted him to fulfil its duties. Immediately after the removal of the viands, the toasts were drank in the subjoined order. Each toast was prefaced by an apposite exordium from the President, whose remarks, although entirely unpremeditated, possessed all the elegance, propriety and point, which are in general only sought for in more elaborate orations:—

TOASTS.

TUNES.

- 1.—The Kirk of Scotland ' *Lass gin I come near ye', and ' Whistle o'er the love o't.*
- 2.—The pious memory of St. Andrew .. ' *Loch Eris side,' and ' St. Andrew's Day i' the Morning.'*

- 3.—The King and God bless him ... *'God save the King,'* and *'Neil Gow's Recovery.'*
- 4.—The Prince Regent ... *'The Prince of Wales'* and *'Brechin Castle.'*
- 5.—The Queen and Royal Family ... *'The Indian Queen';* *'the Quaker's Wife.'*
- 6.—The Land of Cakes ... *'Bonnochs o' Barley Meal,'* and *'Gie my Love Brose.'*
- 7.—The Land of Beef ... *'The Roast Beef of Old England';* and *'Lady Mary Ramsay.'*
- 8.—The Land of Potatoes ... *'Paddy O'Rafferty,'* and *'St. Patrick's Day's the Morning.'*
- 9.—The Immortal Memory of the Wallace, ... *'Scots wha' hae wi' Wallace bled'* and *'the Garb of Old Gaul.'*
- 10.—The Duke of Clarence and the Navy. . . *'Rule Britannia,'* and *'Hearts of Oak.'*
- 11.—The Duke of York and the Army ... *'Duke of York's March'* and *'Neil Gow's Wife.'*
- 12.—The Earl of Moira, Governor General, and success to his Government ... *'Lord Moira's Welcome to Scotland';* and *'Erin go braugh.'*
- 13.—Sir George Nugent, Vice President ... *'Britons Strike Home,'* and *'For England when with faw'ring Gale.'*
- 14.—Sir Samuel Hood and the Squadron in India ... *'The Arethusa,'* and *'Jack's alive.'*
- 15.—The Bengal Army ... *'The British Grenadiers,'* and *'up and war them a' Willie.'*
- 16.—Sir E. H. East and the Bench, ... *'For a 'that,'* and *'when bidden to the Wake or Fair.'*
- 17.—The Bishop of Calcutta ... *'Put the gown upon the Bishop,'* and *'my Native Land I've bid adieu.'*
- 18.—The Countess of Loudoun and Moira... *'The Bonniest Lass in a' the World,'* and *'Green grow the Rashies o.'*
- 19.—Lady Nugent ... *'Woe's my heart that we should sunder,'* and *'Here's Health to all good Lasses.'*
- 20.—The Ladies of the Settlement ... *'John come kiss me now, 'my Love she's but a Lassie yet.'*
- 21.—Our Friends from the Thames and the Shannon, who now honour us with their presence ... *'Merry may ye a' be,'* and *'Tulloch Gorum,'* or *'may Peace and Plenty be their Lot.'*
- 22.—May the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle long flourish and twine in cordial union ... *'The Union,'* and *'Lord MacDonald's Reel.'*
- 23.—Honest men and Bonny Lasses ... *'Honest men and bonny Lasses'* and *'Lady Ann Stewart.'*
- 24.—All our absent Friends ... *'Here's a Health to them that's far awa,'* and *'O'er the Hills and far awa.'*
- 25.—The Beggar's Bonison, with appropriate Tunes.

The toasts were followed by appropriate airs from Mr. Pringle's band. An unexpected event having delayed the arrival of a Piper who had been sent for to a considerable distance, the hall did not resound with the martial tones of the national instrument. The Company, as well Sons of the Saint, as their brethren of the Sister Kingdoms, enlivened by the good fellowship of their worthy President, and inspired with the enthusiasm naturally excited by the visible presence of the Saint, gave way to their joy; and qualified many bumpers with murmurs of applause. Their hilarity

was increased by listening to many excellent songs from various gentlemen, possessing melodious voices. About two of the morning, the assembly began to break up. The younger Sons of the Saint and their companions did not however retire at this early hour, but continued their libations to their Patron, until the crowing of the cock, and reddening of the East warned them of the approach of day.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1811.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish the following Declaration of the Causes of the War, in which the British Government is engaged with the State of Nipaul, for general information.

DECLARATION.

The British Government having been compelled to take up Arms against the Nipaulese, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General has judged it proper to make known to the Powers in Alliance and Friendship with the Honorable Company, the origin and progress of the transactions which have terminated in this crisis; in the full conviction that the exposition will establish beyond dispute the extraordinary moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the injustice, violence, and aggression of the State of Nipaul.

The course of the Gorkah conquests having approximated their frontier to that of the Honorable Company, and of its Ally the Nawab Vizier, and the protected Sikh Chieftains, throughout an extent of Country stretching from the Eastern Border of Morung to the Banks of the Sutlege, it was scarcely to be expected that differences should not occasionally arise between the Inhabitants of the contiguous Districts belonging to the two States, and even among the local Public Officers of each Government; but a just and firm line of conduct, on the part of the two Governments, combined with a sincere disposition to maintain uninterrupted the relations of Amity, and to respect the rights of each other, could not have failed to arrest the progress of those unhappy disputes which have terminated in War.

While the conduct of the British Government, has been uniformly regulated in its relations with the Nipaulese, by the most scrupulous adherence to the principles of justice and moderation, there is scarcely a single District within the British frontier, throughout the whole of the extensive line above described, in which the Gorkhas have not usurped

and appropriated lands forming the ascertained dominions of the Honorable Company.

Questions originating in the usurpations of the Nipalese have arisen in Purnea, Tirthoot, Sarun, Goruckpore, and Barcilly, as well as in the protected Territory between the Sutlege and the Junna; and each case might be appealed to in proof of the moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the aggressive and insolent spirit of the Nipalese. It will be enough however to advert in detail to two instances only, namely, those which have occurred in Sarun and in Goruckpore, which more particularly demonstrate the systematic design of the Nipalese to encroach on the acknowledged possessions of the Honorable Company, and have in fact been the approximate causes of the War.

In the former District they have at different times established their authority over portions of the Territory of Bitteah; but the British Government, abiding by those principles of moderation and forbearance so conspicuous in all its transactions with the Nipalese, contented itself for a considerable period with remonstrances and representations, trusting that the justice of its cause would become apparent to the Nipalese Government, and produce its proper effect on the mind of the Rajah and his Ministers. The repeated complaints of its subjects, and the occurrence of a new instance of encroachment in the Tuppah of Nunnear forming a portion of Bitteah which led to an affray, in which Subah Luchensir, an Officer of the Nipalese Government, was slain, at last induced the British Government, to depute one of its Civil Officers to the spot, where he was met by deputies from the State of Nipaul, in concert with whom, proceedings were held and evidence taken for the purpose of ascertaining the claims of the parties. The result left no doubt of the right of the British Government, and of the unjust and violent procedure of the Nipalese.

A more striking proof of the spirit of rapacity and unjust aggression by which the Nipalese were actuated cannot be adduced, than the fact, that after having agreed to the investigation referred to above, and after the actual deputation of Officers by each Government, the Nipalese suddenly seized an additional tract of Country belonging to the Company at a very short distance from the scene of their former aggressions.

This violent and unjust procedure would have warranted an immediate demand for restitution, or even the actual re-occupation of the lands by force, and it may now be a subject of regret to the British Government that this course was not pursued. Far however from resenting or

punishing this daring outrage as it deserved, the British Government resolved to persevere in the amicable course which it had pursued in other cases, and permitted Mr. Young, the Gentleman deputed to meet the Nipaulese Commissioners, to extend his enquiries to the Lands newly seized as above stated, as well as to those which formed the original object of his deputation.

The pretext by which the Nipaulese attempted to justify their occupation of the Lands in Nunnore, which consisted of no less than twenty-two Villages, was, that they were included in the Tuppah of Rotchut, forming a division of Pergunnah Sunnawn which Tuppah was restored to the Nipaulese in the year 1783, with the rest of the Terraice of Muckwanpore, which had been conquered by the British Arms under Major Kinloch. The utter groundlessness of this pretext was proved by the evidence taken by Mr. Young, which clearly established that the disputed Lands were situated in the Tuppah of Nunnore, a portion of Purgunnah Simrawun which had been reserved by the Company at the time of the restitution of Rotchut and the remainder of Muckwanpore. But had it been otherwise the tacit acquiescence by the Nipaulese in our possession of those Lands for a period of thirty years would have amounted to a dereliction of their claim, however well founded it might originally have been. The abrupt and violent manner in which the Nipaulese have invariably possessed themselves of those portions of the Honorable Company's Territory to which they have at any time pretended a right, will not allow the supposition that they would have refrained during so long a period from doing themselves justice in the present case, if they had felt conscious of the validity of the claim. It is evident from the whole tenor of their proceedings, that they acted on that premeditated system of gradual encroachment, which, owing to the unexampled forbearance and moderation of the British Government, they had already found to be successful, and that the assertion of the twenty-two Villages having been included in the Tuppah of Rotchut, was merely brought forward to give color to the unwarrantable act which they had committed when it became necessary to assign a reason for their conduct.

The Nipaulese attempted to fix on the subjects of the Honorable Company the guilt of the murder of Soubah Luchingir, and have stated as matter of complaint against the British Government, that the Rajah of Bitteah and his followers have not been punished for that act, and they have endeavoured to found on this charge a justification of their own subsequent proceedings. It has been ascertained however by incontestible evidence, that Luchingir had previously to the occurrence of

the affray in which he died, possessed himself of some Villages in Bitteah, and was preparing to extend his incroachments. Whatever degree of culpability therefore may attach to the subjects of the Honorable Company, for forcibly opposing his proceedings, their offence was towards their own Government alone; and the Nipaulese could not with any color of justice demand the punishment of those persons for an act produced solely by the misconduct of their own Officers, or charge the British Government with a culpable omission of what would have been under different circumstances due to a State professedly on friendly terms with it.—Still less, can they found on this transaction any justification of their own conduct in other instances.

As the final resolution of the British Government, with respect to the usurped Lands in Bitteah, was in part influenced by the conduct of the Nipaulese, relative to the disputed Territory of Bootwul Sheoraj in Goruckpore, it will be proper to advert to the circumstances of that transaction in this place.

It is notorious and has also been proved by reference to authentic records, and by the unimpeached testimony of living witnesses, that the whole of Bootwul to the very foot of the Hills, with the exception of the Town of Bootwul alone, was held by the Rajahs of Palpah, from the Nawaub Vizier for a considerable period antecedent to the Treaty of Cession in 1801; and that it was transferred to the Company by the terms of that Treaty, being specifically included in the Schedule thereunto annexed. It is no less matter of notoriety, that the District of Bootwul, actually came into the possession of the British Government by virtue of the Cession, and that a settlement was made by the Collector of Goruckpore with the Agent of the late Rajah of Palpah, at that time a Prisoner at Catmandhoo for an annual rent of thirty-two thousand Rupees, without the semblance of an objection on the part of the Rajah of Nipaul. So it remained until the year 1804, when the Nipaulese commenced that system of gradual encroachment below the Hills, which terminated in their occupation of nearly the whole District of Bootwul. The Tuppah of Sheoraj was occupied by the Nipaulese antecedently to the Cession, but it is no less certain, that it was a part of the Territory of the Vizier, and together with the rest of the Low Lands skirting the Hills in the District of Goruckpore, included in the Cession.

The Nipaulese pretend to found their claim to Bootwul and Sheoraj, and to other portions of the Lands below the Hills, on the circumstance of their having formed the Terraicee, or Low Lands, of the Hill Countries

of Palpah, Goolmee, Pentaneh, Kamechee, &c., which the Nipaulese have conquered. Admitting that the Low Lands were possessed by the Chiefs of the neighbouring Hill Principalities, the admission does not affect the question, since it is perfectly ascertained that for a considerable period before the Gorkah Conquest, they formed a part of the Dominions of Oude, and the conquest therefore of the independent Hill Principalities cannot give to the conquering power any just claim to other Lands, which though in the occupation of the same Chiefs were held independent tenures from another State.

To shew the little confidence that the Nipaulese had in their claim of Sovereignty over these Lands, it is sufficient to observe, that soon after their usurpation of them, they actually made an offer to hold Bootwul in farm from the British Government, on the same terms as the Rajah of Palpah, a proposition to which this Government did not think proper to accede.

The system of gradual and at times almost imperceptible encroachment pursued by the Nipaulese, was calculated to deceive the British Government, with respect to their ultimate views, and combined with the just and moderate course of proceeding which the British Government has pursued in all its intercourse with the Nipaulese, prevented it from resorting to those means which would at once have repressed the outrages of the Nipaulese and re-established its own authority in the usurped Lands. The remonstrances and discussions, which followed the first usurpation of the Nipaulese in this quarter, continued with frequent interruption for a period of some years, during which the Nipaulese continued to avail themselves of every favorable occasion of extending their encroachments. At length a proposition was made by the Rajah of Nipaul, that Commissioners should be appointed to meet on the spot, and investigate and decide the respective claims of the parties; under the express condition, that whatever might be the issue of the enquiry both Governments would abide by it. Notwithstanding its perfect conviction of the justice of its own claims, the British Government did not hesitate to submit to the delay and expense necessarily attending the proposed investigation, confiding in the ultimate though tardy admission of its rights by the Nipaulese, and anxious to afford an unequivocal proof of the moderation of its conduct and the justice of its cause. The proposition of the Rajah of Nipaul was accordingly acceded to, and Major Bradshaw was directed to proceed to Bootwul, and enter on the investigation in concert with Commissioners to be appointed by the Nipaulese Government.

The Commissioners of the two Governments met, and after much delay and procrastination on the part of the Nipalese Agents, the proceedings were brought to a close; and the right of the British Government to the whole of the Low Lands confirmed by the most irrefragable proofs, both oral and documentary.

The Nipalese Commissioners unable to resist the force of this evidence, and clearly restrained by the orders of their Court from admitting the right of the British Government, pretended that they were not authorized to come to a decision, and referred the case to the Rajah's Government for orders.

The advanced period of the season when the Commissioners closed their proceedings, rendered it impracticable to take any steps founded on them, until the ensuing year. The immediate procedure of the British Government was therefore confined to a communication to the Rajah, stating in general terms, the conclusions necessarily resulting from the Proceedings of the Commissioners, and requiring the Rajah to give up the Lands according to the condition on which the investigation was acceded to, on the grounds of the conclusive proof of its right established by those proceedings. To this just and fair demand the Rajah of Nipaul replied by repeating all those arguments in favor of his own claim, which had been entirely overthrown by the evidence adduced to the Commissioners, and refused to restore the Lands. In this state, the affair necessarily remained until the ensuing season 1813-14.

In the meanwhile Major Bradshaw proceeded as soon as the state of the Country admitted of his marching to the frontier of Bitteah, where he was to be met by Commissioners from Nipaul, empowered to adjust in concert with him the depending claims in that quarter, no practical measures having yet resulted from the enquiry conducted by Mr. Young.

Major Bradshaw, soon after his arrival, renewed a demand which had been made by the British Government, but not enforced at the time, for the restoration of the twenty-two Villages of Nunnoore, previously to any examination of the question of right. This demand was acceded to by the Nipalese, and the Villages were re-occupied by the Officers of the Honorable Company, subject to the ultimate disposal of them, according to the issue of the intended enquiry.

The refusal of the Nipalese Government to abide by the result of an enquiry sought by itself in the case of the encroachments in Goruckpore, notwithstanding the full and complete establishment of the rights

of the British Government to the disputed Lands in that quarter, now led the Governor General in Council to pause before he consented to incur the loss, inconvenience, and anxiety attendant on a new investigation of the claims of the respective Governments to the usurped Lands in Sarun. On duly reflecting on all that had passed; on the actual proof of the claim of the British Government established by Mr. Young's enquiry, conducted in concert with Nipaulese Commissioners, an enquiry which embraced the testimony on oath of all those persons who could be supposed to possess the best local knowledge, and which had moreover this advantage over every subsequent investigation, that it was held at a period so much nearer to the time of the transaction, and on the presumptive proof of our right arising out of the fact acknowledged by the Nipaulese themselves of our uninterrupted possession during thirty Years; the mind of the Governor General in Council was perfectly satisfied that a further investigation *de novo*, would be an unprofitable waste of time, and that the utmost that the Nipaulese Government could in fairness expect, was, that the Commissioners of both Governments should meet for the purpose of discussing the question on the basis of the investigation actually closed, and of supplying any defects which might be discovered in that investigation by further enquiry on the spot.

When this result of the deliberations of the Governor General in Council was noticed to the Nipaulese Commissioners by Major Bradshaw with an offer to meet them for the purpose stated, and to produce documents which he had obtained, confirming the correctness of the conclusions drawn from the evidence formerly taken, the Commissioners declared, that they would not meet him, nor hold any communication with him, and revoking the conditional transfer of the usurped Lands, demanded that Major Bradshaw should instantly leave the frontier—They immediately afterwards returned to Nipaul.

This insulting and unprovoked declaration could be referred to no other cause than a previous determination not to fulfil the obligations of justice toward the British Government, and left to it no course, but to do itself that right which was refused by the Government of Nipaul. Acting on this principle the Governor General addressed a letter to the Rajah of Nipaul reviewing the conduct of his Commissioners and claiming the full renunciation of the disputed Lands, adding that if it were not made within a given time, the portions of these Lands still in the hands of the Nipaulese would be re-occupied, and the twenty-two Villages which had been conditionally transferred to the British Government declared to be finally re-annexed to the Dominions of the Honorable Company.

This demand not having been complied with, the resumption, of the Lands was carried into effect, and the authority of the British Government re-established throughout the tract in dispute.

While these occurrences were passing in Sarun, the British Government perceiving from the tenor of the whole conduct of the State of Nipaul, and from the answer to its demand, for the restitution of Bootwul and Sheoraj, that no intention existed on the part of the Rajah to restore those Lands, was compelled to prepare to take possession of them, by force, if that necessity should arise. Previously however to ordering the Troops to advance into the disputed Territory, the Governor General in Council made one more effort to induce the Rajah to restore them by renewing the demand, founded on the result of the investigation, and declared at the same time that if the orders of surrender were not received within a limited time (which was specified), the British Troops would proceed to occupy the Lands; the specified period having expired without the adoption of any measure on the part of the Nipaulese Government towards a compliance with the just requisition of the British Government, the Troops were ordered to march, and the Nipaulese forces and the Public Officers of that Government retiring on the advance of the British Troops, the Civil Officers of the Honorable Company were enabled to establish their authority in the disputed Lands.

The commencement of the rainy season shortly rendered it necessary to withdraw the regular Troops, in order that they might not be exposed to the periodical fevers which reign throughout the tract in that part of the year. The defence of the recovered Lands was of course unavoidably entrusted to the Police Establishments. The apparent acquiescence, however, of the Nipaulese in what had taken place, left no room for apprehension; especially as no real violence had been used in obliging the Nipaulese to retire from the District. On the morning of the 29th of May last, the Principal Police Station in Bootwul was attacked by a large body of the Nipaulese Troops, headed by an Officer of that Government, named Munraj Foujdar, and driven out of Bootwul with loss of eighteen men killed and six wounded. Among the former was the Darogah or Principal Police Officer who was murdered in cold blood, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity in the presence of Munraj Foujdar, after surrendering himself a prisoner. Another Police Tannah was subsequently attacked by the Nipaulese Troops, and driven out with loss of several persons killed and wounded. In consequence of the impracticability of supporting the Police Tannahs by sending Troops into

the Country at that unhealthy season, it became necessary to withdraw them, and the Nipaulese were thus enabled to re-occupy the whole of the disputed Territory which they have since retained. The British Government had not ceased to hope that an amicable adjustment of its differences with the State of Nipaul might still be accomplished, when the perpetration of this sanguinary and atrocious outrage, by which the State of Nipaul at once placed itself in the condition of a public enemy of the British Government, put an end to the possibility of any accommodation, except on the basis of unqualified submission and atonement.

Still the Governor General would not proceed to actual hostilities, without giving to the Rajah of Nipaul one other opening for avoiding so serious an issue. Therefore His Excellency wrote to the Rajah of Nipaul to apprise him of what must be the consequence of the insolent outrage which had taken place, unless the Government of Nipaul should exonerate itself from the act by disavowal and punishment of the perpetrators. This letter received an answer wholly evasive and even implying menace.

The requisite submission and atonement having thus been withheld, the British Government had no choice left, but an appeal to arms, in order to avenge its innocent subjects, and vindicate its insulted dignity and honor. The unfavorable season of the year alone prevented it from having instant recourse to the measures necessary for chastising the insolence, violence, and barbarity of the Nipaulese, whose whole conduct, not only in the particular cases above detailed, but in every part of their proceedings towards the British Government, for a series of years, has been marked by an entire disregard of the principles of honor, justice, and good faith, aggravated by the most flagrant insolence, presumption, and audacity, and has manifested the existence of a long determined resolution on the part of the Court of Catmundhoo, to reject all the just demands of the British Government, and to refer the decision of the questions depending between the two States to the issue of a War.

Ever since the murder of the Police Officers in Bootwul, and during the unavoidable interval of inaction which followed, the Nipaulese with a baseness and barbarity, peculiar to themselves, have endeavoured to destroy the British Troops and subjects of the Company on the frontier of Sarun, by poisoning the water of the Wells and Tanks in a tract of considerable extent. The fortunate discovery of this attempt, baffled

the infamous design and placed incontrovertible proof of it in the hands of the British Government.

The impediment to Military operations arising from the season of the year is now removed, and the British Government is prepared by the active and vigorous employment of its resources to compel the State of Nipaul to make that atonement, which it is so justly entitled to demand; the British Government has long borne the conduct of the Nipaulese with unexampled patience, opposing to their violence, insolence, and rapacity, a course of procedure uniformly just and moderate. But forbearance and moderation must have their limits, and the British Government having been compelled to take up arms in defence of its rights, its interests, and its honor, will never lay them down, until its enemy shall be forced to make ample submission and atonement for his outrageous conduct, to indemnify it for expense of the war, and to afford full security for the future maintenance of those relations, which he has so shamefully violated.

If the misguided councils of the State of Nipaul, shall lead it obstinately to persist in rejecting those just demands, it will itself be responsible for the consequences. The British Government has studiously endeavored by every effort of conciliation to avert the extremity of war, but it can have no apprehension of the result; and it relies with confidence on the justice of its cause, and on the skill, discipline, and valor of its armies, for a speedy, honorable, and decisive termination of the contest in which it is engaged.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General,

J. ADAM,

Secy. to Govt.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1815

On Tuesday evening, the first assembly of the Harmonic Society was held in the College Hall. The rooms were thrown open at eight o'clock, and before nine, the congress of a fashionable and elegant party, amounting to more than 150 persons, showed that if this species of amusement was new, it was at least not uncongenial to the community of Calcutta; amongst the company, we observed the Vice President and family, the Chief Justice and Lady East, Mrs. Middleton, &c. The

following is a scroll of the performances, in the order in which they were played and sung:—

1ST ACT.

Overture—Occasional Oratorio—Handel.

Song—"Tears such as tender Fathers shed,"—Handel.

Glee—Glorious Apollo—Webbe.

Song—Mermaid—Mozart.

Duetto—"If I love will you doom me to die?"—Jackson.

Concerto—Pianoforte—Mozart.

2ND ACT.

Simfonia—Hayden.

Terzetta—La Mia D'orabella—Mozart.

Duett—All's well—Braham.

Song—Angel of Life—Calcott.

Finale—Hayden.

The whole performance was considered to be extremely well executed. The Lady who kindly undertook the Piano Concerto, astonished every hearer; and raised a doubt if she can be surpassed in any country. Mr. Linton's songs were sung in exceedingly fine style. His song of Angel of Life was received with great applause. Indeed the vocal powers of this gentleman surpass every thing before heard in this part of the world, and excited the most unqualified delight and praise. The Duett of "All's well" also merited great praise. Upon the whole, the exhibition was peculiarly calculated to please the favoured few, who are alive to the delights of symphony—and the Amateurs of Music will be delighted to find, that the meeting went off much beyond expectation; owing, in a great measure, to the zeal, taste, judgment, and incomparable execution of Mr. Linton, who has very obligingly undertaken the superintendence of, this charming and rational entertainment. The performance of the band, which was composed chiefly of Amateurs, was admirable, and would have done credit to the best masters. Not a jar or discordance was heard and the general effect was truly grand. It is to be hoped, that this amusement may be extended to a greater number of subscribers than are admitted by the present rules; which, on Tuesday night, prevented the audience from being so numerous as it would otherwise have been.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1815.

Letters from Bareilly give an account of an atrocious, and, we grieve to say, a successful attempt of the prisoners confined at that

station, to escape from the Jail, which is a regular fortification with a wall and ditch. The circumstances are thus related: Some burkundauzes were carelessly escorting to the jail, a notorious dekoit; he knocked down the sentry, and although wounded, snatched a sword from a burkundauze, whom he cut down. He now called to the prisoners for assistance; the burkundauzes were seized with a panic, and throwing down their matchlocks, and other arms and ammunition, took to flight. The prisoners instantly drew up the draw-bridge, and manned the walls. Two 6-pounders were now brought up by the Magistrate, and planted at the place from which it was supposed the prisoners would make their escape. A firing of round shot was commenced, but the prisoners by some unexpected means got into the ditch, and made a sally at an angle. The burkundauzes having now regained confidence, attacked and cut down fifteen of the fugitives, and wounded several others. The greater part escaped, and fled chiefly to the Nabol's country. A few have been since killed, or taken, but still nearly 100 desperate characters are abroad. We regret to add, that Mr. Bosanquet, Assistant to the Judge, was severely wounded by a matchlock ball in the thigh. This gentleman, although confined to bed by illness, on learning the insurrection, hurried to the scene, and was on the glacis, pointing the place on which the ladders should be placed, when one of the villains fired at him through one of the embrasures. He is doing well.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 30, 1815.

4 o'clock p. m.

An Express, dated the 14th instant, has been this instant received by the Supreme Government from the Chief Secretary at Bombay, inclosing an extract from the Assistant to the British Resident at Bagdad, of the 12th January, containing English news to the 26th September, and announcing the glorious intelligence of the fall of Washington, the Capital of the American States, to a division of the British forces under General Ross, on the 23rd August.

The whole of the public buildings, and offices, naval store-houses, and military stores, destroyed; several men-of-war, and many merchantmen, richly laden, taken and burnt.

The Commissioners for settling the disputes between the two countries were still at Ghent.

The General Congress of European States had been postponed to 1st November.

The dispatch contains no other news. 2

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1815.

We read in the Delhi Ukhbars, that on the 23rd ultimo, the day in which the sun entered Aries, the new year according to the Persian mode of calculation commenced. It was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. His Majesty, being dressed in the robes appropriated to the occasion, assembled the grandees of the imperial court in an apartment previously prepared, and having read prayers and distributed blessings to them, received from every individual offerings suitable to his rank and station.

This season of joy was rendered the more auspicious by the marriage of the heir presumptive to the throne, the son of Mirza Aboo Zuffur, the heir apparent. Hukcem Shah Mirza Khan, Astronomer Royal, presented an ephemeris, which, it is to be presumed, prognosticated favorable conjunctions of the planets, since its compiler was clothed with honorary garments.

During the prevalence of the strong Southerly winds in the middle and end of last week, several destructive fires occurred every day in the city and its suburbs. In Short's Bazar, Kulinga, Kidderpore, and Bhowaneeepore, very extensive damage was done, and many wretched families were in a few minutes deprived of all that they possessed in the world. But a conflagration of much wider range, and involving in its course the misery of thousands, occurred in the native part of Calcutta on Thursday evening. Whilst a native was cooking his victuals in a timber yard in the vicinity of the Bagh Bazar, a spark was communicated to the neighbouring combustible materials, and in a moment the surrounding buildings were in a blaze. As the Bazar consisted principally of the workshops of native carpenters and wood-sellers, the fire gained strength as it proceeded, and, without interruption, levelled all before it as far as the late Nowab Dilawur Jung's house. Here it turned, and going to the Southward, spread desolation to an amazing distance. It is computed that not fewer than three thousand houses were reduced to ashes; and that many thousand rupees' worth of timber was destroyed. The fire had not ceased at midnight, at which time the sky being highly

illuminated in the North, presented a sublime appearance to the spectators in Chowringhee. The clouds which had been blown by the strong Southerly gales to the North-West were at length gathered in that quarter, and returned with long and loud peals of thunder and torrents of rain. On Saturday a much heavier fall than is usual at this season took place, and filled all the tanks in the vicinity. By this fortunate occurrence, a happy change has been effected in the temperature of the atmosphere, and in the prospects of the Indigo Planters, which had, with the plant, begun to be blasted by the long continued drought.

Another very heavy fall, preceded by a North-Wester, occurred on the night of Tuesday.

Seasonable showers have also fallen at Nuddea, Jessore, and many neighbouring places.

EAST INDIA PRICE CURRENT.

London, October 21, 1814.

Cotton Wool, Surat, per £	...	...	...	0 0	0 0
Bengal,					
Bourbon	...	...	...	2 6	2 9
Coffee, Mocha, per Cwt.	...	...	...	£6 15	£7 10
Bourbon	...	...	...	5 0	0 0
Java	...	...	...	5 5	5 10
Cowries	...	...	...	None.	
Cinnamon, 1st quality, per £	...	...	...	14 0	14 3
2nd ditto	...	...	...	11 6	12 0
3rd ditto	...	...	...	8 6	9 0
Cloves, 1st ditto	...	...	...	5 3	7 3
2nd ditto	...	...	...	4 9	0 0
Mace	...	...	...	16 0	19 0
Nutmegs	...	...	...	10 6	11 0
Pepper, black	...	...	...	13½ 0	0 0
Ditto, light	...	...	...	12½ 0	0 0
Ditto, white	...	...	...	2 6	3 0
Rice, good, per Cwt.	...	...	...	30 0	45 0
ordinary	...	...	...	28 0	30 0
Saltpetre	...	...	...	75 0	79 0
Sugar, fine white, per Cwt.	...	...	...	95 0	100 0
middling white	...	...	...	80 0	88 0
low ditto	...	...	...	75 0	0 0
brown	...	...	...	70 0	0 0
Batavia and Java	...	...	...	65 0	76 0

Manilla				None.	
Indigoes, fine blue, per £	...	...	...	13 0	14 0
purple	...	...	...	11 0	12 0
purple and violet	...	...	...	16 0	11 6
fine violet	...	...	...	9 0	10 0
violet and copper	...	...	...	7 6	8 8
fine copper	...	...	...	7 6	8 0
middling ditto	...	...	...	6 0	7 0
lean hard ditto	...	...	...	4 6	6 0
Ditto Madras, fine	...	...	...	8 6	9 0
ditto middling	...	...	...	7 0	9 0
ditto ordinary	...	...	...	5 6	6 6

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1815.

Thursday last, being the day appointed by Proclamation for a Thanksgiving on account of the restoration of Peace, an impressive and eloquent discourse was delivered at Saint John's Cathedral by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, after which a collection amounting to 6,000 Rupees was made for Insolvent Debtors.

Upon the same occasion, an excellent sermon was preached at the temporary place of worship of the Members of the Established Religion of the Scottish Church, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, and a collection amounting to 1,300 Rupees made.

[From the *Morning Post*, London October 1, 1814.]

FEMALE FASHIONS.

From Ackermann's Repository of Arts, Fashions, &c.

Promenade Dress.

A celestial blue, or French grey silk skirt, buttoned, and trimmed down the front, with a full border of lace, gathered on a plain heading, terminating at the bottom with a deep flounce of the same; high drawn body, made either of Sarsnet or Indian Muslin: long full sleeve, confined at the wrist by a bracelet of blue satin bead and emerald clasp. Lace ruff round the neck. A net handkerchief crossed over the bosom and tied in bows behind. Full bordered lace cap, ornamented with a small wreath of flowers on one side. A French straw bonnet, lined with white Sarsnet, and trimmed round the edge with a narrow quilling of net lace, a small plume of Ostrich feathers in the centre of the crown. Sandals of blue kind, gloves Yorktan or Limerick.

Walking Dress.

An evening primrose coloured French Sarsnet petticoat, trimmed round the bottom with a double border of clear muslin, drawn full, with narrow ribband of corresponding colour to the petticoat: high body of Japonet muslin, with reversed drawings; long sleeve, drawn to correspond. A silk ruff. A silk net handkerchief sash, tied in streamers and small bows behind. A Shipton straw bonnet, tied under the chin with a net handkerchief crossing the crown, and trimmed with a band of the same silk net. Sandals of evening primrose, coloured Kid Gloves to correspond.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, November 15, 1814.

3 Per cent., Reduced	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 Per cent. Consols	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4 Per cent.	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	80
5 Per cent. Navy	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
Long Ann 15	15-16	16
Omnium 4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ dis.
Indian bonds, 16	15	pre.
Ex. Bills, 1	2	5 pre.
Lottery Tickets,	21£	19s.
Consols for Acc.	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
French Funds	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1815.

The *Times* of the 29th November, announces a surprizing improvement in the art of Printing. By a mechanical process, eleven hundred sheets can be printed off in *one hour!* hands being only necessary to supply the machine with paper! It is the invention of a Saxon of the name of König.

Ackermann's Repository informs us, that "*celestial blue*" is now the fashionable colour among the Ladies. Hair parted in the centre of the forehead, confined in the Grecian style, and blended with flowers.

Mr. Carpue, the Surgeon of Dean-Street, London, appears to have succeeded in furnishing "supplemental noses!!" The case of the "officer of distinction," who had lost his original one in Egypt, is curious and satisfactory. It must, however, give place to the operation, reported

in the XL. No. of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, in which an amputated finger, twenty minutes after its accidental separation from the hand, and when it seemed to have lost all animation, was completely re-united and restored to the patient by Dr. Balfour.

We cannot resist giving the following extracts, from a letter recently received, dated Bourbon, which furnishes an amusing description of the festivities on that island, in honor of the Peace.

“During the months of August and September, in consequence of the news of Bonaparte’s abdication and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne, we were engaged in a series of balls, suppers, dinners, and serenades, in which every demonstration of loyalty was displayed.

* * * * *

“25th August, St. Louis.—Opened with a salute of three rounds from all the cannon about St. Denis, beginning with Mount St. Bernard, in number 46. At ten o’clock, we all (Officers) attended the Catholic Church, to hear the *Te Deum* chanted;—this entertainment opened with a royal salute from two 6-pounders, brought close to the Church porch,—our band playing ‘*God save the King*,’—when with Colonel Keating we all entered, and the service commenced.

“The Curé having occasion to change his canonicals, a short pause ensued, when the peals of a hand organ burst on the ear, with the gay air of ‘*Nancy Dawson*!’ You may imagine what a *lively scene* it was, I thought I should have split with laughter. The music having ceased, the Priest proceeded with Divine Service, and having concluded, he turned round to his congregation, and shouted with all his might and main, *Vive le Roi! Vive Louis XVIII! Vive George III! Vive les Anglois! Hurrah! Hurrah!*—the organ striking up the ‘*March in Blue Beard*!’—The band without, playing, “*God save the King*.” A royal salute roaring at the same moment,—to say nothing of the shouts of the people and the howling of the dogs,—rendered the scene most complete. Amongst the crowd of males and females, were many old officers in their uniforms, wearing their immense high caps during the service. The scene was unique, and beggars all description. The figure Old La R * * * cut, was so singular and conspicuous, that I cannot refrain from an attempt to describe his appearance. The costume or uniform which had been laid up in ordinary, Anno Domini MDCCLXXXVIII was now brought to light, showing the present degenerate generation, the folly and absurdity of their dress of fashions, and the superior taste of their

forefathers. La R * * * was a Captain in *Slaughter-hoossing-bergh's* hussars. His cap, from the top of the feather (which was black and white) to the brim over his eyes, there was no peak, must have been at least $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 'twas covered with black and blue cloth, so laid out as to represent hieroglyphic figures: from the right side hung a long stripe of black and blue cloth, with a large tassel that just touched the ground.—His jacket was of Saxon blue, laced with white cord, copper buttons, collarred, cuffs yellow, the sleeves very short, and so tight, it appeared a miracle how he got his arms into them: the body of the jacket extremely short behind; waistcoat yellow of the autumnal tint, laced with white cord and copper buttons; pantaloons, the same colour and worked to the knee; the waistband scarcely coming over his hips, so from the shortness of the jacket and waistcoat, there was a space left between, of at least a foot, where appeared his dirty shirt!!! His sabre brass mounted, good 5 feet long and very thin; he wore a sabre tache with a large silver anchor on it; he had a charger ready caparisoned, and he requested J—— and myself to ride with him, which we did most cheerfully, through every street in St. Denis! —'Twas a rare treat for the people; and from the Church Porch, we were accompanied by a mob of creoles and blacks, shouting, laughing, and singing, with all of which he appeared quite satisfied, and seemed delighted with himself.

"In the evening, the French gave a ball and supper at the Government house, to about 600. It was brilliantly illuminated, and the display of female charms was very considerable. The first toast at supper was —"*The King of England*" — next "*Louis XVIII.*" — "*Emperor Alexander*" — "*Prince Regent.*" — After each toast, a royal salute. The Champagne flowed in torrents. We kept it up till 8 A. M. and retired, after passing a most cheerful and harmonious night. The Etat Major and the Lads of the 12th, gave also like entertainments.

"On the 14th September, Monsieur Marcellin Dejean, at St. Susanne, gave an elegant Fête, which for liberality and profusion surpassed all. The Military were invited, and we went in a body early; the dance commenced at 8; we sat down to supper (150 persons) which was indeed most excellent at 1 A. M.—Champagne to the mast. At 8 in the morning, we sat down to a *dejeune*, consisting of cold viands, soups, coffee, chocolate, tea, &c. At 9 o'clock, again descended to the ball room, which was still lighted up, and not a shutter opened, and not a soul had yet departed. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10, the doors and windows thrown open. Good heavens, what a scene! How changed from rapture to disgust.—Those charms, which I had gazed at with delight, were in a moment turned

to the most ghastly colours,—deadly blue, sallow, yellow and white took place of the roses that first bloomed.”

SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1815.

We copy the following corroboration of the extraordinary intelligence which transpired last Tuesday evening, of Bonaparte's having landed in France, from the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*.

Having already communicated the important intelligence of Bonaparte's having sailed from Elba and landed in France, we are happy to be able to gratify the curiosity of the public by the following particulars:—

“Bonaparte sailed from Elba on the 26th February, with the whole of the Civil and Military Authorities of the Island, all his Imperial Guards and household troops, amounting to eleven hundred men, in an armed brig, a bombard, and five or six small country vessels.

“He landed between Antibes and Frejus at 2 p. m. of the 2nd of March; and immediately proceeded into the interior of the Country.”

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1815.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—I have often been surprised, that in this sultry, nay burning climate, no expedient has been adopted to relieve Society from the dangerous system of day-visiting, now generally in use. Every lady of my acquaintance protests against it,—the inconvenience is universally admitted—and yet no one has the public spirit to suggest a remedy. It may be supposed, that some ingenious person *might* be qualified to invent a plan, which would combine all the advantages of respect, love, and duty, with ease, comfort, and safety to the constitution—but hitherto the talent for such a provision appears to be hid under a bushel! My friend Mrs. Languish, whose nerves are not sufficiently strong for noon tide wanderings, has urged me to be explicit, and to request your opinion on the subject. I observe in an English paper of the 19th of January that a new trade has been set up at Paris, by a man who styles himself, *Directeur du Bureau central de Locations!* Having conceived the happy idea of sparing the Parisians the fatigue of visits, he has accordingly opened an Office, where he takes in visiting cards, and engages to deliver them in all parts of the City, on any day of the year, at the rate of a *sous* per card! The French beat us completely in invention. Now if such a plan is necessary and expedient in Paris, how much more so must it be in the torrid

climate of Bengal ! And although we may, and ought to give the credit of originality where it is deserved, we may still improve upon the method to such a degree that we too may merit praise for our ingenuity. Each card might bear a whole length sketch of the VISITOR, and it might be exhibited to the VISITEE under any circumstances of engagement, and in any situation. Some little difficulty might perhaps occasionally arise in recognising features.—Thus :—

Who can this be with the long nose ? It is like Mr. R.—How absurd, this is Mr. T. you may know him by the tie of his neck-cloth.—Well but here is Mrs. H. and the lovely Miss Q.—No, no, that is Miss W., you may know her by the exquisite transparency of her complexion, and her pink-ribbons.

This difficulty I hope cannot be considered insurmountable, as there is always some distinguishing feature or manner to decide the point. Mrs. QUIZ proposed, as an amendment, *Scaramouches* might be adopted, dressed and painted from the life, but this would be too ludicrous, and bring our serious remedy into disrepute. However, any thing rather than broil in a close-carriage, in the hot season, passing from one house to another, without any laudable object, or any satisfactory result. These *representatives* would possess great advantage over the mortal original. They might perform perhaps fifty visits a day, each VISITEE writing his or her name on the back of them, as a necessary and due acknowledgment for the honor conferred ! This is the remedy I am instructed to suggest, but should the old and agreeable plan of evening-visiting roll round again, the *representative-plan* must be abolished of course. I should not have presumed to make this appeal to you, Sir, had I not suffered from a violent fever brought on by repeated visiting, during the hot weather. The plan proposed should extend from April to October, and this period called the HOT WEATHER RECESS !

I am, Sir,

DEBORAH.

Extract of a Letter, dated Futtyghur, 19th June :—

“ We have had very splendid doings here lately. The present NUWAB VIZIER'S SON, NUZIROODEEN HYDER, a boy of about ten years of age, and nominally Prime Minister, has come over with a retinue of fifteen thousand men, and all the magnificent accompaniments of an Eastern Court, to visit LORD MOIRA.* He entered Futtyghur on the 14th,

and pitched his Camp near Lac Parce, a garden belonging to the NUWAB of Furruckabad, about a mile and a half from cantonments. We breakfasted with his Lordship, all the station having been invited on the occasion. Mr. Swinton, the Persian Secretary, and Captain Huthwaite, the Persian Interpreter, performed the ceremony of meeting him one stage from this, and accompanied him to his camp. The same gentlemen proceeded to the Camp on the 15th, and attended the honorary procession to the Government Bungalow. The NUWAB came in great state, accompanied by Mr. Baillie, brother of Major Baillie, and assistant to the Residency, and Aga Meer, the present Dewan, and was received by his Lordship with marked attention. After partaking of breakfast which was laid for 60, the NUWAB returned home, and Aga Meer remained to transact business with LORD MOIRA. On the 16th, the whole station having been invited to accompany the GOVERNOR GENERAL, his Lordship proceeded in state to return the NUWAB's visit. The retinue was exceedingly magnificent: first the camel corps, two hundred strong, preceded by two jinjals—2nd, a party of the Body Guard—3rd, a party of irregulars—4th, a body of spearmen with flags—5th, the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S carriages with four horses—6th, the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S led horses, sumptuously caparisoned—7th, peons,—8th, LORD MOIRA, his personal staff, secretaries, and gentlemen of the station on elephants which were finely decorated with *j'hoods*. Mr. Baillie and the Dewan were also on elephants. They had come to attend his Lordship, early in the morning. They were followed by another party of the Body Guard, in all 200, and about 150 of the NUWAB's irregular horse. The morning was delightfully cool, a north-wester having fortunately come on during the night, and the cavalcade as it moved through the town, along the circuitous road leading to the NUWAB's encampment, had a most beautiful and picturesque effect. When about half way, we first discovered the camp, which is situated in a thick grove of trees, and being composed of various coloured materials, it sparkled with great brilliancy. For a considerable distance before we reached the encampment, the road was lined by irregular horse, and followers of the NUWAB on horseback: the NUWAB's troops drawn out in line: his camel corps dressed in yellow and red: his Body Guard, and last of all, his escort, commanded by an European Officer. The bands of each corps struck up as we past them. About 200 yards from the encampment, the NUWAB, attended by several persons of distinction on elephants, met LORD MOIRA and exchanged salutations with his Lordship. On his Lordship's arrival, a salute of cannon was fired. The NUWAB taking LORD MOIRA's hands, led him, followed by all his suite, into a spacious tent, spread with white cloth, and all the gentlemen were intro-

duced to him by LORD MOIRA. The party were then shown into the breakfast apartment, which was under a large canopy, where they sat down to a long table covered with every kind of delicacy and refreshment, the NUWAB's band playing a variety of English airs with considerable taste and skill. During breakfast, a troop of nagh girls were introduced, who danced and sang; then tumblers, and finally, a theatrical representation.

"When breakfast was finished, the NUWAB led his Lordship and suite into an apartment formed of *canants* and a *Semiana*, spread with white carpets, where a variety of trays were displayed containing shawls and gold and silver tissue. At one end of the apartment was a transparency, representing the portrait of LORD MOIRA, an excellent likeness, copied from Mr. Home's admirable picture at Lucknow. The frame was covered with rich cut glass double branch shades, by which it was lighted at night. On each side of the picture there was a couch splendidly adorned. The presentation of Nuzirs followed, after which his Lordship and suite departed with the same ceremony and honors as were observed on his arrival.

"LORD MOIRA has presented the NUWAB with his beautiful grey English horse, decorated with costly accoutrements, in the Hindoostance fashion. This valuable horse is well known in Calcutta, and has with another horse of equal beauty, a chesnut, been much admired for strength and fine carriage. They belonged to the Prince Regent, who gave them to LORD MOIRA, on his leaving England. The NUWAB expressed great delight in receiving so valuable a present. His Highness and suite dine with LORD MOIRA this evening, and the whole station have been invited to meet him. To-morrow, the NUWAB returns the honor. It is supposed that he will leave Puttyghur on the 1st of next month."

We have the liveliest pleasure in stating that LADY LOUDOUN is recovering rapidly from her late indisposition, chiefly in consequence of the favorable change of the weather. Her Ladyship was so well on the 20th as to be able to accompany His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the NUWAB to visit the Furruckabad Mint. LORD MOIRA continues in excellent health.

We have copied the following Advertisements from the file of late Mauritius Papers, recently received. They afford a curious sample of human traffic and conduct, in an age of reputed civilization and philanthropy!

“ Proposed Manumission of Slaves, first notice.—By Cotte, a freed Man of Colour, on account of his intended marriage, in favor of his slave Marie Louise Creole, aged about 29 years, and their Children, viz., Jean Nicolas, aged about 10, Mimi, about 8 years, Adeline 7 years, and Hypolite 3 years old.”

“ Wanted to buy a Mulattoe girl of about 30 years of age, a good seamstress, capable of making men’s clothes, washing and ironing—A month’s trial must be allowed, for which the usual hire will be paid, in the event of her not suiting the intended purchaser.—Proposal to be sent to Mr. Lepoigneux’s, behind the barracks.”

“ A small Batavian Horse, turned of 1 years, with saddle and bridle. Apply to Mr. Berthier on the Chaussee.”

“ At Mr. Majastre’s, a Creole Negress, aged about 17 years, with her child, a month old, warrahted healthy.”

“ A young Creole Negress, good house-maid, Seamstress and Embroiderer. Apply to Mr. Pean, Hospital Street.”

“ A good house near Champ de Mars—And for hire a Negress who is a laundress and seamstress, and a boy—good house servant—Apply to Mr. Colin, at the Greffe of the Tribunal of first Instance—who will sell a small Piano forte and a negroe, good taylor.”

“ Run away.—A Mozambique Negroe, named Figaro, aged about 40 years—a fisherman in the district of Tamarind—the property of Mr. Dodon. He has been seen on Mad. Labute’s plantation, a reward will be given for his apprehension.”

“ A Creole Negro wench, seamstress and washerwoman and her child of two years old. Apply to Messrs. Alphonse et Gueree.”

“ Or to be let, two young Negro wenches, one a Malay and the other a Creole; both well behaved and fit to take charge of children, understanding washing, ironing, sewing and knitting. Apply to Mad. Rubiny in town, or to Mr. Baissin Riviere du Rampart.”

“ Nanette, Mozambique, supposed to be harboured at Flacq, pretends to have a permission to hire herself; and Rosette supposed harboured au Camp d’Ouest, belonging both to Mr. Jacob. It is requested that they may be arrested and lodged at the Police Office.”

“ On a plantation belonging to Madam Fouqueraux, on Plaines Wilhams—A young Malgache Negress, who does not wish to say the

name of her master or mistress—She will be restored to her right owner.”

“ For Sale, Mr. Deville’s, Rue de la Petrite Montagne, Alphabets and Catechisms for the use of the schools in this Colony.”

“ *To be sold or hired.*—A young Malgashe Negress, a seamstress and laundress.—She has a child fifteen days old, and will make a good wet nurse. Apply to Mr. Camille, Artiste, Rue de la cotte d’or.”

“ *For hire.*—A Negress, good Laundress. Apply at Mad. V. Lacotes—Rue des Limites.”

“ *Run away.*—A Mozambique Negroe, named Louis, aged about 20, the property of Mad. Bulbard, who offers a reward for his apprehension.”

“ Mad. Veuve Bourguine repeats her advertisement respecting her Negroe named Joseph, who is aged about 18, rather tall and thin, been employed as a Hawker. She promises a handsome reward for his apprehension.”

THURSDAY JULY 13, 1815.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. JOHN’S CATHEDRAL.

This morning, at 9 o’clock, the RIGHT REVEREND the LORD BISHOP held his primary CONFIRMATION at the CATHEDRAL of ST. JOHN, which was crowded in all parts. The arrangements for the ceremony were conducted with the greatest regularity, none but the persons to be confirmed having been admitted into the lower part of the Church. At the conclusion of the Ceremony, His Lordship delivered a most eloquent and impressive exhortation to those who had just received his Episcopal Benediction. The numbers confirmed, we understand, amounted to 420.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1815.

Yesterday evening an Express from Bombay, of the 9th instant, reached town, communicating intelligence brought by the *Duncan*, from Bussorah, that Bonaparte had entered Paris on the 12th of March, and had been acknowledged Emperor of France by the Constituted Authorities, and that he had been escorted into the Capital by the very troops which had been ordered to march against him. The King and the Marshals had retired from Paris. The revolution was effected without opposition.

The Duke of Wellington had left Vienna to assume the command of the British Army in Flanders. Large bodies of Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops were entering France, with the utmost expedition.

It is further stated, that the Constituted Authorities, who had a few days before declared Bonaparte a Traitor and a Outlaw, met him with an Address, congratulating him, and declaring him to be the Monarch of their choice, and necessary for the glory and happiness of France. This report appears to be of Calcutta growth,—the letters from Bombay being silent on the subject.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the news of the abdication of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons, reached Calcutta on the evening of the 29th of last July, and on the same date this year, we have heard of the restoration of the exile Emperor. There is some confusion in the dates. One account states that he entered Paris on the 18th of March, the King and the Princes having left that City the preceding day, and our Ambassador is mentioned to have quitted Paris on the 28th. The King, it is said, had a considerable party in his favor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1815.

Futlih Hydur, the eldest son of the late Tippoo Sultan, died at Russapugla, last Sunday morning. The funeral was attended by Colonel Hawkins, who has charge of the Mysore Princes, John Eliot, Esquire, and a great number of Natives.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1815.

We understand, that the Brahmince Bulls which have, during so long a period, infested the streets of Calcutta, to the imminent danger of the inhabitants, who have in a hundred instances suffered from their ferocity, are likely soon to be entirely expelled. Several have already been removed to the Howrah side of the river.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1815.

The Sessions of the Supreme Court closed on Monday. Sentence of death has been passed on three criminals.—On Shaik Munoo, for a Rape; Khaja Sekunder, for House Robbery; and Fukbeerullah, for the Murder of his Wife. The latter was executed on Monday.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1815.

Finding that we cannot be furnished with the Official Details of the Glorious News, received by Express this morning, till a late hour, we in the mean time re-publish the few particulars that have transpired from the *Calcutta Gazette Extra*.

The Allied English and Prussian Forces are said to have met with some opposition from the French Armies during their advance to Paris, but to have defeated them in every contest.

On the 2nd of July, the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher received a deputation from the French Army, with overtures of submission to Louis 18th; to which they replied, that they were not empowered to accept of any terms till they should be in actual possession of Paris.

On the following morning intimation was brought by a French General to the outposts of the Allied Forces, that Paris was evacuated by the Army; and in the course of the day a Military Convention was concluded; in conformity to which, the whole of the French Army retired behind the Loire, The National Guard only remaining on duty in Paris.—The Allies occupied successively Versailles, St. Denis, and St. Cloud, on the 4th July; Montmartre on the following day; and Paris on the 6th—and the authority of the Provisional Government was recognized *pro tempore*.

What our readers will probably be most anxious to hear of, is the fate of Bonaparte.—He is stated, and we understand on most authentic intelligence, to have left Malmaison on the morning of the 29th June, and to have repaired to Rochefort, where two frigates were held in readiness, under the orders of the Provisional Government, to convey him to the UNITED STATES.

It is said that previously to quitting Paris, he applied to the Duke of Wellington for a passport and safe convoy to America; but so extraordinary a request of course met with no attention—He however went to Rochefort; but he there found that it would be quite impracticable for him to elude the vigilance of the British Ships of War, which were blockading that Port—seeing therefore no chance whatever of escape in any direction, he, of his own accord, went on board the "*Bellerophon*," Captain Maitland, to whom he surrendered himself.—It is said that Captain Maitland had been ordered to convey him to Fort St. George, in the Highlands of Scotland; where he would be kept as a State Prisoner.

Some of the Marshals, and Generals, (probably those most deeply implicated in treachery to the Bourbons) and several other individuals who were the most nearly attached to Bonaparte, had determined to accompany him: amongst these are mentioned, Ney, LeFebvre Desnouettes (the report of whose capture appears therefore to have been premature), Bertrand, Savary, Maret and Regnault de St. Jean D'Angelay.

There is nothing in the present accounts, as far as we can collect, calculated to give a distinct idea of the precise state of affairs in Paris, though that intelligence from the City is said to extend to the 18th July.—Louis the XVIII. had, it appears, made his entrance on the 8th (perhaps the 18th) July; and it was reported that some agreement had been antecedently concluded between him and the leading Members of the Jacobin Faction; who constituted the Provisional Government. It is certain, however, that no arrangement had been made with the army—as the King had absolutely rejected the overture which had been tendered by it as a body, declaring that he would only accept the submission of Individuals.—Accordingly, at the date of the latest advices, the Army still continued arrayed against the Allies; who, it is said, were about to advance to attack it. Of the result, there can be now no doubt, unless, as we consider most probable, the troops should have submitted on the terms dictated by the King.

We understand that the latest advices containing the above glorious particulars were forwarded from Constantinople on the 12th August.

It will be in the recollection of all our readers that in the description of the ever memorable battle of WATERLOO, Bonaparte was stated to have remained so late on the field of action, as to have nearly fallen into the hands of the British Cavalry. An article in the present advices mentions, that he was subsequently so hard pressed in the pursuit by Blücher and the Prussians, that to save himself, he was obliged to throw away his Sword, Hat, and Telescope, which were picked up by the Victors.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815.

The first stone of the foundation of the Presbyterian Church will be laid this morning, by the Honorable A. Seton, Esquire, Most Worshipful Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, &c., &c. The edifice will be erected on the spot of ground immediately to the Eastward of Writers' Buildings, and will form a beautiful close to the long street—perspective seen from the Course. The Brethren of the Masonic Lodges in

Calcutta are invited to assist at the Ceremony. The Church is to bear the name of the Tutelary Saint of Scotland.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1815.

Last night there was a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, when Lord Moira took his seat as President of that celebrated Literary Institution.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1815.

The celebration of the Anniversary of St. Andrew, on Thursday evening last, at the Town Hall, exceeded all the expectations which had been previously raised, from the arrangements made for the occasion, under the direction of the Gentlemen appointed to conduct the entertainment. Upwards of 250 Gentlemen sat down to a table provided with every thing substantial and delicate that the season could afford. The Wines were excellent—and the names of the President, Vice Presidents, and Stewards,—with the list of Toasts which we shall publish, will sufficiently vouch for the celerity with which the bottles moved. The President, Mr. R. Cutler Ferguson, introduced the first Toast, with a neat and appropriate address to the Company, intimating, that those were mistaken who conceived that conviviality was the only object of the meeting; for that the celebration of the festival was chiefly designed to cherish among his countrymen the dear and early recollections of the land of their birth. That he had heard of men who professed an equal regard for every portion of the United Kingdom,—and of those, who avowed themselves to be Cosmopolites, and pretended to be equally partial to the whole of the human species—but that *he* liked best the Englishman who avowed his attachment for England—the Irishman whose heart was riveted on Erin—and that it would be readily believed his own affection was strongly fixed on the Country of his forefathers. That this peculiar feeling had been productive of the most beneficial effects to the Empire at large—and had extricated and cherished that spirit of emulation among the component parts of the nation, which had raised the country to a pre-eminence of glory among the states of Europe. He congratulated his Countrymen on the unprecedented number of guests, who, by their presence, evinced their participation in the feeling, by which he professed himself to be actuated, and after other suitable observations, which we feel ourselves inadequate to report, he, in a most impressive manner, proposed “The Pious Memory of St. Andrew.” We offer the following list of the Toasts and Tunes which served to enliven the evening, but cannot conclude without observing that the utmost credit was due

to Mr. Hastie, who, under the direction of the Stewards, provided this splendid entertainment.

TOASTS.

TUNES.

- 1.—The Pious Memory of Saint Andrew .. “*Loch Erie Side*” and “*St. Andrew’s Day i’ the Morning.*”
- 2.—The Immortal Memory of Sir William Wallace “*Scots wha hae wi’ Wallace bled,*” and the “*Garb of Old Garb.*”
- 3.—The Kirk of Scotland .. . “*Lass gin I come near ye !*” and “*Whistle o’er the lave o’!*”
- 4.—The King “*God save the King,*” and “*Niel Gow’s Recovery.*”
- 5.—The Prince Regent “*The Prince of Wales*” and “*Breckin Castle.*”
- 6.—The Queen and Royal Family .. . “*The Indian Queen,*” and “*The Quaker’s Wife.*”
- 7.—The Land of Oakes “*Bannocks O’ Barley Meal,*” and “*Gie my Love Brose.*”
- 8.—The Land of Beef “*The Roast Beef of Old England*” and “*Lady Mary Ramsay.*”
- 9.—The Land of Potatoes “*Paddy O’ Rafferty*” and “*St Patrick’s Day in the Morning.*”
- 10.—The Duke of Clarence, and the Navy “*Rule Britannia,*” and “*Hearts of Oak.*”
- 11.—The Duke of York, and the Army ... “*Duke of York’s*” *March* and “*Neil Gow’s Wife.*”
- 12.—The Earl of Moira, Governor General “*Lord Moira’s welcome to Scotland,*” and “*Erin go bragh.*”
- 13.—The Countess of Loudoun and Moira.. “*The bonniest Lass in a’ the World*” and “*Wae’s my heart that we should sunder.*”
- 14.—The Duke of Wellington “*The British Grenadiers,*” and “*the Down-fall of Paris.*”
- 15.—Prince Blucher “*Tak your awld Cloak about you*” and the *German Waltz.*
- 16.—The Heroes of Waterloo The “*Grenadiers’ March*” and “*the March in the Battle of Prague.*”
- 17.—The Bengal Army... .. . “*Britons Strike Home,*” and “*Dunbarton Drums.*”
- 18.—Sir David Ochterlony “*Up and waur tlem a’ Willie*” and “*Dainty Davy.*”
- 19.—Sir Edward Hyde East, and the Bench. “*For a’ that, and a’ that,*” and “*when bidden to the Wake or Fair.*”
- 20.—The Ladies of the Settlement ... “*John, come kiss me now*” and “*My Love she’s but a Lassie yet.*”
- 21.—Our friends from the Thames and the Shannon, who now honor us with their presence “*Merry may ye a’ be,*” and “*Tulloch Gorum, or may Peace and Plenty be their Lot.*”
- 22.—May the Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle long flourish and twine in cordial union “*The Union*” and “*Lord Mac Donald’s Keel.*”
- 23.—Honest Men and Bonny Lasses “*Honest Men and Bonny Lasses*” and “*Lady Ann Stewart.*”

TOASTS.

TUNES.

24.—The Beggar's Benison, with appropriate
Tunes.

25.—The Auld Scottish Nation "*Leslie's March*" and the "*Cameronian
Rant.*"

India Gazette.]

The following Song, composed for the occasion, was sung at
St. Andrew's Feast, on the 30th ultimo:—

Should auld acquaintance be forgot

An' never brought to mind,

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

An' days o'Lang Syne

For auld Lang Syne, &c.

Though far we've left the land yae loo,

The land O' cakes behind,

Our hearts are there this day, I trow,

Mang scenes o'Lang Syne.

For auld Lang Syne, &c.

What cheers us 'mid the sultry toils

O' India's scorchin' clime?

It's nae the rupees' watchin' smiles,

It's thoughts o'Lang Syne.

For auld Lang Syne, &c.

Then fill your glass my trusty siers,

An' pledge your troths to mine,

We'll ne'er forget the days, an' years

O' auld Lang Syne.

For auld Lang Syne, &c.

Sae here's ilk lad that's leal an' true,

An' here's your lass, an' mine,

The honest hearts ayont the Cape,

The frien's o'Lang Syne.

For auld Lang Syne, &c.

An' aft as comes St. Andrew's day,

We'll meet, an' we'll be kind,

And tak anither williwaught,

To days o'Lang Syne.

For auld Lang Syne, &c.

Calcutta Gazette.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1815.

The public manifestation of joy last Friday evening, in honor of the great victory at Waterloo, reflected credit on the Metropolis of India. On no former occasion has there been so general and magnificent a display of enthusiastic feeling. Calcutta was universally illuminated, even before day had disappeared :—

Behold her streets a-blaze,
With light that seems to kindle the red sky ;
Her myriads swarming through the crowded ways,
Master and slave, old age and infancy,
All, all abroad, to gaze ;
House top and balcony,
Clustered with lights.
Behold the smoke in many a fold
Ascending, floats along the fiery sky,
And hangeth, visible on high,
A dark and waving canopy.

Southey.

The scene of most conspicuous splendour was, of course, the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, the northern front of which was peculiarly brilliant, and embellished with a variety of well-arranged devices. The transparency of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, alluded to in our last, was exhibited over the gateway, and had a grand effect. We have already said that the painting was taken from a spirited sketch by Mr. CHINNERY, and we are anxious that no mistake should arise to lead the public to conclude the transparency was executed by that eminent Artist. We wish that it had been equal to the design, yet it was sufficiently attractive for a street decoration, the whole plan being so happily arranged. The lights were disposed with great taste over every part of the buildings. Amongst the private houses, most remarkable for transparencies and splendid illuminations, we observe those of Mr. PALMER, Dr. SHOOLBRED, Dr. McWHIRTER, Commodore HAYES, Mr. C. PLOWDEN, GREENWAY'S Library, Mr. MATHEW, Mr. ADAM, the POST MASTER GENERAL, and Mr. BARRETTO. The ballustrades at the top of Dr. D'OYLY'S house in Chowringhee, were surmounted with "WELLINGTON," and every letter brilliantly illuminated. Mr. HUNT, the Undertaker, also gave his aid on this grand occasion, and erected a magnificent Cenotaph in front of his house ! "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE HEROES WHO GLORIOUSLY FELL IN THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO !" The opulent Natives too, we understand, contributed largely to the splendor of the

evening, and the blaze of lights extended from the extremity of Chitpore Road to Garden Reach, where Mr. TREVOR PLOWDEN's house was, we are informed, one of the most brilliant. It is said that he had himself painted with great taste, a transparency of the meeting of the two Marshals, WELLINGTON and BLUCHER, at the Farm LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

The grand Ball at the Government House afforded a great display of elegance and fashion. Between nine and ten the greater part of the Company had assembled. The Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and the COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN AND MOIR, entered the Ball Room about ten, and soon afterwards dancing commenced. The first dance was led off by Mrs. EDMONSTONE and Sir W. RUMBOLD. The whole of the upper floor of this magnificent edifice, appropriated for public entertainments, was uncommonly crowded. About one o'clock, the Supper Rooms were thrown open, and the tables, splendidly ornamented, were filled with the richest luxuries of the season. The Champagne was peculiarly fine. At two, dancing was resumed, and kept up with joy and hilarity till four o'clock.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 21, 1815.

His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, attended by the Archdeacon, and Mr. Abbott, the Registrar, with Mrs. Middleton, Lieutenant and Miss Sharp, embarked on board the *Cecilia* Schooner, commanded by Mr. Branch Pilot Heather, at Chandpal Ghaut, on Monday morning. His Lordship now proceeds on his first triennial visit to the Churches and places in his diocese. After landing at Madras, His Lordship will go to Cochin by the route of Trichunopoly, Tanjor, Tranquebar, Madura and Travancore. At Cochin, the Honorable Company's vessel *Ernaad*, will be in attendance to convey His Lordship to Bombay, whence he will probably visit Surat and Poona. His Lordship will return to Bengal on the *Ernaad*, touching at Colombo, Point de-Galle, and other places.

Mirror.]

THURSDAY DECEMBER 28, 1815.

TOWN HALL.

In a former number we published officially a statement respecting the alterations required in the TOWN HALL, to render that building useful as a place of public assembly, and we are not aware since that period that any resolutions have been adopted to carry either of the plans suggested by the Committee into effect. It is to be regretted that nothing conclusive has been done in consequence, to make the magnificent edifice under

consideration fit for answering the purposes of its original destination. As it is public property, it remains with the public to think of some arrangement adopted to promote its usefulness, by removing the objections now entertained against its safety. If the beams of the dancing floor are insufficient, the sooner they are taken away the better, and we wish to call the attention of those interested in the subject to determine upon a plan best and easiest calculated for the accommodation which its name implies. The two methods recommended by the Committee are the following:—"To take up the floor and remove the present beams from under the columns, to double their number and to place them at equal distances between the columns. This we think will have the effect of sufficiently reducing the spring, and removing all apprehension of danger in the building. The other mode is to add a beam betwixt every two of the present ones! this we have no doubt will reduce the spring in the floor, but we are not altogether satisfied that the safety of the building will be so effectually secured, as by the method first proposed, which, although it will be attended with a much heavier expence, still, as it would perhaps be the most satisfactory in the opinion of the public, we beg leave particularly to recommend it to the notice of Government."

The second plan, therefore, must be abandoned, and should the first one be adopted, the execution of the work will be attended with an expence of upwards of 30,000 Rupees. In the estimate submitted to Government it has been calculated that the present 22 beams may be taken out and replaced, but we strongly suspect that this is impossible, without doing essential injury to the upper columns. We are disposed to conclude that these beams will be of no farther use, as the safest mode of removing them would be to saw off the ends which are so deeply laid in the base of the columns. Should this prove necessary, 22 new beams would cost about 10,000 Rupees more, and make the aggregate expence 40,000. A better plan than either of the foregoing has been recently suggested to us, which is to rebuild the centre anew, similar to the Banqueting Room at Madras, and abolish the upper floor entirely. This plan admits of a gallery all round the inner part of the building, as in St. John's Cathedral, and along each side, it will consist of the space between the columns and the wall. The centre part, now the Marble Hall, would then answer for dancing, and the galleries, for supper tables, as well as for the accommodation of the public on great occasions. It will, of course, be necessary to replace the marble floor by one of boards, and the statue

of Marquis Cornwallis, which is at present much too low, might then be raised to a proper height.

The principal expence attending the alterations now suggested would be the cost of new columns, a rich cornice, and a light pitched roof, instead of the present one, from which there would be a deduction of the amount realized from the sale of the Marble floor, and a considerable quantity of Timber.

Taking the whole plan maturely into consideration, it has been supposed that the actual expence will fall short of the estimate above-mentioned. The general effect will be increased in grandeur and magnificence, and all apprehension of danger will be silenced for ever. In many respects the Town Hall is a noble structure. The exterior of the building notwithstanding a few defects, is an ornament to Calcutta; but we wish to see the interior more durably arranged, and the plan which we have just hastily described promises to make it as lasting as its appearance will be grand and beautiful.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold, by Messrs. Lawtie and Goulds at his House at Chowringhee, tomorrow, Friday, the 10th January, 1806, the elegant Property of Richmond Thackeray, Esq.,* about to leave the Presidency

Comprising

Very handsome new Plate and Plated-ware, of the most useful kinds; Persian Scimitars and Poniards, in velvet Scabbards, very richly mounted in silver; dress and other Swords and Fire Arms; a handsome Ebony Portable Desk, richly ornamented and mounted in solid silver; a large Mahogany Box of Reeves's Colors, with silver mountings; an excellent Library of Books; Ackermann's collection of beautiful Engravings, for 1804-5, exquisitely colored and highly finished, in large vellum Port Folios, richly gilt and lettered, imported on one of the last ships, and cost upwards of 100 Guineas; a capital patent Saloon Organ, with fine Barrels, of the latest and most approved Tunes, having the Flageolet, Tabor, Drum, Triangle, Diapason Principal, Twelfth and Flute Stops; very fine Statues in Plaister of Paris; handsome plated mounted double and single branch Wall Shades, and large hanging Vase Lamps, with plated rims, boxes, chains, complete; valuable Paintings, Prints, and Convex Mirrors, in rich burnished gold frames; very fashionable Household Furniture, in white and gold and in Mahogany, Ebony, and other handsome Wood; Carpets; Settringees; and a variety of other articles.

Likewise, his Coach and valuable Carriage and Saddle Horses, viz. :—

The young, very active, and highly dressed, light grey Arab Saddle Horse "*Nimble*," 14½ hands high, moves in an elegant style, shows much blood, has a fine generous temper, and is believed perfectly sound, wind and limb.

A young and handsome dark Iron Grey Saddle Horse, half Arab, 15 hands high, has good temper, and promises well.

A handsome little Chesnut Mare that has been rode by a lady, and believed to be perfectly sound and quiet.

* Father of the Author William Thackeray.—*Ed.*

A pair of strong and very beautiful young Dark Chesnut Carriage Horses, above 15½ hands high, an excellent match, sound and quiet, go in good style, having been trained with the utmost attention and care, and are worthy the attention of any Gentleman in want of a pair of horses of this description.

A handsome Europe built Coach, body painted a Dark Brown, ornamented with double plated beading and lined with yellow Cloth, lamps in front, and suitable carriage part.

A CARD.

MR. JAMES BONNER, Successor to the late MR. WILLIAM WAITE, Blacksmith, of Clive Street, Calcutta, begs leave to inform the Settlement, that he has taken the extensive premises, together with the Stock in Trade, of the deceased; where he intends carrying on the business in its various branches.

J. B. humbly hopes, from the thorough knowledge he has of the profession, to merit the countenance of a discerning public.

J. B. requests the favour of those gentlemen who had given Orders to the late Mr. Waite (that, owing to his death, had not been complied with) that they would furnish him with a copy of the same, and it shall be immediately attended to.

Calcutta, December 30, 1805.

Sundry Property.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction-Room, this day, Thursday, the 23rd January. Sundry property belonging to Mr. Innes, embarked for Europe, consisting of—

A good collection of books; Book-Cases; Bureaus; Chests of Drawers; Tables; Couches; Chairs; a capital double-barrel Fowling piece; and a very good single ditto, both in cases, complete, with Apparatus; several valuable Cavalry Hangers, differently mounted; an elegant brace of Pistols; Writing Tables; Paper Cases; Pigeon Holes; Large and small Portable Writing Desks, bound and clamped with brass; Paintings and Prints; a very good Dutchess; a Sea Couch Cot, with Drawers; a Cot; Palankeen; and several other articles, particulars of which are detailed in Catalogues.

Sales by Auction.

PAINTINGS AND PRINTS.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction-Room, without reserve, this-day, Thursday, the 30th January the following new and valuable Paintings and Prints, recently imported for a Gentleman returned to Europe, consisting of—

One pair of Oil Paintings, Summer and Winter, by Moreland.

One pair of ditto, Girl and Calves, and Girl and Pigs.

A set of four ditto, "Coursing."

A pair of fine Proof Prints, "Death of General Wolfe and Penn's Treaty."

A pair ditto, Battle of Chevy Chase.


A remarkably fine Proof Impression of the Death of General Wolfe.

A pair ditto, Lord Howe's Engagement, on the 1st June, 1794.

A pair ditto, Lord Nelson's Battle of the Nile;

And several others, *viz.* :—

Battle of Copenhagen—Homeward and Outward bound Indiamen—Farm Yard—Cunning Gipsic—Cottager's Wrath—Cottager's Favorite—Barn Door and Gipsies—Village Fair—St. John preaching in the Wilderness—Baptising the Eunuch—The Warrener—The Rabbit Warren—Mildness and Content—Nurse at Home and Abroad—Adoration and Praise—Cupid and Companions—Return from Market—Barn Door and Stable Door—Cupid and Cephesia, &c., &c., &c.

 All the above are in superb gold burnished frames, glazed, finished in the first style, and may be inspected at the Auction Room any time prior to the sale.

Europe Marriage.

Lately, Lieutenant General Floyd, of the 8th Dragoons, and second in Command of the Forces in Ireland, to Lady Denny, Widow of the late Sir Barry Denny, of Tralee Castle, in the County of Kerry. The General has made her a settlement of £ 1,500 per annum, and also one of £500 per annum on each of her accomplished sisters.

Calcutta Town Hall Lottery for 1806.

For Sicca Rupees Seven lacks and fifty thousand, (Sicca Rs. 7,50,000.)

Under the sanction and patronage of the Honorable the Governor General in Council,

To be conducted under the immediate Superintendence and Management of the Committee appointed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to carry into effect the Resolutions of the 21st February, 1804, and of the Officers of Government specified in the Plan of the Lottery published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th July, 1805.

SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY.

7,500 Tickets, at 100 Sa. Rs., each is	...	...	...	7,50,000
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,00,000
1 Ditto	...	...	...	75,000
2 Prizes, each	...	50,000	...	1,00,000
2 Ditto	...	20,000	...	40,000
5 Ditto	...	10,000	...	50,000
9 Ditto	...	5,000	...	45,000
52 Ditto	...	1,000	...	52,000
60 Ditto	...	500	...	30,000
1,400 Ditto	...	120	...	1,68,000
1,532 Prizes	...	...	...	6,60,000
5,968 Blanks				
Applicable to the charges of Lottery	...	...	...	15,000
Ditto to the Construction of the Town Hall	...	...	...	75,000
7,500 Tickets, Sicca Rupees	...	...	...	7,50,000

1st.—The Fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day, will be entitled to One of the Prizes of Sicca Rupees Fifty Thousand (Sa. Rs. 50,000.)

2nd.—The Prizes will be paid without deduction at the General Treasury at Calcutta, thirty days after the drawing of the Lottery shall be completed.

3rd.—Whatever Surplus may remain of the amount applicable to the expenses of the Lottery, will be added to the fund for the construction of the Town Hall.

4th.—It is intended that the drawing of the Lottery shall commence on Tuesday, the 1st July next.

5th.—Tickets signed by not less than two Commissioners, may be purchased on application to the Secretary to the Committee at the General Treasury at Calcutta, to Messrs. Harrington, Cockburn, and Harrington, at Fort St. George, and to Messrs. Forbes and Co., at Bombay.

6th.—The Tickets will be ready for delivery on the 20th instant.

Published by order of the Commissioners,

February 12, 1806.

R. F. AUSTER,

Secretary.

Mausoleum.

The Committee appointed for carrying into effect the Resolution of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to erect a Mausoleum over the Place of Interment of the late Marquis Cornwallis at Ghazee-pore, passed the following Resolution at a Meeting held on the 15th March 1806 :—

“ Resolved, that an Advertisement be published in the *Calcutta* and *India Gazettes*, to invite Designs (accompanied with Estimates) for the Mausoleum, within a period of three months, and with an Invitation, that a Reward of One Hundred Gold Mohurs will be given, if desired, for the Design which may be approved by the Committee. Particulars to be learnt on inquiry at the Bank of Hindostan.”

Any Plans and Elevations for the intended Mausoleum, which may be offered under the above Invitation on or before the 15th June 1806, will be received for the Committee by the Bank of Hindostan, ; and it will be at the option of the Author either to subscribe his name to the Plan transmitted by him, or to enclose it in a separate paper under seal, to be returned unopened, if the Plan accompanying it be not adopted.

PROPOSALS FOR A SUBSCRIPTION

For translating the Holy Scriptures into the following Oriental Languages :—

Shanscrit,	Telinga,
Bengalee,	Burmah,
Hindoostance,	Assam,
Persian,	Bootan,
Mahratta,	Tibet,
Cuzerattee,	Malay, and
Orissa,	Chinese.
Carnata,	

Considerable progress has already been made in some of the above translations. Part of them has been executed at the College of Fort William, and other parts by us. The object of these proposals is to raise a small fund which may enable us to complete the whole translations intended. A prospectus of the work may be had at Mr. Ferris's, bookseller.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Alexander & Co., Bank of Hindoostan.

W. CAREY,
J. MARSHMAN, } *Missionaries.*
W. WARD,

MISSION HOUSE,
SERAMPORR, }
March 19th, 1796.

Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. Lawtie and Goulds, at their spacious Room, on Saturday next, the 19th April, 1806, an Assortment of Prime Europe Goods, comprising—

Gentlemen's dress and undress Shoes, Military, Jockey, Hussar and Half Boots—Military Cocked, Opera Folding, and Round Hats—Cavalry Saddles, complete—Headstalls and Reins and Buggy Whips—Elegant Brussels' Hookah Carpets—Turkish Cushions and Urn Stands—Carpet Needles—Tambour ditto and Needle Cases—Silver Netting Shuttles—Silver and Gilt Bodkins—Silver and Tortoise-shell Tongue Scrapers—Polished Tweezers—Ladies elegant Gold Neck Chains and Earrings, and Ladies' Mourning Ornaments—Gentlemen's Mourning Shoes and Knee Buckles—Ivory Essence Boxes and Toothpick Cases—Small Ivory Syringes—Court Plaister—Honey Water and Essences—Eau-de-Luce—De Verno's Vegetable Syrup—Iluxham's Tincture of Bark and Turlington's Balsam—Table Cutlery, with ivory and bone handles—Billiard Maces and Cues—Patent Window Blinds, on a new construction, and of various sizes—Confectionary, comprising Raspberry Jam, Red and Black Currant Jelly, Brandy Cherries, Gages and Pears, Decanters of Peppermint, Pearls, Drajees and Cardium Comfits—Oilman's Stores, including Pickles and Sauces of all sorts—Sallad Oil, Durham Mustard, &c.

If the young Savage who had lately the cruelty to knock down and trample on his aged Father, a respectable Man, does not instantly quit his Father's house, a few Friends of the old Gentleman's are determined to take the proper steps for his immediate ejection, and the Writer of this engages to exhibit him, by Name, to the contempt and indignation of the whole Settlement. This hint, it is hoped, will be sufficient.

Bank of Calcutta, May 7, 1806.

1st.—The Public are hereby informed that the Bank of Calcutta will commence business on Monday the 2nd June.

2nd.—The Directors of the Bank will meet every Wednesday, after the above date, for the purpose of receiving and determining on all applications for Loans in Specie, under Clause VIII of the Provisional Arrangement for the Management of the Bank. A Box will be open at the Bank from nine till twelve o'clock on that day for the reception of such applications which must be presented under sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, and accompanied by the Government Paper to be deposited as Security for the Loan.

3rd.—The Directors will also receive at the same time tenders for the sale of the Government Treasury Notes, or for advances of money upon the security of such notes.

4th.—Should the Directors find it necessary to reject such tenders, or the applications which may be made to them at any time for loans, the letters containing such applications or tenders with the Government paper will be returned, superscribed "rejected," under a sealed cover addressed to the parties, without any reason being assigned by the Directors for the rejection.

5th.—Whenever an application may be complied with, or a tender be accepted, either wholly or in part, the necessary communication will be immediately made to the party by the Secretary, and the accommodation will be granted with as little delay as possible.

6th.—The Treasurer of the Bank will at all times (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) during the established hours of business, receive and comply with all applications for the issue of the Government Treasury Bills in exchange for the Notes of the Bank. The Treasurer will also comply with all applications for the issue of the Notes of the Bank in exchange for the Government Treasury Bills, the Directors exercising, however, a discretion with respect to the issue of Notes under Rs. 250 in exchange for Treasury Bills.

7th.—The Treasurer will receive, at all times, as expressed above, applications for Bills on the Provincial Treasuries, and such applications will be immediately complied with, either wholly, or in part, whenever the Bank may find it practicable to obtain such Bills from the Public Treasury. A paper will be affixed at the Bank from time to time

specifying the rates of exchange at which the Bills will be negotiated, and these rates will be moderate in all cases.

8th.—The Notes of the Bank will be issued in the undermentioned Sums, and be signed by one of the Directors of the Bank :—

For	10	Sicca	Rupees.
„	50	do.	do.
„	100	do.	do.
„	250	do.	do.
„	500	do.	do.
„	1,000	do.	do.
„	5,000	do.	do.
„	10,000	do.	do.

9th.—The Notes under 250 Rupees will be paid at all times at the Bank in Specie.

10th.—All Promissory Notes or other obligations to the Bank are to be made payable to the Treasurer who will execute the necessary discharges.

Published by order of the Directors of the Bank of Calcutta,

J. W. SHERER,
Secretary to the Bank.

The following is a form of the Promissory Note which will be required from such persons as may receive Loans in Specie from the Bank :—

Two months after date, I promise to pay in Specie to J. W. Sherer, Treasurer of the Bank of Calcutta, on account of the said Bank, the sum of Sicca Rupees _____, for which I have lodged in the said Bank Company's Paper to the amount of _____, and in default of payment at the period abovementioned, I hereby authorize the Treasurer of the said Bank for the time being to dispose of the said Paper for the reimbursement of the said Bank of Calcutta.

J. W. SHERER,
Treasurer, Bank of Calcutta.

Death.

At Samulcottah, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Christiana Berg, aged 101 years 5 months and 16 days.

ELEGANT TIPPETS.

Messrs. Lawtie and Goulds have just opened and exposed for private sale, at their Long-room.

A complete and extensive invoice of Ladies' Tippets, consisting of Elegant White, Blue, Fox and Bearskin Tippets, of the most prevailing Fashions.

ENTERTAINMENT.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will bring no more than one Servant each, exclusive of a Hookah-buridar, to the Entertainment of this day, and that the Servants may be previously sent with a Card, bearing their Master's names, to Messrs. Carlier and Scornees', who have directions to furnish them with Tickets of Admission.

Carriages, Palanquins, &c., to come up from Court-House Street, and having set down, to go out by Banstollah Gully to Esplanade Row.

NATIVE HOSPITAL, SEPTEMBER 20, 1806.

The following Accounts and Statements having been this day laid before a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Native Hospital, the same are ordered to be published for general information :—

In submitting these Accounts and Statements to the Public, the Governors have great satisfaction in drawing their attention to the considerable number of Native Inhabitants to whom this Institution has afforded relief during the past year; but as the number of patients may reasonably be expected to increase, a proportionate increase of expence will consequently be incurred; such Gentlemen therefore as have not yet subscribed, or who may feel disposed to give any further donation, are respectfully solicited to contribute to the support of the Hospital, and the extension of the humane and substantial benefits diffused by this Institution.

Subscriptions continue to be received by the Proprietors of the Bank of Hindoostan.

The following gentlemen have been elected Governors of the Institution for the ensuing three years:—

The Honorable Sir Henry Russell,

The Revd. David Brown,

The Revd. Paul Limrick,

George Dowdeswell,

J. H. Harington,

John Fombelle,

Alexander Colvin,

Sarkies Johannes,

George Davidson,

R. W. Cox,

Joseph Barretto,

Robert Wilson.

} Esquires.

By order of the Governors,

G. DACOSTA,

Secy., Nat. Hospl.

Statement of the Funds of the Native Hospital, from the 1st of September 1805, to the 30th of August 1806, being the 12th year since the establishment of the Institution.

<i>September 1, 1805.</i>			<i>August 31, 1806.</i>		
To Balance this day	...	48,552 6 2	By Disbursements from the		
			1st September 1805 to		
			this day	...	10,626 13 6
<i>August 31, 1806.</i>			By Balance,		
To Amount received from			Co.'s Paper	49,282 4 10	
the 1st September 1805			Cash	831 13 3	
to this day	...	12,188 9 5			50,114 2 1
Sicca Rs.	...	60,740 15 7	Sicca Rs.	...	60,740 15 7

Account of stock belonging to the Institution.

Houses and ground, cost	Sicca Rs.	...	43,898 5 6
Company's Paper, and Cash as above	...	50,114 2 1	
	Sicca Rs.	...	94,012 7 7

Register of patients admitted to the Benefits of the Native Hospital, from the 1st September 1805, to the 31st August 1806.

Wounds	...	77	Fever	...	15	Rheumatism	...	2	Concussion of		
Fractures	...	34	Palsy	...	2	Cancers	...	2	the brain	...	3
Venereal	...	4	Dysentery	...	2	Ulcers and Sores	...	21	Mortifications	...	2
Contusions	...	18	Fistula in Ano	...	1	Excessive vomit-	...		Cholic	...	2
Scalded & burnt	...	4	Stranguary	...	5	ing	...	1	Catarrh	...	1
Dropsy	...	7	Looked jaw	...	2	Tumors	...	1	Sourvy	...	1
Abscess	...	8	Spleen	...	3	Dislocation	...	1			

House patients	...	...	...	220	} Total .. 4,380
Out ditto	...	...	...	2,874	
Inoculated for cow pox	...	...	...	1,286	
Relieved and discharged	...	...	...	...	4,265
Died ..	...	...	...	...	53
House patients	...	...	19	} Remain under cure ... 62	
Out ditto	...	...	43		
Total					4,380

Comparative Register of Patients admitted to the Benefits of the Native Hospital, from 1st September 1794, to the 31st August 1806.

	1791-95	1795-96	1796-97	1797-98	1798-99	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5	1805-6
House patients	115	199	228	188	202	201	232	222	198	218	226	220
Out patients	101	221	267	428	471	624	1,792	2,223	3,681	4,433	2,755	2,874
Inoculated for the cow pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	1,461	1,347	1,286
Total	216	420	495	616	673	825	2,024	2,445	4,949	6,112	4,328	4,380

ROBERT WILSON,

Superintendent.

Marriage.

In March last, Captain Foggo, late of the *Belle Packet*, to Miss Stewart, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, aged 17, late passenger for Bengal on board the *Belle*, but captured and carried in with that vessel to Rochelle.

Tulloch and Company have exposed to sale an extensive invoice of sporting prints, beautifully coloured from nature, in gold burnished frames, imported on the *Hope*, by particular indent, amongst which are the following, *viz.* :—

Ascot and Epsom Races—Grey, Diomed beating Traveller, and Traveller beating Meteor—Escape and Grey Diomed—Diomed and Hamiltonian—Habletonian beating Diamond—Lop and Oscar—Eagle

and Hap-Hazard—Muly Molach and ditto, not coloured—Sir Thomas and Rockingham—Eclipse—Phenomena—The Earl of Darlington, and his Fox Hounds, not coloured—Dog and Horse—Dogs and Harriers—The Spanish Pointer and English Setter, not coloured—Setters—Dogs—Dash and Modish—Sportsmen and Fisherman's Dogs—The First of September—A set of six, *viz.*, 2 Grouse Shooting, 1 Duck, 1 Cock, 1 Partridge, and 1 Pheasant—Return from Shooting—Sportsmen refreshing, and Rabbit Warren—Outside and inside of a country Ale House—Rustic Hovel and Companion—A set of four Huntings, by Morland, *viz.*, Going out, Brushing into cover, the Chase, and Death—A set ditto, by Rowlandson, *viz.*, going out, the Chase, the death of the Fox, and the Dinner—A set of Four Huntings, *viz.*, Brushing into cover, the Chase, at Fault, and the Death—Another set, Going out, Drawing into cover, the Chase, and the Death—A set of Fourteen Indian Sports—A set of Six Fox Huntings; Also, the following 'Coloured Prints of celebrated beauties, in handsome burnished frames, *viz.* :—

Madame Recamier and Miss Du Camp—Miss Waddy and Miss Mellon—Love and Chastity,—Miss Bloomsfield—Mrs. Gibbs—Caledonia, in a reel—Cambria, in a Country Dance—Hibernia, in a jig—English and French Minuet—Paul and Virginia—Belvidere—Sophia Western—Angelina—Clarissa Swinging—Matins. The above in sheets together with Olivia Primrose—Virginia and Maternal Amusement; and the following Proof Prints of British Heroes in beautiful burnished frames, ornamented with Oak Leaves, *viz.* :—

Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Nelson, and Lord Collingwood.

FULTA FARM.

Gammidge and Saunders have for sale limes, lime-juice and saur-kraut, preserved and made according to the process of the late *James Palmer*, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of September 1805, and approved by the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

The limes put up by Gammidge and Saunders in small kegs, will keep in the highest preservation through a long voyage.

The anti-scorbutic virtues of the limes, lime-juice, and saur-kraut are well known, and their beneficial qualities can be certified by Commanders of Ships who have used them.

G. and S. have limes at their house, in Town, which were preserved in July 1805, at the highest state of preservation.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1806"

By Order of Government

Will be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 28th January 1807, by Mr. DeL'etang, at the Menage of the Repository, the following State Equipage allowed by Government to His Excellency the Persian Ambassador during his residence in this Presidency, without reserve, to the highest bidder :—


Lot 1.—A very fine pair of brown Arabian Horse, in the very prime of life, and about fourteen hands two inches high, too well known for their elegance, power, temper, and speed to require any further comment; they are, in Mr. DeL'etang's best judgment, sound.

2. A pair, to match the above horse, about the same age and height, these were used when in a set of four, as the wheel horses, and are also a most desirable pair.

Europe and almost new harness, which each pair of horses is provided with, will be included in their sale, which offers a great advantage to their purchasers.

3. A pair of bay Arabian Horses, seven years of age, and about fourteen hands high, also uncommonly fine temper, goes in a great style, and very desirable in every respect.


4. A third Bay Arabian Horse, match to the above Lot 3, of the same age and height, accustomed to go with either of the horse, will prove also a most valuable acquisition to his purchaser.

 With the above three horses, Lots Nos. 3 and 4, there is no harness belonging to them.

5. A pair of fine and stout grey horses, prime of life, and about fourteen hands three inches high, go with a Postilion, a most desirable horse for hard work, will be sold with harness.

6. A grey Arabian Buggy horse, three years of age, thirteen hands three inches high, has fine figure, and goes in good style either in the Buggy, or when rode, will be sold with harness.

7. A dark nutmeg grey Arabian Buggy Horse, five years of age, fourteen hands high, a clever horse, trots in a good style, and at a great rate. Will be sold with his harness.

 These two Horses, Lots Nos. 6 and 7, would make a nice pair for the Curricie or Phaeton.

8. A very desirable blood Bay Buggy Gelding, about seven years of age, above fourteen hands one inch high, of a very fine temper, trots

well, and will, it is supposed, prove a valuable animal to his purchaser. Will be sold with a harness.

CARRIAGES.

9. A handsome Coach on a perch Carriage, the body painted a fine dark blue, with a rich fillet of gold, and handsome mantles all round the pannels, the Carriage part of a fine vermillion, with light blue mouldings, the whole highly varnished, and the springs gilt, the lining water-gabby, trimmed with a most rich and appropriate lace, a full trimmed hammer-cloth to the Coachman-seat, front and hind lamps. It is as fresh and in such perfect order as new.

10. A most elegant Phaeton of a middling size, a crape-necked Carriage, light blue body, with rich and highly finished mouldings and varnished, the lining water-gabby, with an elegant trimming; there is a hood and lamps attached to it. The two above lots, Nos. 9 and 10, may be considered as sound as when came out of Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s Yard.

11. A second hand Post Chaise, of an easy draught, require but little repair, to be in a perfect order.

BUGGIES.

12. A light Buggy, body painted yellow, the Carriage part red and black, lined of a sandy grey.

13. A Buggy, of the same description as the above.

14. A Rumbler Tumbler Buggy, the body painted in dark green color, lined with fine Europe blue Morocco, the Carriage light blue.

15. A Buggy, the body painted dark grey, lined pepper and salt color cloth.

 These four Buggies are with hood.

FEBRUARY 11, 1807.

Bank of Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that Bank Notes of every description will, from the 16th instant, be paid in specie on demand.

That Bills of Exchange drawn on the Governor General in Council will, from the 16th instant, be discounted at the Bank, whenever it may be convenient, on application being made for that purpose.

That the Bank will open accounts with individuals, from Monday the 2nd March.

W. MORTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Wanted on hire.

An accommodation Boat for the four months next ensuing, during the Southerly Monsoon.

A clever Boat, upon the new principle, for the particular purpose of crossing the great River, daily, from Chandpaul Ghaut to Seebpore.

Apply to Messrs. Stewart and Co.

• CALCUTTA, *March* 18, 1807.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY

With the most sincere sentiments of gratitude, begs leave to return thanks to his friends, for the liberal support he has met with, during the two years past, and further begs leave to inform them and the Gentlemen arriving at this Settlement that he has taken that well situated and most extensive House, belonging to the Estate of General Martine, opposite to the College, and the South-West Corner of Tank Square, where he has spared no expence in fitting it up for the reception of Families and Gentlemen arriving from Europe, the upper-stations, &c., and also his long rooms for the accommodation of large parties, for which purpose proper Assistants are engaged; and trusts, that as he pledges himself to strain every nerve to conduct the business in every department, with strict propriety, that he will meet with encouragement and support.

N. B.—W. D. begs leave to observe, that his house in future will be conducted under the title of the Crown and Anchor Hotel and British Coffee House.

BALL.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the Settlement, that several of his friends having expressed a wish to have a Ball, merely on account of the recent opening of his New House; W. D. therefore begs leave to announce that a Ball will accordingly take place at his New House, Tank Square, opposite to the College, on Friday Evening next, the 3rd April.

Tickets one Gold Mohur each admitting a lady and gentlemen.

N. B.—The greatest propriety and decorum will be observed.

Calcavellos and Marrasquin-ho.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Lawtie and Goulds, at their spacious room, on Saturday next, the 25th April 1807, sixteen large Pipes of fine old Calcavellos and thirty cases of the celebrated Marrasquin-ho, imported on the Grampara.

EDWARD HALL'S ACADEMY.

Edward Hall begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public that he has opened a School in that commodious and airy upper-roomed house, No. 36 in the Bow-Bazar, for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the English language, and will receive children as day-scholars, half-boarders and boarders, on the undermentioned most reasonable terms ; that it is his firm intention to make it his chief study to render every public satisfaction to the parents and guardians of children by every practicable care and attention to the education, moral health and comfort of his pupils, the male part of whom will be taught reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic, and the female, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and needle work ; and that, as he has in his employ able Moonshies of the Persian, Hindec, and Bengallee language, he will, for the small additional allowance of 10 rupees per month, also undertake to have children instructed in those tongues, if required by the Parents and Guardians of any of the children.

Terms.


Day scholars in the first rudiments of the English					
Language, at per month	Sicca Rs.	...	...	10	0 0
Half Boarders as above	...	...	...	16	0 0
Boarders as above	...	...	...	30	0 0
Day scholars found in books, paper, pens, slates, and					
other necessaries for reading, writing, and cyphering				12	0 0
Half Boarders as above	...	...	...	18	0 0
Boarders as above	...	...	...	32	0 0

New Books.

To be sold by Public Auction by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction room, on Tuesday next, the 25th August 1807, without reserve, an excellent collection of new books, elegant bindings, brought out for a Gentleman who has returned to Europe, consisting of—

A splendid edition of Hogarth's Prints with a royal octavo volume containing anecdotes of Mr. Hogarth, and explanatory descriptions of the plates, bound in Russia leather ; Anderson on Commerce, 4 vols. ; Bell's Pantheon, 2 vols. ; Thornton's Sporting Tour ; A splendid edition of Shakespeare's plays, printed on royal octavo, wove paper and bound in yellow Russia leather, 2 vols. ; Bibliothéque Portative, royal octavo, 3 vols. ; Thomson's Seasons, an elegant copy ; Pope's Homer, an elegant copy, 5 vols. ; Rollins Belle's letters, 3 vols. ; Pindar's Works, 5 vols. ; Addison's

Works, 6 vols.; Melmoth's Cicero, 3 vols.; Melmoth's Pliny, 2 vols.; Langhorn's Plutarch, 6 vols.; Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.; Adam's Universal History, 3 vols.; Stolberg's Travels, 4 vols.; Stavorine's Voyages 3 vols.; Goldsmith's Animated Nature 6 vols.; Domestic Encyclopædia, 2 vols.; Young's Works, 3 vols.; Savary's Egypt, 2 vols.; Gil Blas, 3 vols.; The Monthly Mirror, 20 vols.; Barr's Buffon, 15 vols.; Homer Burlesqued, 2 vols.; Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.; Beauties of the Rambler, 2 vols.; Beauties of Pope, 2 vols.; Spectator, 8 vols.; Memoirs of Sully, 5 vols.; Smith's Wealth of Nations, 4 vols.; Sterne's Works, 8 vols.; Glover's Leonid, 2 vols.; James of the Fatalist 3 vols.; Memoirs of Clarion, 2 vols.; Raynal's Indies, 6 vols.; Poetical Magazine, 2 vols.; Wonders of Nature, 12 Vols.; Mavon's Voyage, 25 vols.; The Temple of Faries, 2 vols.; Zimmerman on Solitude, 2 vols.; and Dictionary of Polite Literature, 2 vols.

 Orders faithfully executed.

*Genuine Pearl Oysters of the Present Season just arrived direct
from the Pearl Banks at Tuticoryn.*

To be sold by public auction by Messrs. Lawtie and Goulds at their spacious room on Saturday next, the 19th September, (positively to the highest bidders, one hundred boxes,) each containing from 1,200 to 1,800 oysters, (in lots of one box each), warranted in the state in which they were taken up at the Pearl Fishery at Tuticoryn without ever having been opened. The boxes are sealed, and the following is a copy of original certificate given at the Fishery of their being genuine Pearl Oysters:—

Certificate of Pearl Oysters.

We do hereby certify that the 100 boxes which accompany this certificate marked and numbered from Nos. 1 to 100, with the quantity of Oysters stated to be contained in each box, are the genuine Pearl Oysters of this Fishery of Tuticoryn, and now consigned to Calcutta.

W. HARGRAVE, *Lieut., 4th Regt., N. I.*

J. BARGOTT.

F. F. MEYER:

VERRASAWMY.

This 20th May 1807,
TUTICORYN.

}

Instructions will be given with each Lot in what manner they are to be garbled and the pearls collected from the shell.

Conditions.—Ready Money.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Williams and Hopler, at their Auction room, to-morrow, Friday, the 2nd October 1807, a great variety of Europe Goods, comprising—

An invoice of silver watches, diamond, jewellery, gold bullion, Epaulets, Plates; Officers' rich crimson silk sashes, mahogany; medicine chests filled with medicines; perfumery; silk and cotton hosiery; camblots; opera and cocked hats; helmet hats, bear skins; military hackle; feathers; books; ladies' mahogany framed toilet looking glasses; mahogany and gilt framed dressing glasses; bed ticking; satin; hair seating; oilman's stores; curling and pinching irons; stirrup irons; fowling pieces and pistols; gun-powder; leno muslins; fine dimity; Manchester counterpanes; amber beads; saddlery; buggy harness; Rappce and French snuff; Yorkshire hams; Gloucester cheese; mehanna and chair palankeens, and a variety of other articles.

Particulars of which will be published in Catalogues.

FOR FREIGHT TO RANGOON.

The New Ship "Aun," George Turnbull, Commander.

Will sail for Rangoon in all the current month, October, and is now ready to receive freight. She has excellent and neat accommodation for passengers. Those who may have freight on board, will be accommodated with a passage to Rangoon, free of any charge. The freight will, as usual, be payable at Rangoon.

Letters addressed to the Commander, and sent to the care of Messrs. Ferris and Co., will be duly attended to.


CALCUTTA,
The 1st October 1807.

}

CALCUTTA ASSEMBLIES.

Robert Moore respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their subscriptions that the second assembly will

be held at his rooms, in Dacre's Lane, on Thursday next, the 26th instant.

 Tickets to non-subscribers, Sicca Rupees 20 ready money.

N. B.—Many of the subscribers having expressed a wish to nominate Gentlemen as Managers to the subsequent assemblies, R. M. is induced humbly to solicit the favor of a Meeting of the subscribers, at his rooms, on Friday next, at ten o'clock for that purpose.

CALCUTTA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

The 18th November 1807. }

The books contained in the following list are missing from the Library of the College of Fort William. It is requested that any Gentleman who may have borrowed them, or into whose possession they may have come, will return them to the Librarian of the College:—

Hyde's Opuscula.

Bibliotheca Græca Fabricii, vol. 13.

Cruden's Concordance.

Harris's Hermes.

The Private Life of the Romans.

Gibbs's Designs.

Vince's Astronomy.

LOWER ORPHAN SCHOOL, HOWRAH.

A considerable number of the elder female children in the Lower Orphan School at Howrah, having been instructed in the art of embroidery or Chicundoze work, in addition to the customary knowledge of plain work, the profits arising from which are given to the young women respectively, the Ladies of the Settlement are respectfully informed thereof, and solicited to patronise and encourage these girls by employing them as occasions may offer.

Orders for needle-work of every description, accompanied with patterns, will be received by the Secretary to the General Management at the Office at Kidderpore, and by the Head Mistress at the School, and will be carefully attended to.

KEDGESEE ESTATE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction-Room, on Thursday next, the 11th February 1808, by order

of the Executors of the late Mr. John Russell, and Mr. William Holland, without reserve, the valuable well-known Upper-roomed House, and extensive Premises, at Kedgere, formerly occupied by Messrs. Russell and Holland, with about 100 biggahs of ground, be the same more or less.

Conditions.—One-third to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three and six months, with security and interest at twelve per cent., or sooner, at the option of Purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Auction-room.

TO BE PUBLISHED

A History of the Marhattas, to which is prefixed a History of the Deccan, from A. D. 1000, by Edward Scott Waring.

The size of the work will be a large quarto, and will be accompanied by two maps, one of the Deccan, the other of Hindoostan. A copy of the History has been sent to England, and will be printed as soon as there are sufficient subscribers to defray the expense of publication.

Subscription Fifty Rupees; one-half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other upon delivery.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. William Hollings.

The 22nd February, 1808.

ESSENCE FOR THE HOOKAH.

H. McKay

Respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that are partial to the Hookah, that he has prepared some essence, whose fragrant odour and fine flavour will add considerable zest to this luxury.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February, 1808. }

NEW BOOKS.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction-Rooms, on Tuesday next, the 15th March, 1808, a Selection of valuable books, in elegant bindings, amongst which are—

Quarto.

Took's Diversions of Purley, an elegant Edition, in two vols.; Heriot's Travels through the Canadas, embellished with beautiful

Engravings; Thornton's Shooting Directory, with Plates; Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Honorable Henry Home, of Kaimes, 2 vols. Thornton's State of Turkey; Wrag's Flute Preceptor, &c.

Octavo and Duodecimo.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 2 vols.; The accomplished Tutor, 2 vols.; Campbell's Rhetoric, 2 vols.; Sheridan on Elocution; Pursuits of Literature; Cogan on the Passions; Harris's Hermes; DaVinice on Paintings, embellished with Plates; Duty of Man; Willich on Diet and Regimen; Farley's Cookery; Southey's English Poets, 3 vols.; 29th volume of the Sporting Magazine; Madame Savigney's Letters, 7 vols.; Debrett's Peerage, 2 vols.; Book of Common Prayer, handsomely bound in red morocco; Murray's English Grammar, Exercises and Key; and sundry other Books and Pamphlets.

• Likewise

Rennell's Bengal Atlas, the last Edition; Arrowsmith's Maps of Hindostan, coloured, and on Ledge and Roller; Arrowsmith's Maps of Europe.

TOWN HALL LOTTERY.

On Saturday last, being the fifth day's drawing of this Lottery, the Ticket No. 2099 was drawn, a Prize of a Lac of Rupees. This Ticket is the joint property of Captain Hannah and Captain Kitson, both commanding Vessels in the country trade. Captain Kitson, we believe, is now absent in the pursuit of his professional duties.

The Sixth Day's Drawing took place yesterday, at the usual hour, when No. 1299 was drawn, a prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

TO BE LET

The following Houses at Chowringhee, viz.:—

Two Houses, Nos. 2 and 4, on the South side of Middleton Street, with excellent out-offices, and stabling for six horses.

Two newly built ditto, on the North side of ditto, with ditto ditto.

Two ditto ditto, of three stories, near to the House, late the property of John Bristow, Esq., with ditto ditto.

MR. LATHROP

Begs leave to inform his Subscribers and the Public, that the second part of his Lecture on Astronomy is postponed to Monday the 13th

instant, on account of the Anniversary Dinner of the Etonians, which is to be given at Mr. Moore's Rooms on Thursday next. The Heads of the Lecture, remaining for consideration, are—Motion of the Earth; Objections to the Earth's motion removed; Direct Proofs of its motion; Phenomena explained; Vicissitude of day and night, and of seasons; Great and small circles on the Globes; Longitude, Latitude, &c.; Phases of the Moon; Lunar and Solar Eclipses, illustrated by the Lunarism; Transit of Venus; Fixed Stars; Physical Astronomy; Structure of the Globe and its constituent materials; Tides; Theories of the Universal System; Conclusion.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th June, 1808. }

FRESH OYSTERS

To be had at John Morris', Cossitolah Street, at three Rupees per dozen.

The 19th July, 1808.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW PLAN OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, ON A LARGER SCALE THAN ANY HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

To show every person's premises, with their delineation and extent backwards, and the houses to be numbered, with the name of street or lane in front, in Capitals, Roman, or Italick writing, in the same manner, as the late elegant improved Plan of London; to exhibit all the newly erected public or private buildings from Chitpore to Tolley's Canal, on the East and West sides of the River Hooghly, with the sands and soundings, in fathoms, parts, and feet, at low water. The whole to be engraved on plates, and the impressions to be done on Vellum, or best drawing Paper, in the first style,

By C. G. NICHOLLS,—several years Assistant and Head Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office.

Price to Subscribers	...	...	5 Gold Mohurs.
To Non-Subscribers	...	...	6 " "
Coloured and backed with canvas	...	7	" "

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Williams and Hopler, and Ferris and Co.

NOVEMBER 1, 1808.

Whereas the house and buildings, formerly called the Theatre, wherein Mr. Roworth established an Auction, &c., was lately purchased

by Gopey Mohun Tagore, who has constructed several buildings, that he intends for a new Bazar, known by the name of the New China Bazar, most of the shop-keepers of the Old China Bazar having agreed to remove their shops to the above mentioned buildings, to commence on which very large investments and various other valuable articles have been purchased. Notice is therefore hereby given to the public, that from and after the twentieth day of November instant, the shops in the New China Bazar, behind the Writers' Buildings, will be open, where Europe and other Articles of every description will be found for sale.

CALCUTTA, }
The 1st November 1808. }

WANTS A WIFE.

A young man of Genteel Connexions and Pleasing Appearance, being desirous of providing himself with an Amiable Partner and Agreeable Companion for life, takes this opportunity to solicit the fair hand of a Young and Beautiful Lady. Personal accomplishments are absolutely necessary, though fortune will be no object, as he is on the point of taking a long and solitary journey to a distant and remote part of the country, and is anxiously solicitous to obtain a partner of his pleasures and soother of his woes. A line addressed to Mr. Atall, No. 100, Writers' Buildings, will meet with every possible attention, and the greatest secrecy will not only be observed, but Mr. Atall will have the pleasure of giving due encouragement to their favor.

CALCUTTA, }
The 21st November 1808. }

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by WILLIAMS AND HOPLER, at their Auction room, on Monday next, the 9th January, 1809, the following valuable Horses and Carriages, the property of different Gentlemen returning to Europe:—

A very handsome Curricie, lately built by Messrs. Stewart and Morrison, painted King's yellow, lined with green Morocco, with Hood, Apron and Lamps; with a pair of Blood Bay Mares, in the prime of life, with plated mounted brown Leather Harness.

A very neat middling sized Phaeton, in perfect repair, with spare Pole.

A very neat close Carriage, with Lamps in front, painted black and lined with white cloth, with set of plated mounted Harness.

A very handsome Curricie, painted yellow, lined with red Morocco, with Hood and Lamps; with a pair of well-known Grey Mares, sound and quiet, with a set of plated mounted Harness.

And several other Horses and Carriages.

Particulars of which will be fully detailed in Catalogues.

CHARITABLE FUND.

The Managers beg leave to recommend this important and useful Charity to the public favour and attention. The Fund now relieves upwards of three hundred persons by monthly pensions of from two to sixty-four Rupees besides the casual and temporary aids, which it affords by larger sums to distressed Europeans. Such, however, are the increasing claims from the numerous real objects of Charity, arising in so large a Community, and the consequent diminution of the fund, that without the benevolent aid of this Settlement, the Managers fear that they shall not only want the means of attending to the numerous applications for assistance, which are presented at every meeting of the Vestry, but be compelled to reduce the monthly allowances now granted, which would create the utmost misery, as the objects of the Charity are in general, aged, blind, or labouring under some natural or accidental infirmity that incapacitates them from gaining a subsistence.

By order of the Managers,

CALCUTTA,
29th March 1809. }

P. HUNT,
Clerk of the Fund.

MR. LATHROP

Respectfully acquaints the Public that his Lectures on Mechanics will be delivered at Mr. Moore's Rooms on Monday Evening, the 8th instant. In the course of this Lecture, a variety of experiments and Models of Ancient and Modern Engines, tending to explain the principles of Civil and Military Mechanics, will be introduced. Mr. Lathrop having been informed that some Ladies and Gentlemen have declined to subscribe to his Lectures, on account of the warmth of the season, he begs leave to assure them that the Rooms are rendered cool and

comfortable by means of Punkahs, and that those who attended the Introductory Lecture declared that they suffered no inconvenience from the heat of the weather, or the state of the air in the spacious and airy hall in which they were assembled. Tickets for the evening to be had of Mr. Moore at 16 Rupees each.

MOORE'S ROOMS, }
2nd, May 1809. }

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWRINGHEE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction-room, if not previously disposed of by private sale, precisely at 12 o'clock, on Saturday next, the 6th May 1809 that elegant, well-known, airy, substantial built, and very spacious upper-roomed House, No. 20*, the property of Mr. John Joseph, most desirably situated on the Great Chowringhee Road, and commanding a very pleasant view of the Government House, Fort William, and the River, &c., having a very spacious hall, and four large bed-rooms, above; with the same apartments, and a verandah to the west, below; with coach house, stabling for six horses, and other suitable offices, of every description. The whole standing on thirteen Cottahs of very valuable ground, as per pottah.

The upper apartments are glazed, and the lower are well raised, flued throughout, always very dry, and lets at the monthly rent of Sicca Rs. 300 to 350.

The Premises may be inspected any time prior to the sale, and further particulars known on application at the Auction-room.

— • A SUPERB MANSION.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction room, precisely at twelve o'clock, on Thursday the 18th May 1809, that superb mansion lately occupied by the Commander-in-Chief at the monthly rent of Sicca Rupees 450, and well known as Belvedere House; the apartments are spacious and airy, consisting of two halls, one to the Northward, measuring 46 feet by 29 feet 6 inches, one to the Southward, 30 feet 6 inches by 29 feet 6 inches, with colonaded verandah to the North and South; the accommodations to the Eastward of the halls are an excellent bed room to the Southward, 30 feet 6 inches by 29 feet 6 inches, a Middle or Eastern room, 17 feet 6 inches by 17 feet,

* This house, afterwards No. 18, was recently pulled down in order to widen the entrance to Sudder Street—Ed.

a chamber to the Northward 17 feet by 17, and a Drawing or Card room to the North-East, 36 feet by 23, also an elegant marble cold bath, and a hot bath; the apartments on the West side of the halls are precisely the same; and the whole of the rooms have been recently new matted.

The Out-offices are puckah, and consist of Bottle-konnah, Cook-room, Godowns, &c., together with seventy-two Beegahs eight Cottahs and four Chittacks of valuable ground, paying a quarterly rent of Sicca Rupees 24-5-4, forming a beautiful park, planted with clumps of trees of various descriptions, and would form an elegant residence for a Native of distinction.

The Premises may be inspected any time prior to the sale, and further particulars known on application at the auction-room.

PALE ALE.

Hodgson's select Pale Ale, warranted of superior excellence, in new English Quart Bottles, at per dozen Sicca Rupees 11, and in chests of Six Dozen, at Sicca Rupees 68; also Madeira Wine, of various qualities and prices. Apply to

J. MACLACHLAN,

No. 3, China Bazar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Williams and Hohler, at their Auction-room tomorrow, Friday the 5th May, 1809, a selection of Europe goods, comprising Morocco skins of colours; Military, Hessian, and jocky boots, from Hoby; fine Cutlery; Gold and Silver Watches; Silver shoe and knee buckles; Officers' crimson silk sashes; Haberdashery; Leather Breeches; double twilled Bed Ticking; Fashionable Printed Cambric Chintz, of small patterns, for ladies and children's dresses; Wash Leather Gloves; Couch Lace; Mathematical and Optical Instruments; Convex Mirrors; Pier Looking Glasses; Glass Ware; Plated Chamber Candlesticks; Queen's Wares; Reeves's Superfine Water Colours, in mahogany boxes; Japanned Ware; Medicines; Veno's Vegetable Syrup; Confectionery; Essence of Spruce; Chocolate; Oatmeal; Pearl Barley; &c., &c., &c., and a Variety of other articles,

Particulars of which will be published in Catalogues.

WILLIAM PRESTON

Of Cawnpore

Most humbly begs all Officers and others, who stand indebted to him for a period of thirteen months to three years, for Auction and Commission Purchases made at his late Auction and Commission-rooms, Cawnpore; will pay their respective bills, with as little delay as possible, with interest of 12 per cent on the same, to commence one month from their respective purchases, agreeable to the conditions of the sales, and the same at what W. P. has been drawing from his Agent, the fruits of his former years' industry, or while he was obliged to borrow money in the Bazar to enable him to pay off the Account Sales of such Individuals as entrusted him with the Sales of their Property. A great part was paid for in ready cash on account of a Gentleman immediately leaving the station.

W. P. begs leave to observe, from the above non-payment, he has been detained in this Country with a large family of Motherless Children, who have been prevented from being placed under proper protection in England, and from receiving that education his circumstances could afford them. Any further unnecessary delay in payment will cause such a reference to be made as will enforce the same.

CAWNPORE,
28th June, 1809. }

MARBLE DUST PICTURES.

Joseph Taylor and Company have received and exposed for sale number of MARBLE DUST PICTURES of sizes.

The Subjects are Wild and Domesticated Birds and Beasts, Landscapes, &c., &c.

LOTTERY FOR AN ELEGANT MACHINE ORGAN,
at WILLIAMS AND HOHLER'S.

One of the most complete Machine Organs that ever came to this Country. This elegant piece of Mechanism came out on the Hon'ble Company's Ship, *Sir William Pulteney*, and is well worth the attention of Families and Schools; it being in itself a neat band of music, and plays without any other assistance than touching a spring, to Quick or Slow time, and consequently not liable to that irregularity so objectionable in the Hand Organs; its construction is simple and strong, and may be

easily kept in order in this country; and, as a piece of Furniture, it is elegantly neat.

The expenses incurred by importing this Organ are barely covered by One Hundred Tickets, at 25 Sicca Rupees each.

The Lottery to take place as soon as the number of Subscribers are complete, and the amount received, of which due notice will be given.

PATENT HEAD DRESSES.

William Smith (from Ross's Emporium of Fashion) Ladies' Hair Dresser and Manufacturer of all kinds of Ornamental Hair

Most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement, that he has now received a very large and elegant assortment of all kinds of Ornamental Hair from Ross's and from Beaumont's, the two first Houses for fashion in London. The Lady's Crop Head Dresses, being a fac-simile of the growing hair, very convenient for Ladies residing in the Country, with the addition of a Bandeau of Hair, will, without trouble, make a complete full dress. A regular assortment is now ready for inspection, with a variety of Full dress and Half dress Head Dresses, Bandeaux, Borders, Hair Caps, Ringlets, Wreaths, &c., Gentlemen's Perruques, correct imitations of nature, and for convenience, appearance, and exactness in fitting, warranted as complete as can be made. Ladies and gentlemen's hair cut in a New and Superior Style and Fashion.

No. 4, Tank Square.

CLARET AND PORT WINE.

P. Stewart has received by the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Devonshire*, a consignment of a few chests of First Growth Claret and Port from the House of David Robertson, warranted fresh and of a superior quality, to be disposed of in chests and half chests for ready money, as under, viz. :—

The Claret, at 38 Sicca Rs. per dozen, and	
The Port, at 16 „ per „	
CALCUTTA,	}
21st November 1809.	

English Claret.

A few chests of First Growth English Claret, from one of the most respectable Houses in London, and warranted of the first quality, for sale at Tulloh and Company's Auction-room, to close an account; at the very moderate price of Sicca Rupee 35 per dozen, Ready Money, being

the average of their public sales, and in quantities of not less than six dozen.

TANK-SQUARE,
20th January 1810. }

TULLOH AND COMPANY

• Pay the following prices, ready money, for EMPTY BOTTLES, deliverable at their Ware-House, *viz.* :—

English Wine Bottles,	Sicca Rs. 4 per doz.
Porter Bottles	„ 3 ditto.
French Bottles	„ 3 ditto.
Pint Bottles	„ 2 ditto.

BUDGE BUDGE VICTUALLING-OFFICE.

Richard Watkins

Most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public and Commanders of Ships, that he has taken into Partnership Mr. M. Meyers, who is thoroughly acquainted with Baking bisenit, Confectionery, &c., &c. The Public may depend on being supplied with every Article in a Superior Manner to any in the Country.

All Orders will be thankfully received at No. 119, Dhurumtollah, or at the Victualling Office at Budge Budge, and executed with every possible care and attention.

CALCUTTA,
1st August 1810. }

FOR SALE AT THE “ CALCUTTA GAZETTE” OFFICE.

The Oriental Obituary, or a record to perpetuate the memory of the Dead, being an impartial compilation from Monumental Inscriptions of the Tombs of those Persons, whose Ashes are deposited in this remote part of the World; Printed at Madras, Price Sicca Rupees 8.

Moontukhāb-ool-Loghaut, or a Dictionary of Arabic Words with a Persian Translation, according to the Authority of the Kaumoos, the • Kunz, the Sebaub, the Mohuzzub, and other Arabic Lexicons of equal celebrity. Folio. Price Sicca Rupees 32.

FOR SALE.

A.	Damson's Claret, at per dozen, Sicea Rupees	...	...	50
	Ditto Port Wine	...	...	25
	Ditto Champagne, Still	...	...	90
	Ditto ditto Sparkling	...	...	110

Apply to Mr. WILLIAM HOLLINGS.

E. BRAND

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he can supply the Best Band in Calcutta for Country Dance and Scotch Reels, &c. &c.

N. B.—He can play the French Cotillons in a proper time, —At old Bow Bazar, No. 204.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Richmond Thackeray, Esq., of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, to Miss Anne Becher.

THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY having found occasion to form some arrangements for the better regulation of the Monthly Dance given by the Society to the Daughters of Officers at the Kidderpore School, notice is hereby given that no person whomsoever will, in future, be admitted to this Entertainment without producing a Printed Card of Invitation.

The Gentlemen in His Majesty's Military and Naval Service, the Gentlemen in the Civil and Military Service of the Hon'ble Company, and the Gentlemen resident in Calcutta, not in the service of His Majesty or the Hon'ble Company, and all other persons of respectability, will, invariably, upon application to Mr. John Howard, the Head Master of Kidderpore School, be furnished with Tickets of Admission to the Dance for themselves and families, agreeably to such list of names of persons to be invited as may accompany the application for the tickets. The applications should be made to the Head Master two or three days before the Dance takes place.

The Dances at Kidderpore School for the ensuing four months, are, by the Rules, to be held as undermentioned, namely :—

For November 1810.

On Monday the 12th and on Monday the 26th November.

For December 1810.

On Monday the 10th and on Monday the 31st December.

For January 1811 and for February 1811.

The second and last Monday of each of those months.

By Order of the General Management,

GEORGE BRIETZCKE,

Secretary.

ORPHAN SOCIETY OFFICE; }
KIDDERPORE, }
1st November 1810. }

A CARD.

Such Sons of St. Andrew as may be desirous of keeping the Anniversary, are requested to send their names to Mr. Moore at the Assembly Rooms, who has a List of Subscribers which lays for signature.

Calcutta, Nov. 19th, 1810.

A CARD.

The Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Thomas Grenville*, beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public in general, that their investments of Europe Goods will be exposed for sale as soon as landed at No. 4, Old Post Office Street, lately occupied by Captain Bampton.

CALCUTTA, }
10th December 1810. }

A CARD.

The Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Thomas Grenville*, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that their Hams and Cheese are now for sale, at No. 4, Old Post Office Street, at One Rupee Eight Annas per Pound, in the highest state of preservation.

31st December 1810.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER, *from* SCHWEPPE & Co.

Jos. Taylor and Co. have for sale a small quantity of Soda Water, in Stone Quarts and Pints, imported on the *Lord Keith*.

FOR THE WARM WEATHER.

For sale at Tulloh and Co.'s Warehouse; Old Hock of superior quality, from Divie Robertson and Harper, at 80 Sicca Rupees per dozen; fine Cyder, in boxes of 1 dozen each, packed in earth, at 24 Sicca Rupees per dozen.

FREE SCHOOL JAUN BAZAR.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta, its Vicinity, and the Garrison of Fort William.

In consequence of the distribution of Handbills and circular Letters signed Joseph Marshman, throughout Calcutta and the Garrison of Fort William, soliciting donations and subscriptions for an establishment in the Bow Bazaar, under the title of "The Benevolent Institution for instructing the children of indigent Christians," to be conducted by W. Carey, J. Marshman, and W. Ward, the Public are hereby apprised of its injurious tendency with respect to the education of the Parochial Children, the general support of the Free School, and the proper control and superintendence of the Ministers and the Vestry over the maintenance and education of the poor children of Calcutta.

They are therefore earnestly requested to withhold their aid and countenance to this projected "Benevolent Institution," until the present state of the Free School, its funds, the system of education, the employment of the children, and the regulations of this Public Charity School, shall have been published for general information.

CHOWRINGHEE,
31st July 1811.

JAMES WARD,
*Junior Chaplain at the Presidency,
and a Governor of the Free School.*

MESS-WARE AND UTENSILS.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Gould and Campbell, at their Great Room, on Saturday next, the 5th October 1811, on account of Government, all the Mess-ware belonging to the late Cadet Institution at BARASET, comprising—

Plate, Glass, China and Queen's Ware; Table, Wall and Hanging Lights; Kitchen Requisites; Table Linen and Cutlery; Chairs; Large Mess Tables, &c., &c.

Further particulars will appear in Catalogues.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The success of the British and Portuguese Arms in defeating the attempt of France to subjugate a loyal and independent people, has excited unbounded satisfaction throughout every part of India. The people of Portugal, whom a cruel and ferocious foe had doomed to slavery, have been rescued from impending ruin; and the interests of Humanity, the cause of Freedom and Virtue, have gloriously triumphed over the efforts that Tyranny had planned for their destruction. Every benevolent mind sympathizes in the generous feeling arising on so auspicious an occasion. But while those who are placed at a distance from the scene of War thus rejoice in the happy issue of affairs, the sufferings of a part of the population of Portugal cannot escape the consideration of the humane and benevolent, and a view of their distress naturally impairs the feeling of general satisfaction. Innumerable families and individuals who came within the reach of their savage Enemy have been reduced to the utmost verge of human misery. The Fathers of many Families have been butchered, and multitudes of each Sex, and of every age and condition, have fallen under the sword of the enemy; while others, whose lives were spared, only survive in wretchedness and misery, left to deplore their murdered friends and relations, their property and means of subsistence destroyed, without food, raiment, or a home. This scene of desolation and distress has awakened throughout Society in England those sentiments of Compassion and Humanity which justly characterise the British Nation. Parliament, the East India Company, the City of London and other Corporate Bodies, and many Individuals have stepped forward and liberally contributed to the relief of the Sufferers, and it is now submitted to the British Portuguese and other Inhabitants of these Provinces, to follow the laudable example of their fellow subjects in Europe.

The Public of India have been long and eminently distinguished for Liberality and Munificence. Cases of private Misfortune have rarely appealed in vain to their Benevolence, and in the present instance the urgent calls of distress come recommended by the high considerations of National Character and Public Good.

To the Public, to whom this address is offered, it is thought unnecessary to enlarge on the nature and character of the struggle in which Europe is now engaged. It is obvious to the Members of every Enlightened Community that it is not a mere contest between France and Portugal. England, India, and every part of the civilized world are equally identified in their interests in this war, as they who resist in the field the progress of the Common Enemy. If the French Government succeed in their plan of enslaving Portugal, Spain, and all the other Countries of the Continent, the acquisition of those Territories will not fix the limit of its conquest; while there remains a Country to subdue, a Government to overturn, or a People to enslave, its ambition will remain unsatiated; there is no safety but in resistance. The cause of Portugal therefore is the cause of the Civilized World, and the Allied Armies on the banks of the Coa are fighting the battles not merely of the Peninsula, but of Europe and of Asia. But these topics are here purposely declined, for this address would appeal to still nobler Sentiments than those of Individual and Public Interest; it would excite to Sympathy in the extent of sufferings of the victim of a savage warfare; it would invite to charity and benevolence by the fitness of the occasion which, in claiming the exercise of those Virtues, appeals alike to the Judgment, as to the feelings of the Heart.

Subscriptions for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Portugal who have suffered by the late invasion of the French Army, are opened in Calcutta, at the House of Messrs. Palmer and Co., and Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Co.

It is proposed that the Amount of Subscriptions be remitted to England, and placed at the disposal of the Committee for the management of the Funds subscribed in England, for the relief of the Portuguese sufferers.

CALCUTTA,
8th October 1811. }

ENGLISH CLARET BY THE FLEET FROM ENGLAND, 21ST JUNE.

Tulloh and Co. respectfully acquaint the Public that, having received a supply of First Growth English Claret from David Robertson by

the Fleet just arrived, they are enabled to reduce the Retail Price to Sicca Rs. 45 per dozen, with a reduction of Ten per cent for cash to Mess-dealers and others, taking not less than five chests.

*** This Claret having been tested, and found of the very first flavour and quality, is warranted equal to any for sale, and confidently recommended as such.

TANK SQUARE, }
 14th November 1811. }

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Just opened at Tullph and Company's Warehouse—

FOR YOUNG LADIES; Tunbridge Ware Work Boxes of a great variety of Patterns.

FOR CHILDREN; a variety of Books in cabinets, &c.

The History of Little Fanny, exemplified in a series of seven paste-board figures, colored after life.

The History and Adventures of Little Henry, with seven colored figures.

Frank Feignwell's attempts to amuse his friends, exhibited in a series of eight characters, on paste-board, colored.

Young Albert, the Roscius, exhibited in a series of the following characters, as—

Norval, in Douglas.

Selim, in Barbarossa.

Gloster, in Richard the 3rd.

Jaques, in As you like it.

Falstaff, in Henry the 4th.

Hamlet and Othello.

A great variety of Dressed and undressed Dolls.

Tamborines, Magic Lanterns, and Toys of various descriptions,

TULLOH AND CO.

Have just opened an Invoice of Books in which is a few copies
 •Nos. 1 to 5 of the Classical Journal, a new work, published quarterly.

The Asson Parnassus and Marmions.

Feats, being a sequel to ditto.

Nussar on the waste and expenditure in the Military Establishments.
 Nelson's life, Folio, with fine Plates, Jacob's Travels in Spain, 1811,
 with Maps and Plates.

Stewart's Philosophical Essays.

Black's Life of Tasso.

Southey's Keharna.

Metford's Christiana, 1811.

Code Napoleon, 1811.

Greesbach's Greek Testament.

Lewis' Lingua Sacra.

Novum Testamentum Syriace, printed in 1621, and a variety of
 other valuable books.

PANORAMA OF DOVER.

William and Hohler have received orders to dispose of by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 24th instant, the PANORAMA OF DOVER, by the Celebrated and Well Known Mr. Barker, and which has been so justly and highly esteemed here.

This painting forms a circle of about 160 feet, and contains upwards of 1,000 square yards of Canvas, and can be put up (without a brick building) at a very trifling expense, and is well worth the attention of any Gentleman wishing so pleasing a picturesque scene in his compound, or to a person inclined to take it up or down the country, where it doubtless, from experience in Calcutta, will meet with number of visitors.

The Purchaser will be furnished with a copy of Mr. Barker's instructions for putting it up, and to consider the Painting only as his Purchase, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale, or pay Fifty Rupees for that purpose.

N. B.—The amount to be paid down at the time of purchase.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1812.

ATHENÆUM, CIRCULAR ROAD.

Mr. Morris has the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that his Athenæum will be opened on Monday Evening the 30th instant, with the Tragedy of the "Earl of Essex" and the Farce of "Raising the Wind."

The number of tickets are limited to two hundred, and will be ready for delivery at the Theatre No. 18, Circular Road, at one Gold Mohur each, on Monday next from 9 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, and will continue for sale until the day of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly requested to bring their tickets with them to the Theatre, without which admission cannot be obtained.

N. B.—In order to avoid trouble, it is earnestly entreated that gentlemen on sending for tickets will be pleased to forward the amount at the same time.

*** Doors to be opened at half past eight o'clock and the curtain drawn up at half past nine o'clock precisely.

LADIES' BEAVER, STRAW AND CHIP HATS.

William Bell has opened this morning an entire Invoice of Regency and other fashionable Beaver Hats, with Chip and Straw, of the most fashionable shapes.

NUTMEGS CAPTURED AT BANDA.

Pursuant to a decree of the Hon'ble the Vice Admiralty Court of Bengal, notice is hereby given that a quantity of NUTMEGS, captured at Banda, will be sold by Public Auction, by Tulloh and Company, at their Auction Room, precisely at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 26th December 1812.

By order of the Marshal of the above Court,

TULLOH & Co.,

Auctioneers.

DECEMBER 16, 1812.

THE VAKEEL.

The first number of a new periodical paper, under the above title, will be published on New Year's Day from the Telegraph Press, Tank Square, Calcutta, to be continued on the 1st and 15th day of each succeeding month.

Edited by Anthony Apposite, Esq.

Half-yearly Subscriptions, ...	...	1 Gold Mohur.
Annual ditto ....	...	2 Gold Mohurs.

THE VAKEEL will embrace all the various topics of a Literary Journal and Scientific Register; and the communications of correspondents will meet with all due and practicable attention. Orders from the country, addressed to the Editor of THE VAKEEL, Walker's Library, Tank Square, Calcutta, accompanied with a reference in Town will be punctually attended to. The entire contents of every Number will be original compositions.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold, by the order of Government by Public Auction, at the Hon'ble Company's Export Warehouse, on the 20th day of March next, at 11 A. M. 600 maunds of Nutmegs of an inferior quality, and some of them perforated by insects, imported from the Molaccas, on the freighted Ships *Harriet* and *Marchioness of Wellesley*.

There will likewise be sold a quantity of about 126 maunds of Mace of different qualities, also a quantity of 23 seers and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cloves, imported on the above mentioned ships.

Musters of the Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, and further particulars regarding the quantity and quality of the Lots may be known on application at the Warehouse.

It is expressly declared, that no further quantity of Spice will be sold by Government before the 1st of June next, when nearly a similar quantity of Nutmegs will be put up to Public Sale at the Warehouse, notice being previously given.

The conditions of sale are, that a deposit of twenty per cent. be made at the time of sale on the amount of the purchase, and the remainder paid for within 15 days, when the whole must be cleared out, or be re-sold at a ready money sale, any loss on the re-sale to be made good by the first Purchaser, and any profit thereon to belong to the Company; none of these Spices will be allowed to be exported to Europe.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

G. SAUNDERS,
Hd. Asstt., Export Warehouse.

A LIFE BOAT FOR SALE, *by* JAMES DUHAN, CAWNPORE,
 "SELINA."

A beautiful three masted unimmerrigible Life Boat, constructed on the improved principles of Mr. Lukin's* Life Boat, which will not sink or upset by any power of wind and water, or be water-logged. She was built last September at Patna, under the superintendence of a regular bred Ship-wright, of well seasoned Sissoo wood, draws but two feet of water, and only 12 inches when the ballast is removed. Her length is 46 feet 8 inches, keel 43 feet 2 inches, breadth amidships 10 feet 7 inches, depth 3 feet 6 inches, exclusive of the upper deck which forms a Cabin 22 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 2 inches between decks. The Cabin, including a Water Closet, is in the centre of the boat, with 6 windows of a side, and a door fore and aft; there are four fixt shelves within for placing books, plates, or any other article. The top of the Cabin is lined within with thick Guilled chintz, similar to those in Palankeens, to prevent the ill effects of the hot weather. Her sails are of Patna doosooty cloth, rigging of the best Europe rope. Colors of Europe Buntine. The boat has an abundance of stores of every description and of the best; she likewise has two strong iron mooring chains 60 feet long, 2 good Europe anchors and cables, 16 brass swivels, 2 awnings, 4 cannauts, and a large brass box compass. Her masts and yards are of seasoned Fir, standing and running rigging with a hemp Goon 100 fathoms long, are all Europe, and in the best condition. External gunwales hollow, forming an oblique section of a parabola with the side of the boat, and projecting 11 inches from it on each side; these gunwales are reduced a little in their projection towards their ends, and gradually down too the keel. She is equipped with three masts, two top masts, and a bowsprit, four square and three lug sails, a jib and fore stay-sail, and is as manageable with them as any boat of her dimensions can possibly be. Will carry more sail and bear more weather; but to make her completely unimmerrigible, empty casks of about 24 inches diameter may be ranged along within side the gunwales, also four such casks in the head, and four in the stern, and all removable in a short time if desired; these will be an addition to the boats' buoyaney, if empty, and an increase to her ballast, if full.

Price 3,000 Rupees ready money, or an approved Draft on Calcutta.

BRANDY.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Gould and Campbell, at their Great Room, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, two Pieces of Brandy, a Piece in a lot.

* Mr. Lukins was the inventor of the first Life Boat ever built in England, and obtained a patent for it in the year 1726.

FOR THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.


At the Bible Repository, in the Rada Bazar, Calcutta, Bibles and Testaments are now exposed for sale, in the following languages:—

BIBLES.

English, large size	...	...	...	...	Sa	Rs.	4	0
Ditto, small „	...	...	..	...	„	„	2	12
French, (Stereotype Edition) common binding elegant	...	„	„	„	„	„	6	0
Ditto, (ditto)	..	...	...	...	„	„	4	0
Greek, (Septuagint Translation)	...	..	...	...	„	„	32	0
Hebrew	..	...	...	...	„	„	16	0
Arabic	...	..	...	...	„	„	14	0
Bengalee	...	...	...	...	„	„	24	0

TESTAMENTS.

English, large size	...	...	...	...	Sa	Rs.	2	0
Ditto, smaller „	...	..	...	...	„	„	1	4
Ditto, smallest „	...	...	...	...	„	„	1	0
French, elegant binding	...	..	...	...	„	„	2	12
Ditto, common ditto	...	...	...	...	„	„	1	12
Latin, (Beza Translation) elegant	..	..	..	..	„	„	3	0
Ditto, common	...	..	...	...	„	„	1	12
Portuguese, elegant binding	..	...	...	...	„	„	2	12
Ditto, common ditto	...	...	...	...	„	„	1	12
German, elegant	...	...	...	...	„	„	3	0
Ditto, common	...	...	...	...	„	„	2	0
Danish, elegant	...	...	...	...	„	„	2	12
Ditto, common	...	...	...	...	„	„	1	12
Dutch, elegant	...	..	...	...	„	„	2	12
Ditto, common	...	..	...	...	„	„	1	12
Spanish, elegant	...	..	...	...	„	„	2	12
Ditto, common	...	..	...	...	„	„	1	12
Italian, elegant	..	...	...	...	„	„	2	12
Ditto, common	...	..	...	...	„	„	1	12
Greek, Ancient and Modern, in parallel columns, elegant	..	..	..	..	„	„	5	0
Ditto, common	...	...	...	...	„	„	4	0
Shanscreet	...	...	...	..	„	„	12	0
Orissa	...	...	...	...	„	„	8	0
Telinga Gospels	...	..	...	...	„	„	4	0
Ditto, small	...	..	...	...	„	„	2	0
Maratta Gospels	..	...	...	...	„	„	4	0
Persian ditto	...	..	...	...	„	„	5	0

 All orders are to be sent to Rumharree Puckrassee, the Librarian, who attends daily at the Repository, between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon.

FUTTEGHUR SEMINARY.

MRS. MARKER returns her most respectful thanks to her Friends and the Public, who have honored her with the instruction of their Children, and begs leave to acquaint them that she has now erected a very airy and spacious Bungalow, situated on the outskirts of the station, opposite to the Court House, where she trusts to meet a continuance of the Patronage and support of the Public in general. It will be Mrs. M.'s most peculiar study to attend to the education and good morals of such Children as may be entrusted to her care; in Reading, Writing and Needle-work, in which branches of learning she is well acquainted.

Boarders, per month ..	...	...	...	Rs.	16
Day Scholars, ditto ..	...	...	...	"	8

SODA WATER CHARGED, WITH FIXED AIR, AT A REDUCED PRICE.

MESSRS. GOULD AND CAMPBELL respectfully inform the public that they have received a quantity of SODA WATER, in strong glass pint bottles, in the best possible order; every bottle warranted to effervesce when the cork is drawn, and which they are authorized to offer for sale at Ten Rupees per dozen.

N. B.—Two Rupees per dozen will only be allowed for empty glass bottles after this date.

CALCUTTA,
31st March 1813. }

MR. BARTHOLOMEW BARBER

Returns his most respectful thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal support he has met with, and begs leave to acquaint them that one of his Boats will regularly proceed every week up the Jumnah River. All those Gentlemen that have packages for Banda or Bundelkund, Calpee, Couch, Cojres, Agra and Muttra, will be pleased to send them to Mr. B. Barber, who will thankfully receive, and carefully have them delivered with all possible despatch.

CALCUTTA,
6th July 1813. }

VALUABLE DIAMOND.

• Scheme of a Lottery, for the disposal of a most superb and elegant Diamond Stone, of the First Water, weighing ninety Rutties, more or less, and valued at Sicca Rs. Eighty Thousand. • This extraordinary and

truly valuable Diamond, although now valued at the above reduced sum was formerly estimated at Two Hundred Thousand Sicca Rupees.

The Lottery will consist of 800 tickets at one Hundred Sicca Rupees each, and the drawing will take place at Messrs. Greenway and Co.'s as soon as the scheme is filled.

The Diamond will be shown to any Lady or Gentleman who will take the trouble to call at Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Co.'s Office for that purpose ; but they cannot upon any account send it out of the Office.

The tickets will be ready for delivery in a few days, and may be had on application to Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Co., Mr. Wilson, at his House on the Esplanade, next door to the Military Paymaster General, and of Messrs. Greenway and Co. at the Hurkaru Library.

CALCUTTA, }
26th July 1813. }

THE MEGHA DŪTA or CLOUD MESSENGER.

A Poem in the Sanserit Language, with a Translation into English Verse, and accompanied with illustrative and explanatory notes, by Horace Hayman Wilson, Assistant Surgeon in the service of the H. E. I. Company and Secretary to the Asiatic Society.

The work is printed on English paper in one volume, thin quarto, price Sicca Rupees 16, and will be procurable at the Hindoostanee Press, Mangoe Lane ; Mirror Press, Bankshall Street ; and at the Morning Post Press, Loll Bazar.

NEW BOOKS.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Gould and Campbell, at their Great Room, on Saturday, the 13th November, an invoice of New Books chiefly in elegant bindings, imported on the *Baring*, Captain Carnegie, including—

Bruce's Annals and Report ; Beloe's Anecdotes ; Butler's Life of Bossuet ; Bigland's Wanderers ; Burke's Works ; Clarke's Life of the Marquis Wellington ; Collyer's Miracles ; Catholic Emancipation ; Asiatic Annual Register, 1810-11 ; Curran's Speeches ; Cook's Synopsis of Geography ; Danish Missionary Conference ; Good's Job ; Grenville's Portugal ; Holliday's Portugal ; Haykin's Defence ; Jaques on the Scriptures ; Muller's Art and Science of War ; Montague on Death ; Otway's

Works; Pinkerton on Rocks; Three Rejected Addresses; Scott's Don Roderick; Seward's Letters; Windham's Speeches; Woodfall's Junius; Wilson's Isle of Palms; Arrivals from India; Critical Review, from July to December; European Magazine, 1812; Edinburgh Reviews; New Annual Register for 1811; Sporting Magazine, from October to December; and various other interesting works,

Particulars of which will be fully detailed in Catalogues.

FIRST MADRAS LOTTERY.

Not one and a Half Blanks to each Price.

The Goddess of Fortune having lately bestowed on her favourite Adventurers many rich and valuable Prizes in the Tenth Calcutta Lottery, now proposes to distribute more of her favours by the Sale of Tickets, in the First Madras Lottery of 1814, at the Office of Mr. Robert Lawson, where tickets in the First Class are for sale at Sicca Rupees 24 each, halves and quarters in the same proportion.

The amount of prizes on tickets purchased at this Office will be paid in Calcutta, at the exchange of the day.

CALCUTTA,
9th February 1814. }

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION THEATRE.

On Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, will be performed the Comedy of *THE RIVALS*, with the Farce of *CHRONOTHOTHOTHOLOGOS*.

Price of Tickets.

Box, at	..	..	Sicca Rs. 12 each.
Pjt, at	..	∴	„ 8 „

May be had of Mr. Harvey, No. 2, Jaun Bazar Street, and of Messrs. Greenway and Co., at the Hurkaru Library.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that CHRISTOPHER DEXTER makes all kinds of Shower Baths, entirely on a new construction which he will engage shall run from five to thirty minutes, or longer, if required; it is on such a construction that it can be used inside the house, outside the house, or in any part of the compound; also on board of boats, or in carap, in short any where; or made a fixture on brick Works; there is one for inspection at his shop in the Bow Bazar, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Bow BAZAR,
15th April 1814. }

TOWN HALL.

Proposals for renting the godowns, forming the basement story of the Town Hall, will be received by the Secretary to the Committee until the 15th June next.

A. C. SEYMOUR,
Secy., T. H. C.

7th May 1814.

N. B.—The Godowns may be inspected on application to Mr. Hastie, at the Town Hall.

FOR SALE

At the godowns of MR. ARCHIBALD SIMPSON, (Nos. 9 and 10, Ranee Moody Lane.)

The undermentioned Consignments are confidently recommended as consisting of Wines of pure and genuine quality, according to the respective prices, viz :—

		Per Pipe. Per Dozen.	
		Sicca Ra.	Sicca Ra.
Madeira	from Messrs. Scott, Pringle & Co. (very old) ...	1,000	36
"	from ditto ditto (not so old) ...	800	28
"	from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, Inglis & Co. ...	800	28
"	from ditto ditto (of later importation) ...	750	26
"	from Messrs. Murdock, Yuille & Co. ...	750	26
"	from Messrs. G. & R. Blackburn & Co. ...	800	28
Claret,	from Adanson ...	0	48
"	from Walker and Co. ...	0	48
"	from Gledstaines and Co. ...	0	48
"	from Paxton and Marjoribanks ...	0	46
"	from Maxwell and Keys ...	0	46
"	from White and Co. ...	0	44
Port Wine,	from Paxton and Marjoribanks ...	0	32

Mr. S. avails himself of this opportunity to inform the Public, that, after several years' absence from the Presidency, superintending his works in the Upper Provinces, he has now returned to Calcutta, where he has resumed his business in the line of General Agency and in the Wine Trade, as heretofore.

CALCUTTA,
19th May 1814. }

A CARD.

JOHN LEWIS of Futtighur; Cook, Provisioner and Farmer, respectfully informs the Civil and Military Gentlemen at the several Stations

and at the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, that he is proceeding to Futtyghur from Chittagong, where he has been curing of Oysters, pickling Mangoe fish, smoking and tamarind them with much care, entirely in a plan that he studied to give the very best of satisfaction to those Gentlemen who will be pleased to encourage his toils and labour; also potted Mangoe Fish, ready dressed, pickled Mangoe Roes, in anchovey, in bottles; he has made a trip to the Soonderbunds, where he has cured Hilsas, Pickled, Smoked, and Tamarind large and prime slices, pickled Hilsa Roes, in Anchovey and Harvey Sauce, potted Hilsa Slices and Roes, ready dressed for the table; he has also for sale the best of Scotch Herrings in jars, and Salmon; the whole of the above cargo of fish warranted sound and in perfect preservation; Chittagong Fowls and Turkeys, the whole for sale, on reasonable terms, for ready money, or drafts.

All orders addressed to his Firm at Futtygurh shall be attended to on his arrival there with much care, thanks and gratitude.

BENGAL SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS. TULLOCH AND CO

Beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the Soda Water, made at the Bengal Soda Water Manufactory, and to assure them that every attention will be paid to have it all times of a good quality. They have just received a supply made from Rain Water, since the weather became cooler, which will be found better than what has been lately offered for sale.

THE MAGISTRATES OF CALCUTTA

Propose, with the sanction of His Excellency the Vice-President, that the proposed Illuminations on account of the Splendid successes of the Allies, should take place on Friday next, the 12th instant, being the Birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE, }

9th August 1814. }

PEARLS.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Gould and Campbell, at their Great Room, on Saturday next, the 20th August, by order of the Administrator to the Estate of a Gentleman, deceased, one hundred and sixty-two strings containing 12,418 very superior Pearls, some of which are remarkably large, and of uncommonly fine lustre.

Further particulars will appear in Catalogues.

ROYAL MAIL

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Public are most respectfully informed that an Establishment of Royal Mail Coaches are about to take place between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour to run every morning and evening from the respective Mail Offices in Calcutta and at Diamond Harbour as soon as the Road to Diamond Harbour is finished, and that there will be relays of horses at every eight miles on the road for the purpose of expediting the Mails, in performing the distance of thirty-two miles in four hours. The Royal Mail will carry Four inside, and Six outside, passengers.

Further particulars will be made known to the public very shortly.

J. F. BACON,

Proprietor.

Fultah farm and Tavern

For private sale, that well known and long-established Concern, at present conducted under the Form of Higginson and Baldwin.

Most eligibly situated at Fultah, contiguous to the river, and which has for many years enjoyed the greatest celebrity as a Farm, and the highest reputation as a Tavern, comprehending the well-arranged suite of buildings, as they now stand, with the extensive and beautiful grounds, appertaining thereto, most advantageously laid out, and embracing all the objects of Establishment, together with or without the whole of the Farming Utensils and Live Stock in Trade, and the entire Fittings-up as a Tavern, on the most extensive scale for the general resort of passengers to and from Calcutta.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Higginson, No. 16, Chowringhee Road.

ROYAL MAIL SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Public are hereby respectfully informed, that a Royal Mail Coach will be established on the 6th of April next, between Calcutta and Barrackpore, carrying Six inside and Eight outside Passengers, to run from the Mail Office on the West side of Tank Square, opposite Messrs. Greenway and Company's Library, every Evening at half past 5 o'clock, and Barrackpore every morning at the same hour, the principle of conducting of which will be published in a few days.

The one intended to run to Diamond Harbour, will likewise be established as soon as the road is completed.

J. F. BACON,
Proprietor.

RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Committee have proposed the following rates of Premiums for the Foul Weather Season, *i. e.*, from 1st of March to 30th of September; but that from the 1st of October to 28th February, a reduction on the above rates will be made of one per cent. on all those at three per cent. and upwards, and of one-half per cent. on such as are below three per cent:—

To Berhampore, Moorshedabad and Bogowongolah	...	1	per cent.
Rajmahal and Pierpointee	...	1½	"
Boglepore and Monghyr	...	2	"
Patna, Buxar and Ghauzepore	...	2½	"
Benares, Chunar and Mirzapore	...	3½	"
Futtyghur	...	4	"
Ghurumucktesser and Bareilly	...	4½	"

Up the Jumna.

Calpee	...	4	per cent.
Etyah and Agra	...	5	"
Muttra	...	5½	"
Delhi	...	6	"

Up the Goomty.

Jaunpore and Sultanpore	...	3	per cent.
Lucknow	...	3½	"

By the Sunderbunds.

Culna, Jessore and Commercolly	...	1	per cent.
Furzedpote, Dacca and Backergunge	...	1½	"
Tipperah and Luckipore	...	2	"
Sylhet	...	2½	"
Chittagong	...	4	"

By the Berhampootah.

Momensing	...	2	per cent.
Jogghygapah and Goalparrah	...	3	"

N. B.—All money, plate and jewels to pay an additional rate of one-half per cent.

By authority of the Committee,

CALCUTTA,
15th April 1815. }

HENRY MATHew,
Secretary.

CONFIRMATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Lord Bishop purposes to hold a Confirmation at Saint John's Cathedral, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of July next, and that Prayers will begin at nine o'clock.

All Persons are desired to enter at the West Door, and those who are to be Confirmed, to bring their Tickets with them.

The Ticket of every Individual will be required at the Altar.

Those who are to be Confirmed are desired to occupy the lower part of the Cathedral, and all others are requested to go into the galleries.

By order of the Lord Bishop,

W. H. ABBOTT,

Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
14th June 1815. }

12TH JUNE, 1814.

LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, *Park Street, Chowringhee.*

The Subscribers to the Calcutta Lying-in-Hospital (established under the auspices of the Right Hon'ble the Countess of Londoun and Moira) and the Public in general are respectfully informed that this Institution is now opened for the reception of Patients. Applications for admission to be made to Messrs. Cheese or Luxmoore, Fort William.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

To-morrow evening will be performed the Comedy of "THE RIVALS" with the Farce of "FORTUNE'S FROLIC".

Price of Tickets.

Box, Sicca Rupees	...	...	...	...	12
Pit ditto	...	...	...	...	6

Tickets to be had, as usual, at the Theatre.

PART IV.

A P P E N D I X.

The following papers are appended as explanatory of the Mutiny of the European Officers in the Madras Army in 1809, referred to at Pages 72, 77 to 79, 80 and 226 of the present volume.

MINUTE BY SIR GEORGE BARLOW.

Secret Department, Fort St. George, May 1, 1809.

• It is with sentiments of the deepest regret that I find myself under the necessity of bringing the following cases before the Board.

The first relates to a paper signed by many officers of this Army, purporting to be a Memorial to the Right Honorable the Governor General; the second to an address from some officers to Major Boles.

The existence of both these papers has for some time been within my knowledge, and has no doubt been equally known to the other Members of the Board. It was, not however, until lately that I became possessed of a copy of either of those papers, although every endeavour was employed to obtain copies of them.

The copy of the Memorial to the Governor General which I now possess has not been obtained through any Public channel, but its authenticity will be sufficiently proved.

In order to bring the subject in the most distinct manner before the Board, I shall here state the order in which the events I have to detail occurred. It has been made known to me that within one or two days after the removal and departure of the late Commander-in-Chief,* a number of his friends met in order to deliberate what measures they should pursue.

* Lieut.-General Macdowall.—*Ed.*

The particulars of the discussion which took place upon that occasion are known to me only from report. But it is said that measures of the most violent and extravagant nature were suggested by some of the persons present. I do not however communicate this information with the view of punishing the individuals concerned in these proceedings, the information which I have obtained regarding them not being sufficiently precise for that purpose. I state the circumstances, because they form a part of the general information which I have received, and are intimately connected with the other transactions which I shall proceed to detail; and because (as far as those proceedings may have any effect on our present deliberations) we are not to reject the evidence of common fame and notoriety, nor to confine ourselves to legal evidence, or full proof of a matter, which, from its very nature, is intended to be concealed from us.

There is however full proof that some of the friends of General Macdowall next proceeded to draw up a statement relating to his conduct, and to prepare the Memorial to the Governor General.

General Macdowall had left the Commander-in-Chief's Office, and all its records, in the charge of Captain J. M. Coombs, his Aide-de-Camp, to be delivered over to General Gowdie on his arrival; and the party (consisting of Colonel Copper, Captain Marshall the Secretary to the Military Board, Lieutenant Stock his Deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Captain Coombs) were employed for about a week there, and in the adjoining office of the Military Board, in the most secret manner in preparing the abovementioned papers.

The Statement I understand to have been forwarded to General Macdowall at Colombo by Captain Coombs, who hired a boat to convey that and other papers to the General at that place. A copy of the Statement is also said to have been carried to England by Colonel Copper. The manner in which this Statement and the Memorial to the Right Honorable the Governor General were prepared, is ascertained by the examination of the writers employed in transcribing these papers, taken by me on oath on the 11th of this month.

These persons were examined in my presence, and at my desire, by the Advocate General in the most solemn manner; and their depositions were recorded at the time by the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Judge Advocate General attending by my direction, in order to afford his assistance in the conduct of the examination.

As the Statement relating to General Macdowall's conduct does not appear to have been circulated in this Country, I shall not at present offer any remarks upon it.

It will distinctly appear from the depositions of the writers, that the Memorial to the Governor General was copied by them from one in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall, and another in the hand-writing of Lieutenant Colonel Martin.

A copy of the Memorial (of which the copy annexed to this Minute is a literal transcript) having been shewn to two of the witnesses, and read over by them, they declared it to be a counterpart of that which they had transcribed.

It would seem from the deposition of one of the witnesses, that the paper given to him to copy, in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall, was the original draft; as several words which he could not make out were explained to him by Captain Marshall, and some by Lieutenant Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Stack. This circumstance of the original being in the hand-writing of Captain Marshall, appears to point him out as the composer of it; for although it is stated in the evidence of the same witness that a rough-draft was also exhibited to him in the hand-writing of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, yet the particular instance of alteration in the latter mentioned by the witness, seems rather to point it out as an inaccurate copy than an original; and it appears indeed from the evidence of one of the witnesses, that Captain Marshall was considered at the time to have been the author of the paper. But this circumstance is not, as far as Lieutenant Colonel Martin is concerned, very material, there being little difference between the composing such a paper and the act of industriously promoting its circulation when composed.

It appears that this Memorial was circulated at the Presidency and subscribed by many Officers, whose signatures were copied, under the orders of Captain Marshall, by one of the writers of the Military Board, who was examined before me. It was also sent for the purpose of signature to the different Stations of the Army, or at least to most of them.

On receipt of intelligence of this proceeding (although it was found difficult at the time to give credit to the reported contents of the Memorial) General Gowdie, who had recently assumed the command of the Army, addressed the annexed circular letter to the officers commanding the principal Divisions of the Army, desiring to know from them whether any

such paper had been in circulation among the Officers in their respective divisions, and enjoining them to be vigilant in bringing the Officers under them to a proper sense of their duty, and of the dangers which they must incur by countenancing any proceeding of this nature. f

The replies to this letter, which are annexed, were in general perfectly satisfactory, with the exception of the letter received from Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage.

The letter from this Officer (who at the time when the letter from Major General Gowdie was written commanded one of the Divisions of the Troops serving in Travancore) contains expressions of a very ambiguous and exceptionable nature, indicating a wish on his part to avoid giving a direct answer to the letter which the General had addressed to him: it also adverts to Memorials from bodies of Officers for the redress of supposed grievances in terms by no means tending to discourage them; and at the same time gives countenance to the dangerous distinction (attempted to be made also in the Memorial to Lord Minto) between the attachment of the Army to their Country and their obedience to the orders, and respect for the authority of, this Government. This Officer adds that he shall not make any further communication of the Commander-in-Chief's letter until he receives further directions.

The letter of Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage is the more exceptionable, as he had been recently selected for the office of Adjutant General of the Army, a situation which imposed on him more particularly the duty of stopping the progress of improper principles, and which should have induced him to act under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief so as to preclude the possibility of doubt with respect to the correctness of his own conduct.

The copy of the Memorial which I now record is a transcript of one communicated to me through a private channel, which for obvious reasons I cannot wish to reveal.

It cannot be necessary for me to offer any comments on this paper. The sentiments which it conveys are too unequivocal to suppose the possibility of their being misunderstood; and I am persuaded that the Board will feel respecting it every sentiment which the perusal of such a paper ought to dictate. It is, however, important to compare the tenor of this Memorial with the language held by General Macdowall immediately before his departure, which the preparation of this paper so closely followed. It adopts the tone, and is in many parts almost a repetition of

the inflammatory General Orders published by his directions, of the dangerous tendency of which it affords a strong practical proof. After his example, it draws into question the conduct of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in refusing to him as "*the Representative of the Army*" a seat in the Council of the Government. It proceeds to assert the same claims which he had advanced for himself and for the Army, to complain of the measures which he had censured, and to assert the same unjustifiable pretension to independent authority, and the same unfounded distinction between the Civil and Military powers, under which he had disputed the Supreme Military authority vested by the Legislature in this Government, which authority the authors of this Memorial seem to be prepared, by the encouragement of his opinion to resist, if necessary, unless the crisis shall be anticipated by an acquiescence in their demands.

In proceeding to recommend the measures necessary to be adopted with regard to this Memorial, I have been anxious to avoid the two difficulties of either, on the one hand, acting on insufficient evidence, or, on the other, of waiting too long for the full discovery of all the signatures affixed to it. As I had reason to believe that the spirit of dissatisfaction was not gaining ground in the Army, it did not appear that any danger was incurred by waiting hitherto for fuller proof, as to the individuals who had been concerned in signing or promoting the circulation of this paper.

The ferment upon this occasion has been chiefly confined to a proportion of the Southern Division of the Army, and to a part of the Troops lately serving in Travancore under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble A. Sentleger. . .

I am in possession of clear proof of the name of the last mentioned Officer having been affixed to the Memorial; and also of his having endeavoured to prevail upon others to sign it; thus perverting to purposes the most dangerous to the Government, the influence and authority derived from the honorable command which had so lately been entrusted to him. The Board will, I am persuaded, not expect that I should produce the information which constitutes this proof, as the production of it might deter individuals from coming forward with that information, which, in a case of this nature, could not perhaps be publicly and formally obtained.

It has also been distinctly ascertained that Major J. DeMorgan has been active in the circulation of the Memorial; and the spirit by

which he has been actuated will fully appear from his letter to Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage in reply to the circular letter of the Commander-in-Chief, being one of the enclosures to which I shall presently draw the attention of the Board.

If the promoters of this Memorial had persisted in their original design of forwarding it to Lord Minto, a complete discovery of the parties to it would of course have been obtained. But from the decided approbation of the measures of this Government, which his Lordship is now publicly known to have expressed, it cannot be presumed that they will carry their intention into effect. The information indeed which I have lately received, affords every reason to believe that this intention is almost, if not wholly, abandoned. But if it were certain that the parties concerned in framing the paper would now suppress it, the most solemn obligations of our public duty would demand that we should adopt such measures regarding it, as the nature of it obviously requires. The persons who have been most active in framing and circulating it can never be allowed to escape the punishment due to so daring an attempt which certainly has not failed from any want of boldness or malignity on their part. They have employed every means in their power towards the accomplishment of their dangerous views, by preparing and circulating a paper, the evident object of which was to overawe the Government.

It is now to be considered what punishment is due to those who have been instrumental in preparing this paper or who have affixed their signatures to it. I think it may be assumed, as a clear position, that all those who have assisted in framing this paper, or who have signed it, have, by their own act, forfeited the confidence of the Government; and cannot any longer be considered as persons fit to be entrusted with the command of men and arms, which they insinuate the intention of eventually turning against the State.

This remark is meant to apply more particularly to those of the rank of Field Officers, whose years and experience ought to have prevented them from joining in proceedings so rash and unwarrantable.

It is so consonant to the habits of Military discipline that the junior and inferior ranks should be led by the example of their superiors, that some allowances are always made in favour of such as have this excuse to plead for error.

I should therefore, even if all the signatures to this Memorial had been fully known and proved, have proposed that at present only the Officers of higher rank should be subjected to punishment. Officers however in the junior ranks proved to have been particularly active in preparing or circulating the paper, form a proper exception to this principle. But it must be clearly understood, that all those who have affixed their signatures to that Memorial have, by such act, rendered themselves liable to be suspended from the Service; and nothing but the consideration that it is not necessary to extend example (or some alleviating circumstances on the part of the individuals, such as youth and inexperience, or general good character), can be considered to warrant their exemption from punishment where the fact can be clearly ascertained. But in many cases the proof which I have obtained has been either in its nature, or in the mode of obtaining it, such as will scarcely enable the Board to proceed to the punishment of the individuals to whom this proof applies. For while the framers of this Memorial, and their factious abettors, have studiously magnified, by the means of public rumours, the numbers engaged in their combination, there has been observed in every part of the details connected with it, a caution and secrecy, which, however it may betray a consciousness on the part of its authors, that their purpose was highly criminal, has the effect of securing impunity to the greater part of those who have been engaged in it. Even those Officers (and I am happy to know that they are many) who have rejected with indignation the attempt to seduce them from their duty, are generally unwilling, from mistaken notions of honor, to come forward against those who claim their secrecy.

In all matters of public feeling, the multitude is led by a few, and I shall willingly cherish the hope that those Officers who now from whatever cause escape punishment, may on reflection adopt other views, and returning to their duty and true interests, become again useful and honorable Servants of the Public.

There are some individuals respecting whom I have received such information both with reference to this Memorial, and to their general conduct during the late agitated state of parts of the Army, as renders it the indispensable duty of the Government to remove them from situations of influence and authority, although it may not be necessary to subject them to a greater degree of punishment. The existence of that state of ferment in the parts of the Army to which I allude, constitutes of itself a sufficient reason for withdrawing the confidence of Government from the Officers in command of them, who have failed in fulfilling

the obligations of their public duty, by not maintaining order and discipline among the officers under their command.

I shall now proceed to notice the address to Major Boles.

It has for some time been known to me that an address to that Officer was in circulation among the Officers of the Army, but it was not until towards the end of last month that a copy of this address came into my possession.

The address was forwarded by Captain Grant (the Officer commanding my Body Guard, and who had been deputed by the Government to officiate as an Assistant to the Resident at Travancore), in a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, my Military Secretary, for the purpose of being communicated to me.

There can exist no doubt therefore of its authenticity; although I have grounds for stating that there has been more than one address sent in circulation relating to the case of Major Boles. A paper on this subject, drawn up in terms in the highest degree reprehensible, has been circulated at the Cantonment at the Mount under the countenance and encouragement of the Commanding Officer Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell. The common object however of most of these papers has been a condemnation of the measures of the Government, a justification of the conduct of Major Boles, and a subscription for his support, and for the support of such other Officers as should become subject to the displeasure of the Government under similar circumstances.

The Sentiments expressed in the address to Major Boles (No. 6), equally with those stated in the Memorial to Lord Minto, are in their nature and objects so obvious, that it may perhaps be deemed unnecessary for me to offer any remarks upon them.

There are however certain principles and legal authorities applicable to the case of Major Boles which have been submitted to me by the Judge Advocate General which I deem it of essential importance to enter on record. They will be found in the paper No. 7 annexed to this minute.*

In this paper the Judge Advocate General has shewn with great force of reasoning and authority that an Officer cannot be allowed to justify his compliance with an illegal order; but he may plead in alleviation of such an offence that he acted under a mistaken idea of his duty, or that he had been misled by the example of his superior Officer. If such

* See page 475.—Ed.

a plea had been resorted to in the present instance, I should have been happy to have attended to it. But instead of offering any plea of this description a justification, intemperate in its nature, was attempted by Major Boles, in a communication which General Gowdie was pleased to hold with him on the subject. The particulars of this conversation are detailed in the accompanying copy of a circular letter from General Gowdie addressed to Officers commanding Divisions of the Army.

Whatever doubts therefore might have been entertained as to the propriety of Major Boles's suspension under the idea that he had suffered for a mere casual error or inconsiderate mistake (as many persons have been led to suppose), there can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of that punishment when he thus deliberately attempts to vindicate his act, and even to consider it as meritorious.

This conduct on the part of Major Boles may have proceeded from an erroneous mode of thinking, and from an adherence to a false principle. But if men will persist in their errors, and maintain false principles, they must also abide by the consequences of such conduct. I therefore consider the case of that Officer to be one holding forth to an Army principles of the most dangerous tendency; for if Soldiers are suffered to acknowledge no superior but their General, a total dissolution of all legal Government must ensue.

The objects of the address are the avowed approbation and support of conduct punished by Government; and the providing a compensation for all Officers suffering, or who shall hereafter suffer from the acts of Government which the Subscribers to the address may consider to be exceptionable.

It is immaterial to Government to what purpose Officers apply their money in a general point of view. But when money is applied to subvert order and subordination, and to indemnify individuals against the consequences of misconduct, it is impossible that such a contribution can be justifiable either in a moral or a legal light. In a military point of view it is a direct counteraction of the Authority which Officers are bound to obey and support, and tends to the subversion of all legal Government. If Officers are to be allowed to erect themselves into a deliberate body, to arraign the decisions of their superiors, and to pronounce what is right or wrong, just or unjust, by the criterion of their own feelings, the meanest leveller might pretend to be the best Judge, and the voice of reason and authority would be drowned in the general clamor. It is not without the most strict and vigilant superintendence of the governing

power that the generality of men can be made to discharge their duty; but it would be in vain to expect from them the correct performance of that duty if they are encouraged to disregard the decisions of their superiors and invited to transgress the laws by promises of pecuniary indemnity.

The object of this paper, however objectionable, not being equally reprehensible with those declared in the Memorial addressed to Lord Minto, it had less earnestly engaged my attention. It was however obtruded on my notice by Captain James Grant, in a manner which renders it impossible for me, consistently with the obligation of my duty, to avoid noticing his conduct both with respect to his having affixed his signature to the paper, and the disrespectful and improper manner in which he has thought fit to bring it before me. Captain Grant, whose official situation would under any circumstances have rendered it necessary to notice in him any instance of disaffection or disrespect towards the Government, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay my Military Secretary the letter which I now communicate to the Board.

As the address to Major Boles, transmitted by Captain Grant with this letter, and which he avows to have signed, contains a direct censure of the measures of Government, and is founded on a principle of systematic opposition to the interference of the Civil Government (as it is there termed), it seems to me to be impossible to overlook the insult offered to the authority of the Government by his forcing such a paper on my Notice.

The paper circulated at the Mount under the countenance and encouragement of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell was the same in its object and general tenor, and liable to all the same objections as that transmitted by Captain Grant.

The further replies to the Circular letters from Major General Gowdie to the Officers Commanding Divisions, dated the 5th of March and the 10th instant, are annexed.

Among these papers will be found the letter from Major De Morgan, to which I have already drawn the attention of the Board.

I conceive that I should not discharge my duty were I to conclude this minute without noticing more particularly one of the principal causes of the late reprehensible conduct of the Officers of the Army; I allude to the idea conveyed to the Army by the late Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor in Council is vested only with the Civil, and not the Military Government of the Country. This most unwarrantable insinuation

was calculated to sow the seeds of discord, disunion, and jealousy, between the Government and the Army; and the Honorable the Court of Directors will, I trust, deem it proper to bring this and every other part of the indiscreet and unjustifiable conduct of the late Commander-in-Chief under notice of the proper authorities in England in such manner as they may deem advisable.

Conformably to the principles stated in this minute, I propose the following resolutions.

That the undermentioned Officers be suspended from the service of the Honorable Company until the pleasure of the Honorable Court of Directors shall be known.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable A. Sentleger.

Major John De Morgan.

Captain Josiah Marshall.

Captain James Grant.

The departure of Lieutenant-Colonel George Martin prevents my proposing his suspension by the authority of this Government, but I propose that his dismissal from the service be recommended to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

That Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Robert Bell be removed from all Military charge and command until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known, but that he be permitted to draw his Regimental pay and allowances.

That the undermentioned Officers be removed from their staff appointments and ordered to join the Corps to which they stand attached. Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage, Adjutant General of the Army; Captain Coombs, Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore.

That Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Chalmers be removed from the command of the Subsidiary force in Travancore.

That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to supersede in the command of their Battalions the undermentioned Officers who have not exerted themselves in maintaining order and discipline in their respective Corps, with such others as the Commander-in-Chief's information may induce him to consider as improper persons to be entrusted at the present moment with the charge of Corps.

Captain Smith, 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment.

Major Keasberg, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment.

Major Muirhead, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment.

Major Unzlewood, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

That the Commander-in-Chief be also requested to remove Lieutenant-Colonel Rumley to the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry at Arcot, his conduct in the command of the Cantonment at Bangalore having been for some time past unsatisfactory.

G. H. BARLOW.

CIRCULAR LETTER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

To the Officer Commanding the Division of the Army.

SIR,—I have received, with the deepest regret, accounts of the circulation throughout the Army of addresses of a most improper nature and seditious tendency : although I cannot believe a proceeding so repugnant to the first principles of discipline and duty, so pregnant with the most disgraceful and disastrous consequences to the service over which I have been placed ; yet every obligation of my duty demands that I should omit no means of preventing the fatal ends which the adoption of that proceeding would eventually produce. It is entirely unnecessary for me to advert to the public measures which have recently occurred, as they are under reference to the only powers to which the authorities that adopted those measures are responsible. Any proceedings on the part of the Army, with respect to those measures, would be hurtful to the fundamental principles of discipline and subordination, which direct implicit obedience to the Government under which it is placed ; it would be contrary to its allegiance which demands that it should manifest an implicit and respectful submission to the ultimate decision of its Sovereign and its country ; and it would be ruinous to the honor of the Army, as those proceedings must be regarded as a wanton and unjustifiable breach of discipline. It is accordingly my duty to call on you in the most impressive manner to employ every exertion of your vigilance and authority in maintaining the discipline of the Officers and men entrusted to your Command. I also desire that Officers Commanding Corps may be held responsible in the most rigorous acceptation of Military obedience, for the good conduct and discipline of the Officers under their orders. Officers Commanding Corps possess the most effectual means of maintaining subordination, and they will incur the most serious responsibility by countenancing or permitting any proceedings contrary to it.

For my part, the Army may be assured that I shall never deviate from the line of conduct prescribed by the most solemn obligations of duty, that of offering a most determined opposition to every plan of a nature

incompatible with the Discipline, the Dignity, or the Honor of the Army, with the authority of the Government, and the Interest of my Country.

FRANCIS GOWDIE,

Major General Commanding.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE, }
FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
5th March 1809. }

To the RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MINTO, *Governor General, &c. &c.*

The respectful Memorial of the Officers
of the Madras Army

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That your Memorialists, deeply impressed with the sense of the duty which they owe to their Country, earnestly implore your gracious interference, for the purpose of correcting a system, which has occasioned the most serious alarm, lest the rules and ordinances which define their place in the community be completely subverted.

Your Memorialists are not influenced by extravagant notions of Freedom, or by any ideas of Independence inconsistent with the rigid subordination which characterizes their profession and is essential to its existence. They do not expect, nor do they ask, for the relaxation of any tie or the dissolution of any bond by which the stupendous Fabric of an extensive Army is sustained in a state of Subserviency to the Supreme Power of the Constitution, of which it forms a part, being justly sensible, that inconsiderate indulgence or immunity under habits of licentiousness, necessarily tend to destroy the principle of a Military Discipline, and to render that body which was formed for the protection of the State, subversive of its Tranquillity—but your Memorialists, the free children of that Country, which, while the rest of Europe is enslaved, boasts a constitution the basis of which is liberty, your humble Memorialists, not the abject slaves of a country enthralled by Despotism, respectfully assert a claim to certain rights and privileges, the enjoyment of which may be allowed to them, without impairing or encroaching on the Dignity of Government or in any way interfering with the other Department of the State.

Your Memorialists have to lament generally that, although their Body is now extremely numerous, and the question regarding their duties their claims and their privileges, so multifarious as to require

the assistance of practical experience in discussing the merits of them, yet they have not a representative in the Council of Government where alone the discussion can be agitated. To this cause may be ascribed the recent measures, which make it necessary for your Memorialists, to implore your gracious interposition, as they are directly subversive of those principles of honor and discipline, which harmonise and cement the constitution of a Military Body, and are at the same time grossly insulting to the general character of the Military profession.

A succinct notice of these measures will amply develop the principle by which your Memorialists estimate the injuries they have already received, and the further abuse of authority which they have reason to apprehend, unless the system so manifestly hostile to the honorable feelings of a Military Body be seasonably checked. It may be already known to your Lordship that Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, a Member of the Body to which your Memorialists belong, having incurred the suspicion of having acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal, was openly, and publicly impeached by a considerable number of respectable Officers, who preferred Military Charges against him.* This measure was adopted in the hope that a candid examination before the Honorable Tribunal of a Court Martial might confirm the supposed Guilt and lead to adequate punishment, or, if Guilt really did not exist, that, purified by that ordeal, he might return to a place in that society in which, as must be well known to your Lordship, suspicion is considered equivalent to infamy. In consequence of the charges and by virtue of the Warrant which gave to the Commander-in-Chief, and to him only, the judicature over the Madras Army; and vested in him alone the jurisdiction of it for the time being, Lieutenant-General Macdowall placed Lieutenant-Colonel Munro under arrest, from which arrest he has since reluctantly released that Officer, in consequence of the interferences of the Civil Government, who have thus disunited the chain upon the integrity of which the principles of Military subordination depend—for if the source from whence authority and subordination flow to all the Members of the Military Body be violated, the subordinate branches, which derive their existence from it, must lose their Virtue.

Viewing the interference of the Civil Government to check the prescribed laws of Military dependence as a dangerous innovation and infringement of the solemn laws of the Army, your Memorialists perceive in it unlicensed confusion, and anarchy.

* See page 497. — *Ed.*

No desultory exercise of arbitrary power, however severe, can be expected to restrain the passions or feelings of enlightened men, although it may distress and mortify individuals. The doubt regarding its legality and the pernicious principles by which it must ever be regulated, deprive it of that authority and respect which are attached to an established system of jurisprudence, sanctioned by the legislature, by prescription, by habit, and by the feelings of those existing under its influences.

In order to vindicate the character of his profession and to maintain the integrity of his Military authority over those under his Command, Lieutenant-General Macdowall directed the publication of a G. O. conveying a reprimand to Lieutenant-Colonel Munro for disrespect to his Commander-in-Chief in not abiding by the regular course of enquiry laid down for similar cases.

As the former act of Government had proclaimed to the Army that Lieutenant-Colonel Munro was not amenable to Military Law on this occasion, that Officer was declared to be superior to the control of the Commander-in-Chief by the publication of an order, in which Lieutenant-General Macdowall acted in a manner derogatory to the character of Government and subversive of Military Discipline and the foundation of public authority; although the order of General Macdowall refers merely to the disrespect and disobedience of orders, and contempt of Military authority manifested by an Officer, who was not only under his general controul as belonging to the Army which he commanded, but who, attached to his immediate staff, owed him particular respect and obedience.

Your Memorialists, accustomed to judge of the acts of Military men, as referable to the standard of right and wrong which has been established by the legislature for the controul of their Body, cannot discover any relation between those orders of Government and the rules and discipline of subordination. Equally subversive of the foundation of authority is that resolution of Government, by which the Adjutant General and his Deputy are ignominiously suspended from the service for having obeyed the order of their Commander-in-Chief, which obedience is stated to be a direct violation of the duty of those Officers towards the Government.

It must be painful to your Lordship, as it is to your Memorialists, to contemplate the possible consequences of a proceeding equally unprecedented, as it is unaccountable by any other rules but those of blind prejudice, or deluded infatuation.

Your Memorialists perceive a Commander-in-Chief who has long lived among them, who was personally beloved by many and was known by all to have manifested great forbearance, under circumstances extremely mortifying, from the conduct which the Government observed towards him. They perceive the character of such a man grossly calumniated, while their regret for his departure was yet fresh. They see two Officers of high rank, character and respectability publicly degraded, deprived of their particular rank and suspended from the service for having obeyed their Commander-in-Chief in signing and publishing an order written by himself for the purpose of vindicating his dignity and Military authority, which had been flagrantly violated by one of his own staff, who openly defied and disregarded the Supreme Military Commission. They perceive this Officer who had been publicly impeached under charges of a serious nature, and who had insulted his Commander-in-Chief, shielded from the natural effects of such misconduct by the interference of Government. Your Memorialists cannot avoid declaring that they perceive in this subversion of the fundamental laws of discipline, a most dangerous infringement of the Military Code, that bulwark which preserves a State from the licentiousness of an armed rabble and protects a disciplined Army from the insults of an arbitrary power—a power subject to no controul, except the caprice or prejudice of an individual; and your Memorialists feel a just alarm lest the repetition of acts which are not guided by any rule, may tend to wear their affections and dispose them to consider as enemies those, whose situations should make them their Friends.

Your Memorialists have learned with indignant regret, that their enemies and the enemies of their country have represented, as public disaffection, the discontent produced by local and injuries arising from the present system.

But they confidently appeal to the zeal and ardour with which a large proportion of them are now discharging the most arduous duties in the service of the State. They appeal to the moderation with which they have stifled those feelings which the recent conduct of the Madras Government was calculated to inspire; and while they declare their inviolable attachment to the Constitution under which they serve and to the profession as regulated by its own laws, they cannot suppress the expression of their concern at the manner in which the exclusive rights of the Army have recently been violated, and of their sanguine hope and

earnest entreaty that the Supreme Government may, in its wisdom, be induced to appease their just alarms and to anticipate the extreme crisis of their agitation, by releasing them from the controul of a Ruler, whose measures, guided by the Council of their implacable enemies, are equally detrimental to the interests of the State, as they are repulsive to the feelings of a Loyal and Patriotic Army.

January 1809.

ADDRESS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY TO MAJOR BOLES.

SIR,—The Officers of the Madras Army, whose names are hereunto annexed, can no longer abstain from expressing to you their surprise and concern at the severe and unmerited punishment inflicted on you by an act of the Civil Government of Fort St. George, for no other reason that is stated but that you obeyed the orders of their Commander-in-Chief in a case purely Military.

Feeling the question to involve circumstances essential to their best interest, and fundamental to the character and respectability of the Army no less than to the principles of Martial law, they consider themselves called upon to signify to you their marked approbation of your conduct as an Officer in the general staff on that occasion.

Whilst your brother Officers seize this opportunity to express their sense of the propriety of your conduct, they fully appreciate the personal inconvenience to which you are exposed by suspension from office and the service; with these feelings they request the honor of repairing your injuries in the mean time, as far as lays within their power, by subscribing and paying to your order, monthly, the full amount of that Pay and Staff Allowance of which you have in this extraordinary manner been deprived.

As your conduct on the occasion alluded to, is exactly conformable to what the undersigned if placed in your situation would have pursued, they cannot avoid making your cause their own, and under existing circumstances such mutual support must be expected, and accepted by all who like yourself have or may become sufferers through any such exceptionable measures on the part of the Civil Government of Fort St. George, as have rendered necessary the painful step we have now taken.

MINUTE BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The great question at present with the Army seems to be, how far an Officer is justifiable in yielding obedience to illegal commands.

It is to be regretted that this should ever have become a question in an English Army; for I always regarded it, as a principle long settled by our Laws, and by the very nature of our constitution itself.

But in order that there may be on record so full an examination of this point, as may supersede the necessity of any further discussion; I shall here collect such legal authorities, as have come before me in reference to it. For as the question, if I am rightly informed, has been but seldom or never brought before the Courts of Justice, no direct decision is to be found in regard to it, but the one already quoted by me in my letter of the 20th February last.

De Lolme has remarked as one of the leading features of the English Constitution, the astonishing subordination in which the Military is kept to the Civil power—"All Courts of a Military kind are under a constant subordination to the ordinary Courts of Law; Officers who have abused their private power, though only in regard to their own soldiers, may be called to account before a Court of common Law, and compelled to make proper satisfaction; even any flagrant abuse of authority committed by members of Court Martial, when sitting to judge their own people, and determine upon cases of a bare Military kind, makes them liable to the animadversion of the Civil Judge. To the above facts concerning the pre-eminence of the Civil over the Military power at large it is needless to add, that all offences committed by persons of the Military profession in regard to individuals belonging to the classes of the people are to be determined upon by the Civil Judge. Any use they may make of their force, unless expressly applied to and directed by the Civil Magistrate, let the occasion be what it may, makes them liable to be convicted of murder for any life that may have been lost. Pleading the duties or customs of their profession in extenuation of any offence, is a plea which the Judge will not so much as understand." (P. 463).

Thus we see that the decision of their own Courts is under that of the Civil, the abuses done in regard to their own men punishable by the Civil Judge, and any plea as to the duties of their profession in extenuation of any crime, totally disregarded.

The King is, in England, considered as the Commander-in-Chief or Generalissimo of the Forces. He is the Head of the Army; the whole Military authority flows from him. But "suppose (says an author of the first authority) that an Officer of the Crown, under colour of the King's Commands, should issue commissions contrary to the bill of

“rights, to raise an Army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, and engaging a faction in the scheme, should assemble Troops together, procuring loans from the people, by the terror of them; what would the offence be deemed?” The author answers “it cannot be extravagant to affirm, that it is unlawful and even treasonable to take up arms by warrant from the King’s person, against his authority. The producing of a paper under the King’s signet, which might be called the warrant, is no justification; the law not only construes it to be void but supposes it not the Royal Act, nor will receive it in evidence. And if sufficient overt acts can be fixed upon this Officer, as the instrument to execute the purport of it, such being the Wisdom of the Constitution, as when it has invested the Crown with the largest powers of action, to make the instruments and organs of those powers account for the abuse or the exceeding of them, at their own peril; and thus they become a kind of controul in the very exercise” (Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture, 112, ascribed to Lord Chancellor York).

The principle is so well understood in England, that the command of a superior Officer is no justification for a violation of the law, that an excuse of that kind is never attempted. The highest Military Officer sinks into a private Citizen, in presence of the Civil Magistrate of a petty borough. And shall it then be admitted, that the Government of this country, in whom the whole Civil and Military authority is vested by express Law, shall be resisted with impunity? The Law is, surely, as much to be obeyed in this Country as in England, for where the political establishment places one Officer in authority over another, the obedience of the inferior is only obedience to the Law.

The principle of obedience which Officers owe to their Military superiors may be stated with the following limitations, for it would be very dangerous, on the one hand, to admit of unlimited obedience, and very inconvenient on the other to encourage Officers to dispute the authority of their superiors. I shall therefore adopt the following position, as containing the legal notion of the obedience due to the order of a superior Officer. The order must be such as falls within the bounds of the Officer’s commission and known customary line of duty, and though given in his proper department, it must farther be, at least, an excusable order, or of that nature as to be the subject of different opinions, not a plain injury and aggression on his part (Hume’s Criminal Law V. 1, P. 54).

In general, it is dangerous to admit that a simple doubt may dispense with obedience to a lawful superior, and it suffices to grant this dispensa-

tion in cases where the injustice of command is evident and undeniable. It is just, when that is doubtful, that the presumption should be in favour of the Superior (Barbeyrac's Note on Grotius, B, Chap. XXVI).

Now, to apply these principles to the case of the Adjutant General and Deputy. It ought to have been obvious to these Officers, that General Macdowall exceeded the bounds of his authority in offering violence to the orders of that power which had been placed over him by the express Law of his Country, and whose orders he was bound, by his commission, to obey. They could not here plead ignorance of the Law, or the orders of Government (which must be always taken for Law by our Army), for the former Order of Government directing the release of the Quarter-Master General from arrest had sufficiently declared it. They must have been sensible that the Order of the Commander-in-Chief was meant as an outrage against the authority of the Government. They must have been sensible that it was meant as an insult and degradation of that authority which protected the Quarter-Master General; they ought to have felt, that Government would in the like manner have protected them in the legal discharge of their Office, and in their declining to sign or issue a paper calculated to produce the mischief which it has too effectually done.

It is a principle in every country, without any exception whatever, that no one shall be allowed to justify that which the law condemns. A man shall not justify that which, on the face of it, is a crime. He shall not justify murder, though he may give the particular circumstances in evidence, such as provocations, sudden passion, accident, or the like, and allow the effects of these alleviating circumstances to be determined by the Judge in Court. The same principle we have seen applied to the Acts of the General Government of this country in cases where they have been obliged to infringe upon an Act of Parliament; they have never attempted to justify the Act, or, to say that they had a right to violate the public Law, but have stated the circumstances of the case, under which they had been obliged to act; and prayed for a Bill of Indemnification, as was the case with Mr. Hastings in his contention with the Supreme Court; and latterly with Lord Cornwallis, in his coming round to Madras to assume the command of the Army during the period of the war with Tippoo. In both of these cases a Bill of Indemnification was given by Parliament.

J. LEITH,

Judge Advocate General.

CIRCULAR BY GENERAL GOWDIE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MADRAS
ARMY, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ADDRESS TO MAJOR BOLES.

To the Officer Commanding the Division.

SIR,—It having come to my knowledge that papers of a very improper nature are in circulation amongst the Officers of the Army, regarding the suspension of Major Boles from the situation of Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, in consequence of his having affixed his signature to the General Order of the 28th January last; and as the circumstance has not come before me in any public or authenticated form, I am induced to notice it to you in this way rather than through the channel of a general order.

The paper in question, if I am rightly informed, has for one of its objects, the collection of a subscription for the relief of Major Boles; a circumstance which, as Commander of the Army, I could take no interest in, as Officers may apply their money for the benefit of whom they please, did it not, at the same time, if I am rightly informed, intimate an intention of supporting all others, who may in like manner fall under the displeasure of Government, and imply also a justification of the principle upon which Major Boles acted.

It is impossible for the Commander of an English Army to take a passive part, whilst such things are transacting amongst those under his Command, as these Officers, by placing their principles in direct opposition to that of Government, and holding out a security and indemnity, in fact encourage disobedience and revolt, in so far as it is possible for them to do.

It were needless for me to explain, to a person of your experience, that an Officer under an English Government can only be justifiable in obeying a legal order; and that the order in question was of a nature calculated to excite sedition in the Army, and as such, unjustifiable and illegal on the face of it, and ought accordingly to have been declined by every well-informed Officer. Major Boles must be supposed, from his station, to have known that the Governor and Council of Fort St. George are not only the Civil, but, by the express enactment of the British Legislature, the Military Government also of the country, the whole Civil and Military Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George being vested in a Governor and three Councillors by the Act of 1793.

Although it can never be proper to accustom Officers to hesitate as to obeying the usual command of their superiors; yet this principle

if not limited by Law would, in its operation, tend to the subversion of all Government, and put it in the power of any desperate Leader, by indemnifying all under him, to issue what orders and do what acts he chose. But, fortunately, the principle is sufficiently understood in an English Army, that the Military State is subordinate to the Civil, and that where there is no right to command, there can be no duty to obey. As I deprecate the discussion in public orders of odious and delicate questions, and as I am unwilling to publish any general order on a subject so perfectly understood (and which but for the prejudices of the moment could never be mistaken) I choose rather to trust to your discretion that you will exercise the influence of your situation in explaining to those under your command, the impropriety of their conduct in thus giving circulation to sentiments of such unfounded and pernicious tendency as are said to be found in that paper regarding Major Boles, and which I am much afraid may be attended with very serious consequences to those who have been so ill advised as to affix their signatures to it, for when a paper of this or of any other factions nature comes before me, I can have no difficulty in advising Government how to dispose of the Authors of it.

As compassion for Major Boles may have drawn in the Officers to this measure, I think it proper to explain that Major Boles has, in my opinion, deprived himself of any particular claim to feelings of that nature. It had never been, I was persuaded, the intention of Government to deal severely with that Officer, but only to vindicate that respect due to their own authority which every Government must be anxious to maintain, and accordingly (but without any instructions to that effect), soon after my succeeding to the command, I took the occasion to signify to Major Boles that if he would express any adequate regret for what he had done, as that when he had affixed his signature to the order he was not aware of the consequences, and thought that he was acting right without meaning any offence to Government, but was now sorry for what had happened, I would make it my business to get him reinstated in his rank and Official situation. But this explanation, so natural to have been expected, and which included in it no personal concession of character, was rejected (and not without some warmth) by his explaining that he was sorry for nothing that had happened, or words to that effect.

I beg to call your attention to the following extract of a General Order by this Government of 30th December 1799, by which you will

perceive the restrictions to which the circulation of addresses to the Army has been limited.

“ His Lordship in Council also prohibits, under the strongest injunctions, the publication in future of any addresses to the Army, or to any Division of it, by any person or persons whatever, without the previous sanction of His Lordship, or of the Governor General in Council.”

I have to rely on your discretion that you will adopt the means suitable to the occasion for the discouragement and prevention of the address above alluded to, or of any other of a similar description in the Division under your charge.

FRANCIS GOWDIE,

Major General Commanding.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN GRANT, COMMANDING THE BODY GUARD,
TO MAJOR BARCLAY, MILITARY SECRETARY.

Camp, 19th March 1809.

Private.

MY DEAR BARCLAY,

It is impossible for me perhaps to state in a full and satisfactory manner all that might be said on the subject which induces me now to communicate with you, but even were it possible it might be little attended to and probably considered superfluous; I shall therefore only touch upon my own situation, and act that part which my own judgment dictates.

I have the honor of commanding the Body Guard of the Honorable Sir G. Barlow, and have for years held that appointment with pride, pleasure and honor.

I am, I trust, as much alive to the fortunate distinction which has attended me in this and in other situations in the service, as it is possible for any Soldier to feel, and equally anxious to continue deserving of honor and reputation as any Officer in any service.

Under such impressions I now address you. That it is done with pain and with extreme reluctance you will at once credit, when I acquaint you that it is my determination to resign the Command of the Body Guard.

My feelings towards this Corps can only be known to myself, and I shall not attempt an impossibility by a vain endeavour to convey to

others what never can be conceived by them. I can, however, assure you that I have not written thus far without both a pang and a tear.

It is due to my own character that I should explain my reasons for this measure, and I request that they may be communicated to the Honorable Sir G. Barlow.

You must, as well as every other Officer, be informed of the agitation which at present is general throughout the Service, and at the same time acquainted with the causes which have given rise to so much discussion.

It is no part of my duty to enter into them at present, farther than respects my own character and conduct upon this occasion. This I have ever held sacred and maintained pure from every thing, even, of distant suspicion.

Anxious and resolved to pursue the same course, I decline retaining a situation which, it may be stated, is at variance with my conduct; as I have this day subscribed my name to a letter addressed to Major Boles by a great many distinguished and able Officers, who feel equally interested and concerned at the situation in which he is placed, and at the reasons which have been assigned for this measure. I have done this upon principle, and upon principle I shall support it.

There are men who might subscribe to the letter I have mentioned, and still retain a situation of some trifling emolument; such is not the line of conduct I wish to pursue, yet no man is more desirous than myself to fulfil all his duties, and none, I presume to state, more ready or willing to evince every honorable feeling of zeal and ardour for his own reputation, and the glory of his Country.

I enclose a copy of the letter to which I have alluded, in order, that you may possess full information on this subject.

My resignation of the Body Guard proceeds by this day's Tappall to Madras.

Your ever Sincerely,
J. GRANT.

MAJOR BARCLAY,
Military Secy., &c. &c. &c.;
Fort St. George.

FROM LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. SENTLEGER,
TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Port Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, copy of a letter only received last night, although of date the 7th instant, and in consequence of which I shall lose no time in repairing to Trichinopoly.

That the letter I have herewith the honor to enclose, was intended by the Honorable the Governor in Council to hurt my feelings, I am fully satisfied; that he has succeeded, I am unable to deny; but although it may be in the power of the Honorable the Governor in Council to wound my feelings and degrade me from Command, I am ignorant of any power or authority vested in him to annul that title to which my birth has elevated me, and of which your letter above alluded to deprives me, a deprivation I never once experienced when, from my services, relief was expected from the apprehended dangers in Travancore.

As removal from Command is generally conceived a punishment for an offence committed, I am relieved from much anxiety as to the cause of my removal, by having received officially the copy of a letter addressed by the present Commander-in-Chief to the Officer Commanding in Travancore, respecting the expression of the general sense of the Army on the unfortunate situation of Major Boles, a paper to which I affixed my name as being purely expressive of my sentiments on the subject to which it relates, and further I have no hesitation to declare that had I been appointed to sit as Member of a General Court Martial to investigate the conduct of Major Boles as having refused to sign and publish the Orders of his immediate Commander-in-Chief on a subject so purely Military, I should have awarded Cashiering as a punishment only adequate to such disobedience.

I cannot abstain from adding in support of my sentiments on this subject, that I believe the first and only time that the obligation of an Officer to obey in all cases the Orders of his Superior became agitated before the House of Commons, was at the instigation of General Burgoyne at the commencement of the *impeachment* of Mr. Hastings, when I believe it was admitted that in cases where the Orders to be obeyed were of a treasonable nature, and in these cases only, did the responsibility attach to the Officer who executed the commands of his Military Superiors.

From a reference to the public Letters I have had the honor to receive from the Honorable the Governor in Council during the whole of

the period of my Command of the Detachment of Troops serving in Travancore, I have been led to consider that my conduct had met the approbation of the Government of Fort Saint George; and although removal from Command in this degrading manner be the only mode adopted to reward or mark that approbation, I shall nevertheless at all times feel the purest gratification in exerting my best abilities for the good of that Service to which I have had the honor to belong for nearly thirty years, and for whose respectability I must ever feel the warmest interest.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

CAMP AT OODAGHERRY, }
26th April, 1809. }

A. SENTLEGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

(Enclosure.)

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL MACAULAY,

Resident in Travancore.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, intimating that you had instructed Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger to proceed with the Troops under his Command to Woodagherry, and that Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers has been directed to return to Quilon.

2. You will be pleased to instruct Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger to return to Trichinopoly, leaving at Woodagherry the force which you have been authorized to place in that Fortress.

3. The Governor in Council approves your application to Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger for a small party of Cavalry consisting of a Havildar, Naik and twelve Troopers to serve as your Escort.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
7th April, 1809. }

A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FROM THE CHIEF SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF FORT ST. GEORGE,
TO COLONEL WILKINSON, *Commanding the Southern Division*
of the Army, Trichinopoly.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Sentleger, dated the 26th ultimo, and received yesterday.

I am also directed to inform you that in consequence of the letter above-mentioned, the Governor in Council has thought proper to rescind his orders to you of the 1st instant, which left it at your discretion to allow Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger to remain at Trichinopoly for a period not exceeding ten days, and also to rescind that part of the General Order of the 1st instant which directed that Officer to repair to the Presidency; and to adopt the following resolutions regarding him, which you are hereby required to see obeyed, *vid.* :—

1st.—That Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Arthur Sentleger shall not be permitted to visit Trichinopoly.

2nd.—That he shall be required to proceed from Palamecottah, or Madura, according as the orders may reach him, to the Sea Coast, and to proceed by that route as far as Sadras, from whence he is to repair with all practicable dispatch to Poonamallee, report his arrival to the Officer Commanding that Station, and wait there for the further orders of Government without coming nearer to the Presidency.

3rd.—If Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger does not give his word of honor to the Officer, who may be entrusted by Colonel Wilkinson to communicate these orders to him at Palamecottah, Madura, or any other place, that he will conform to them in every respect; the Officer making the communication and who may not receive such an assurance from Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, is to be required to send him under an Escort by the prescribed route, to Poonamallee.

4th.—That if Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger should by any accident arrive at Trichinopoly without having received these orders, he shall not be permitted to remain there above twelve hours—and if it shall appear that he has gone there after having received a communication of these

orders—he shall be sent to Poonamallee under an Escort of European Infantry.

I am,

Str,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. FALCONAR,

*Chief Secretary to Government.**

FORT ST. GEORGE,)
3rd May, 1809.)

GENERAL ORDER* BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, FORT WILLIAM, JULY 20, 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received private but authentic advices that Orders having been issued by Major General Gowdie, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief on the Coast, to Lieutenant Colonel Innes, Commanding at Masulipatam, directing the embarkation of one or more Detachments of the Madras European Regiment on board of his Majesty's Ships, for the purpose of serving as Marines; the Officers of the Station were induced to entertain the erroneous supposition that the object of those Orders was to separate, and finally to disperse that Regiment, a design which the Government of Fort Saint George has formally and solemnly disallowed; and under the influence of this misapprehension, declared their resolution to resist the execution of them; that Lieutenant Colonel Innes having manifested a determination to enforce them, the Officers of the Garrison proceeded to the Barracks, and, by personal representation, succeeded in seducing the Troops from their duty, and in obtaining from them a promise of support; that Major Storey, the next in command, who was there in the Cantonment, appealed to the Garrison, and having endeavored without success to induce Lieutenant Colonel Innes to depart from the obligation of his public duty, by abandoning his resolution to carry into effect the Orders which he had received, adopted the extreme measure of placing that Officer in arrest under the charge of European Sentries.

The Governor General in Council has deemed it necessary to apprise the Army of Bengal of an event so deeply interesting to the feelings of every loyal subject and especially of those who have the honor to bear a Military Commission. The Governor General in Council has received,

* This General Order was published in a "Calcutta Gazette" Extraordinary, but was not in the volume from which my Selections were made.—Ed.

with sentiments of the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the excesses into which the Officers of the station of Masulipatam have thus been gradually led by the effects of the late prevailing agitation in the Army of the Coast. He trusts, however, that this unhappy event will afford a serious but salutary warning of the danger to which the combined interests of the Public and the Army must ever be exposed by the first and slightest departure from the established principles of Military discipline on the one hand, and on the other, of a just subordination to the laws of their Country, and to the legitimate authority of the State.

The occurrence of this afflicting event, combined with the agitation which unhappily prevails among the Officers of the Army of Fort St. George, renders it the duty of the Governor General to proceed without delay to that Presidency,* in the hope of being enabled successfully to appeal to those sentiments of Loyalty and Attachment to their King and Country, which His Lordship in Council yet confidently ascribes to the General Body of the Officers of the Coast Army, whose zeal, fidelity, and professional achievements have hitherto been the theme of just and unqualified applause; and, by an accurate knowledge of all circumstances which have attended the late agitation, to devise such means as may best tend to avert the impending danger of anarchy and insubordination, and re-establish the foundations of public security and national prosperity in this important Branch of the British Empire.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FROM THE OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY,

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,—By the publication of an order in the Papers issued at your Presidency, We, with the greatest surprise and disgust, see the suspension of some of the best and most independent of your Officers, for coming forward in support of the just claims of your Army. Partaking of your feelings in the manner we do, this is to assure you that there is not a dissenting voice regarding what part this Army will take in supporting you in the cause; and to announce our readiness to join you in any manner which may be requisite to ensure your success and

* Lord Minto sailed for Madras on the 5th August; see page 72. On the 6th idem the Troops at Chittledroog seized the Military Treasure and marched to join a Force at Seringapatam, where it had seized the Garrison. On the 23rd August, the disaffected Troops at Seringapatam surrendered. —Ed.

resist the tyrannical and oppressive conduct of the Governor of Madras and his Advisers.

Written by the Committee selected for the purpose of communicating the sentiments of the Bombay Army.

The following papers relate to the removal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army by the Government of Fort St. George.

Military Department.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MANTO,

Governor General in Council, Fort William.

MY LORD,—We think it proper to take the earliest opportunity of bringing under the notice of your Lordship in Council the copies of two Letters which we have addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors by the Fleet proceeding to England, containing an account of our proceedings regarding Lieutenant General Macdowall, late Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency. We lament to add that those proceedings terminated in the unavoidable measure of publicly removing that Officer from the station of Commander-in-Chief.

2. Together with the Letters which we addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors, we transmit to your Lordship in Council copies of the papers to which they refer, in order that your Lordship may have distinct information regarding the most material of the recent events.

3. We take the liberty of drawing the attention of your Lordship in Council to the circumstances connected with the measure adopted by the late Commander-in-Chief, of placing the Quarter Master General of the Army under arrest, for an act done in the strict fulfilment of his public duty. We anticipate your Lordship's concurrence in the determination which we adopted of ordering the release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro from arrest, as an earnest recommendation which we addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, on that subject, had failed to produce any other effect than an aggravation of the injury. The General Order published by the Commander-in-Chief subsequently to the removal of the arrest, was of a nature to strike at the foundation of the authority of the Government, and we are willing to hope that your Lordship will approve our determination to vindicate that authority in the most signal manner.

4. We have no doubt that the Memorial which accompanies this Letter from a considerable portion of the Officers of the Company's Army,

on the subject of their allowances, will attract the particular attention of your Lordship in Council.

5. Your Lordship was informed, in our letter of the 17th June last, of the means which we had used to compensate for the reductions lately made in the Military allowances and advantages formerly enjoyed by the Officers of the Army of Fort Saint George, and we understood at that time that the compensation was considered by the Commander-in-Chief to be liberal; Lieutenant General Macdowall has however given strong support to the Memorial now submitted to your Lordship.

6. We shall not anticipate the determination of your Lordship in Council on this paper. We shall only observe that the proposed measure of equalizing the Military allowances of this Presidency is in opposition to the orders which have been repeatedly communicated by the Honorable Court of Directors to this Government.

7. Your Lordship will observe that in our reply to Lieutenant General Macdowall, we informed that Officer of our strong disapprobation of the tenor of the Memorial, which we declined to transmit in an authenticated form to the Honorable Court of Directors, until we should obtain the sentiments and directions of your Lordship in Council regarding it.

8. Our Letter to the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 29th ultimo, adverts to particular parts of our correspondence with the late Commander-in-Chief, of which the tenor was highly exceptionable; but as this is now matter of subordinate consideration, we think it unnecessary to press the subject on your Lordship's notice.

We have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

G. H. BARLOW,
WILLIAM PETRIE,
THOMAS OAKES,
J. A. H. CASAMAJOR.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
3rd February, 1809. }

FROM LIEUT.-GENERAL MACDOWALL,

TO THE HONORABLE SIR GEORGE BARLOW, Bart, K. B.,

President in Council, Fort St. George.

SIR,—Impelled by a laudable ambition which had long led me to aspire to the Chief Command of the brave and respectable Army under this establishment, I viewed my appointment to that High office as

the happiest event of my life, concluding that I should succeed to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by my predecessors; the decision however of the Court of Directors* has placed me in so extraordinary, so unexampled, and so humiliating a predicament, that the most painful emotions have been excited, and sixteen months' experience has convinced me that it is impossible to remain with any prospect of performing my duty with credit to the East India Company, of acquiring for myself any reputation, or of doing justice to those over whom I am called to preside: divested of the power of selecting for commands by the restriction of Military patronage, or of rewarding the meritorious Officer, deprived of the respectability which in this country attaches to a seat in Council, and abridged in the usual emoluments of office, it is inconsistent with the character I have ever endeavoured to maintain, to hold an appointment of such magnitude and responsibility thus degraded. I have therefore the honor, Honorable Sir, to request that I may be permitted to resign my Commission of Commander-in-Chief, and to proceed to Europe by the present opportunity.

Inferring that the plan for the exclusion of the Commander-in-Chief from Council must have been framed with sufficient deliberation to preclude the possibility of any argument of mine producing an alteration of sentiment in the promoters of it, I decline touching on the subject; nor will I condescend to make any reference to those who have premeditatedly injured me, and who have, without a conciliating expression or any explanation whatsoever, severely wounded the feelings of an Officer who has served them with zeal and fidelity (a short interval excepted) for seven-and-twenty years.

In adverting once more to Patronage, it is not possible to view without the deepest regret, a scheme for disconnecting the authority to command service, from the power of animating it by reward, and for allotting to the Commander-in-Chief all the invidious duties of his Station, without the means of softening them to the Army by acts of favor or kindness immediately from himself; and I may be permitted to observe that the plea of public utility ought to be clear and urgent, which calls for the extinction or abridgment of any of those rights which the Army, through its natural Representative, possess, or which can justify me in admitting that an experiment is necessary to ascertain with how small a portion of power and influence the Military duties under this Government may be exercised.

* The nomination of Mr. Petrie to be *Second* in Council, the Commander-in-Chief's proper place, establishes this fact.

It will not be deemed surprising, if I justly dread the high displeasure of my Sovereign, were I not to depart when the intention of the Court of Directors has become obvious, and without compromising the dignity of the Profession. By adhering rigidly to a point of honor, my prospects in life may be materially affected, but I am resolved that my name shall not be branded with the reproach of having been the first General Officer who retained a situation, after all hope of a restoration to its former distinction had expired.

Notwithstanding these observations and my determination to quit India; should you, Honorable Sir, be of opinion that my personal services in the Field are required to carry into execution any measure of energy and vigor, I shall consider it an imperious duty to abandon every private feeling, and to submit to your judgment should my exertions be deemed of importance, at the same time implicitly relying that your Honorable Board will sanction my departure when the cause of my detention may be removed.

I beg however that it may be distinctly understood that this is not meant as courting an invitation to stay; I have been offered an indignity, and my pride and sensibility would compel me to retire, even were the sacrifice greater, for I cannot tamely submit to see the exalted station disgraced in my person, nor can I be answerable to the Army if I do not resist so uncommon a deviation which deprives it of a Representative in Council.

The accompanying copy of a letter from His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt will inform you, Honorable Sir, of his acquiescence to my application for one year's leave of absence.

I have the Honor to be,

SIR,

With great respect,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

MADRAS,
15th January, 1809. }

HAY MACDOWALL,
Lieutenant General, Commanding.

(Enclosure.)

Calcutta, 5th December, 1808.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, as stated in your letter of the 6th past, I have the honor to acquaint you that, as far as my Power extends, I am ready to concur in your relinquishing the Command

you now hold in India, and returning to Europe by the most convenient opportunity; but I conceive that, although had you not accepted the Command I might have been competent to authorize your return to England, yet that the regular channel of resignation for a Commander-in-Chief must be through the Governor and Council of the Presidency to which he belongs, and should any doubt arise with them, I conclude it will be referred to this Government, when it will meet the support of;

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

G. HEWITT.

To His Excellency Lieut.-General

HAY MACDOWALL,

Sec., Sec.

Military Department.

TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACDOWALL,

Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the 15th instant, and we beg to express to your Excellency our concurrence in the intention which you have intimated to us of proceeding to Europe, as we are not aware that any public cause of the nature to which your Excellency has alluded, is likely to oppose the accomplishment of your Excellency's wishes.

2. We shall have the honor of submitting a copy of your Excellency's Letter for the information of the Honorable Court of Directors, and of the Supreme Government.

3. We have the honor to add that in consequence of the appointment of Major General Fuller to the Staff in Bengal, we have thought it proper to direct that Major General Gowdie shall proceed without delay to the Presidency.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

G. H. BARLOW,

WILLIAM PETRIE.

THOMAS OAKES.

J. A. H. CASAMAJOR.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
19th January, 1809. }

FROM THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, MADRAS ARMY,
TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,—The near dispatch of the ships has induced me to express a request that you will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the Government the accompanying copy of a letter to the Chief Secretary of Government which I have forwarded this day through the channel of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honor to remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

J. MUNRO,

Quarter Master General.

PORT ST. GEORGE, }
22nd January, 1809.

(Enclosure.)

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT.

SIR,—Having been directed by the late Commander-in-Chief to prepare a report on the system for the provision and carriage of the Camp Equipage of the Native Troops by contract, I entered into an examination of that subject, and submitted to Sir John Cradock a paper containing the result of the consideration which I bestowed on it. That report received the unqualified approbation of the late Commander-in-Chief,* who, in laying it before the Government, stated that it was written in obedience to his orders, and might be considered as the combined result of his own and my reflection. The report, having been referred by the Governor Lord William Bentinck to the examination of some Officers of talent and experience, met with their concurrence, and although His Lordship was disposed to entertain a favorable opinion of the contract system, he was convinced, by the reasonings stated in the report, of the erroneous nature of that system and the expediency of repealing it. At the period of time when the report was approved by Lord William Bentinck, the removal of His Lordship from India left it on the hands of his successor, and as it corresponded with Mr. Petrie's sentiments it was forwarded to Bengal, when it received the approbation of the Supreme Government, and was finally carried into execution under the present Government.

It appears that soon after the publication of the orders for the abolition of the tent contract, a plan was formed by some Officers Commanding Native Corps, of preferring charges against me on the foundation

* Sir John Cradock.—*Ed.*

of my report, and those charges actually arrived at Head Quarters about three months ago. They were sent by the Commander-in-Chief to the Judge Advocate General; and that Officer, having entered into an extensive consideration of the subject, stated in decided terms the illegality of the charges and the absence of all grounds of proceeding upon them. The Commander-in-Chief was pleased to show me the charges and the report of the Judge Advocate General, and I pressed upon His Excellency's attention the expediency of bringing the question to an early decision, and of submitting it to the Honorable the Governor in Council, as it was essentially connected with the arrangement and the authority of the Government. The Commander-in-Chief did not express a decided intention; the tendency of his opinions appeared to be that I should be tried by a General Court Martial; but, after repeated solicitations, he stated that, as the Judge Advocate General had exhibited only one side of the question, he judged it expedient to refer it to the opinion of Mr. Marsh. Having renewed my application for a decision of the question, I was informed, the day before yesterday, by the Commander-in-Chief that it was his intention to carry the whole matter to the consideration of his Successor, and in about an hour after I received this assurance, the Deputy Adjutant General delivered to me a letter and a message from the Commander-in-Chief, directing me to consider myself as placed under an arrest upon the charges which I have mentioned. I forward to you a copy of these charges, of the letter delivered to me by the Deputy Adjutant General, of my reply, and of an answer which I have received from the Commander-in-Chief, and in which His Excellency has been pleased to state some of the reasons by which his conduct has been actuated.

The want of time disables me from stating the considerations connected with this subject, which it is my earnest desire to submit to the judgment of the Honorable the Governor in Council. The report upon which the Commander-in-Chief, at the instance of some Officers of the Army, has placed me in arrest was written by the special orders of the late Commander-in-Chief, was approved of by him, and declared in his Minute, which accompanied it to be the result of his own reflection, and mine, and it has been acted upon by the Supreme and local Governments. It is superfluous for me to state the deep injury which will inevitably be sustained by the discipline of the service, if a public staff Officer shall be made responsible to a party of Officers for an official report written in the strict execution of his duty, and approved by all the authorities under which he acts. If such a course of proceeding

shall be followed, no staff Officer can ever venture to execute his duty with integrity and zeal, to point out abuses or discover frauds, for the circumstance of being liable to the disgrace of an arrest and trial for the discharge of public duty will deter many men from performing it. That proceeding will have the effect of making the Army the Judges of the propriety of continuing or repealing Military regulations; the disadvantage or the tendency to abuse of a system can seldom be pointed out without insinuations being either stated or understood of a nature unfavorable to the conduct of the persons by whom the system is managed, and if the public Officer who points out that disadvantage shall be liable to be tried by the persons whose interests are affected by his conduct, it is evident that the Army and not the Government will be the Judges of Military arrangements, that no staff Officer will submit to the Government a plan unpopular to the Army, and that the greatest obstacles will be opposed to the reform of abuses or the improvement of the service: a staff Officer must embrace the alternative of either neglecting his duty, or exposing himself to the disgrace of a public trial at the instance of Officers who may expect impunity for their conduct, from their numbers, or from the uncertainty to which the event of all trials is subject. If any illustration of these observations should be necessary, the following case may be stated. It may be supposed that I had received the most ample and authentic information of the abuses of the Tent contract system, that this information was sufficient to convince my judgment and that of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government, of the necessity of annulling that system, although, from the information being of a confidential nature, it could not be produced as evidence before a General Court Martial. It would have been my positive duty to state that the Tent contract system was replete with abuses; that statement would involve insinuations hostile to the integrity of the Officers by whom the system was managed; and I may ask if I should be liable to the disgrace of a public arrest and trial for having declared what every obligation of my public duty demanded, and what circumstances must have prevented me from proving before a Court Martial.

But the report contains nothing of a nature injurious to the character of the Officers of the Army; it is founded upon the general and immutable principles of human nature, and was not intended to apply to the actual conduct of any class of persons. The object of that report was to expose, on the general principles which constitute the great foundations of public regulation, the fundamental errors of a system which was calculated to disunite the interest from the duty of the Officers of the

Army, and not in any respect to advert to the mode in which that system has been executed. The justness of the general grounds which I adopted was sufficiently confirmed by experience, which had shown that the contract system produced considerable advantages to Officers Commanding Corps in Garrison, and immense expenses in the field. That this system produced unfavorable effects on the Military ardour of any part of the Army has never been stated; but it was an indispensable obligation of my duty, in officially reporting on the subject, to point out its tendency under the operation of motives that too often influence human conduct to produce such effects, and its disadvantage therefore as a permanent regulation. In preparing the report upon the Tent contract, nothing was more remote from my mind than to state a sentiment in any respect adverse to the honor, integrity, and Military virtue of any portion of the Officers of the Army; the report was entirely dictated by motives of public duty and founded upon general grounds; and they who view it in a different light mistake a course of reasoning from cause to effect, from principles to their probable consequences, for arguments founded upon statements of a description dishonorable to the Army. I do not mean by these explanations to disavow any part of the report, as I am still impressed with the strongest conviction of its justness and truth.

If the report had never been submitted to the Government, it might have rested with the Commander-in-Chief to decide on the charges that are founded on it; but as it now forms a part of the records and acts of the Government, any proceedings relative to it must necessarily be referred to their authority and decision. Considering myself responsible to my superiors only for the official opinions which I may be called upon to state in the execution of my duty, and the opinions which I stated relative to the Tent contract system having been acted upon by the Government; I judge it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to the station which I hold, to the public service, and to the interests of my Country, to submit my situation to the consideration of the Government, and to appeal to their justice for the support of my public conduct, and the vindication of my character.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

J. MUNRO,

Quarter Master General.

FORT ST. GEORGE; }
22nd January, 1809. }

(Enclosure.)

Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Quarter Master General of the Army, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief on the 20th January 1809, charged as follows, *viz.* :—

Charge.—We, the undersigned Officers, do hereby charge Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Quarter Master General of the Army, and Captain in the Madras European Regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following instance, *viz.* :—

For having, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the Tent contract lately held by Officers Commanding Native Corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure our character as Officers, and otherwise injurious to our reputations as Gentlemen.

C. RUMLEY, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 5th Regt., Cavy.*
 A. SENTLEGER, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 6th Regt., Cavy.*
 P. H. VENY, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 6th Regt.*
 J. KNOWLES, *Capt., Comdg. 1st Bn., 3rd Regt.*
 R. MUNRO, *Major, 2nd Bn., 20th Regt.*
 ANDREW MACDOWALL, *Major, 15th Regt.*
 H. F. SMITH, *Capt., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 14th Regt.*
 J. RICHARDSON, *Major, Comdg. 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt.*
 G. IANG, *Major, Comdg. 1st Bn., 13th Regt.*
 CHARLES LUCAS, *Capt., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 3rd Regt.*
 J. DURAND, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 8th Regt.*
 G. MARTIN, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 1st Bn., 15th Regt.*
 W. ORROK, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 1st Bn., 8th Regt.*
 JOHN DEMORGAN, *Major, 2nd Bn., 22nd Regt.*
 J. P. KEASBERRY, *Capt., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 9th Regt.*
 J. LINDSAY, *Capt., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 22nd Regt.*
 J. M. VERNON, *Major, Comdg. 2nd Bn., 12th Regt.*
 T. WHITLIE, *Major, Comdg. 2nd Bn., 19th Regt.*
 ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD, *Maj., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 18th Regt.*
 G. NEAL, *Major, Comdg. 1st Regt., N. Cavy.*

H. FRASER, *Major, Comdg. 2nd Bn., 5th Regt.*
 M. STUART, *Major, Comdg. 2nd Bn., 17th Regt.*
 C. DIACON, *Major, Comdg. 1st Bn., 16th Regt.*
 C. FARRAN, *Capt., Comdg. 2nd Bn., 21st Regt.*
 R. FLETCHER, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 1st Bn., 12th Regt.*
 G. N. GIBSON, *Capt., Comdg. 1st Bn., 10th Regt.*
 J. DUNN, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 8th Regt., Cavy.*
 A. FLOYER, *Lieut. Col., Comdg. 3rd Regt.*

Countersigned,

By order of Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander-in-Chief,

J. F. CAPPER,

Adjutant General.

(Enclosure.)

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL MUNRO,

Quarter Master General.

SIR,—Upon a re-perusal of the papers connected with the charges given in against you by a respectable body of the Officers of the Army, I have, in addition to what I informed you of this morning, found it necessary to order you to be placed under arrest, and I shall recommend it to my Successor to bring you to trial upon the charges preferred against you, as I find that in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, any Court Martial ordered to be assembled by me could only be confirmed by my own signature. I regret that this subject has not been sooner decided upon; but being desirous of obtaining every opinion, and a recent one of some importance having only been forwarded to me a few days ago, it was impossible to avoid delay.

I am,

SIR,

Your very obedient Servant,

HAY MACDOWALL.

MADRAS,
 20th January. }

Enclosure.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACDOWALL.

§c., §c., §c.

Fort Saint George, 20th January, 1809.

SIR,—I have received the letter and message which your Excellency has been pleased to convey to me through the channel of the Deputy Adjutant General, and I beg leave to inform you that in obedience to your commands I consider myself to be placed under an arrest from this date. Having this morning expressed your intention to leave the whole subject of the charges preferred against me to the consideration of your Successor, I cannot refrain from stating the sentiments of surprise that have been excited in my mind at your adopting a step which is in some measure decisive of the question, and must contribute to embarrass the exercise of your Successor's discretion relative to the most advisable means of finally arranging a point upon which a diversity of opinion has existed. It is far from my wish to express an opinion, regarding the nature of the proceedings which you have been pleased to follow, but a sense of public duty induces me to notice the extraordinary spectacle of an Officer holding one of the first situations under the Government, being placed in arrest by a Commander-in-Chief, for a report prepared under the special orders of the preceding Commander-in-Chief, which the latter declared upon record to be the combined result of his own and that Officer's reflection, and which has received the entire approbation of this and the Supreme Government.

Holding an appointment of importance under the Government, I have the honor to express a request that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate information to the Honorable the Governor in Council of the measure which you have adopted, in order that arrangements may be made for the conduct of the departments which the Government have entrusted to my care.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

J. MUNRO,

Quarter Master General.

Q 2

Enclosure.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL MUNRO,

*Quarter Master General.**Madras, 21st January 1809.*

SIR,—Actuated but by one motive, an earnest desire to do justice to every individual under my command, I had long deliberated on the uncommon and interesting case, of the principal Officers of an Army having given in charges against one of the General Staff; I had endeavored to obtain every information that might guide me in deciding, and, if I have erred in judgment, I cannot well be accused of rashness. In place of embarrassing my Successor by the step I have pursued, I have so cleared the path that he cannot go astray. I think you should be tried, and if I had left the papers containing the charge, the several opinions, and the explanations to General Gowdie without putting you under an arrest, I should have left the door open to the possible introduction of undue influence, and arbitrary power. The General has only now to assemble a Court Martial, which he will be enabled to do in a few days, as he is expected immediately here, and if you are acquitted, you will then have an opportunity of bringing forward those who have endeavored to traduce your character.

I am,

SIR,

Your very obedient Servant,

HAY MACDOWALL.

FROM THE ADVOCATE GENERAL,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

*Fort St. George.**Madras, 24th January 1809.*

SIR,—I have received your letter, dated the 23rd instant, referring to my consideration the papers submitted to Government by the Quarter-Master General, and desiring my opinion respecting the validity of the charges preferred against him, and respecting the measures competent to be adopted by Government upon the case. I have according to the command of the Honorable the Governor in Council communicated with

the Judge Advocate General upon the subject to which your letter relates

That Officer, in addition to the papers furnished to me with your letter, has delivered to me his opinion, dated the 7th November last, upon the same subject, which I now enclose, and I have no hesitation in declaring my perfect coincidence in the result of his very able and accurate investigation of the subject. He has furnished me with a copy of Sir John Cradock's Minute upon the subject of the paper against which the charges preferred against Colonel Munro are aimed. I am clearly of opinion that the paper in question does not contain any matter which can be the proper subject of the charges now preferred against him.

Where an individual thinks proper to come forward as the adviser and informer of the public authorities, he is bound at his peril to know and to be able to prove that he is well founded in his statements, where other individuals may be hurt by his suggestions. But Colonel Munro was placed in a situation in which he was bound to advise the Commander-in-Chief as to the state of the Army, and to deliver his sentiments such as they were, and from such sources as he might have opportunity of forming them; liable like all men to be misinformed, or to err in his conclusion, if he had been called upon to state his opinion as to the conduct or character of any individual of the Army, he was bound freely, fully and conscientiously to do so, and was entitled to protection in it, however hard that opinion might bear upon the individual. The regular and authorized adviser of the public authorities becomes identified with the authorities which consult him. He is answerable to them and to those superiors to whom they are answerable, but not the persons whom those authorities have to controul and against whom it may have been his duty to advise. I perfectly accede to the proposition of Colonel Munro, that if the adviser of any public authority were to be amenable to the individuals affected by the advice given, no man could do his public duty with safety. But the paper complained of appears, and has already been shown from the report of the Judge Advocate General, not to contain even a charge against any individual Officer or body of Officers, but is merely a general statement of the situation of the Army with general reasonings upon it, in which the Commander-in-Chief and the Government fully acquiesced; indeed by the extracts furnished us of the Minute of the Commander-in-Chief, it is evident that the statements and arguments used in that paper are the result of the joint experience, as well as the joint reflection, of the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Munro,

Those suggestions, having been adopted in practice by the highest authority, are now its acts.

• I am clearly of opinion that the charges founded upon that paper of Colonel Munro, at the instance of the Officers affected by it, ought not to be sustained, and that Colonel Munro is entitled to the decided support and protection of the authorities under which he acted, to prevent his being brought to trial upon the charges. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the superior authorities are entitled to vindicate their acts from being questioned by those under their controul, in the shape of a trial of the advice under which those acts have proceeded.

The report of the Judge Advocate General shows in a very strong manner the effect which such a trial might be expected to produce upon the discipline and subordination of the Army.

From his information I am confirmed in supposing that in ordinary cases the more regular course of correcting an embarrassment would be through the intervention of the Commander-in-Chief, by signifying to him the opinion and intentions of Government; but he agrees with me in opinion that if in any particular case a necessity should arise (of which Government are the only Judge) to exert their indisputable supreme authority directly and immediately, it is perfectly competent for them so to do, by discharging any Officer from arrest, or such other measures as the exigency of the occasion may require.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. ANSTRUTHER,

Advocate General.

Enclosure.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR,—I had the honor on the 1st instant to receive your letter covering a charge against the Quarter Master General of the Army, Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and desiring, by Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, my opinion whether the charges could be legally brought forward in their present form.

As, in the construction of Law, the legal form is intimately connected with the substance, it became material to look into the whole circum-

stances of the case; and I was therefore induced, by my letter to you of the same date, to request to be furnished with a copy of the paper alluded to in the charges; your Letter, in reply, acquaints me that you had sent the whole of the papers as transmitted to Head Quarters.

Having had occasion to see the Commander-in-Chief the same day, I was furnished by His Excellency with a copy of the paper in question.

As the case is altogether new and unprecedented, and involves in it a question of the greatest importance to Military Discipline, I have taken time to consider it with some attention, and in stating my opinion I beg to be allowed the liberty of, also, submitting the grounds on which it is supported, and for the more clear apprehension of the whole, I shall observe the following order:—

1st.—To state the fact or subject of the charge.

2nd.—To state the clear and established principles of Law.

3rd.—To apply the Law to the Fact.

4th.—To subjoin such general observations as may appear to arise out of the collateral considerations of the case.

1st.—As to the fact or subject of the present question.

It rests on the following charge:

“We, the undersigned Officers, do hereby charge Lieutenant Colonel John Munro, Quarter Master General of the Army and Captain in the Madras European Regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instance, *viz.*:

“For having, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the Tent contract, lately held by Officers commanding Native Corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure our character as Officers and otherwise injurious to our reputations as Gentlemen.”

This charge is signed by twenty-four Officers commanding Corps, and forwarded in a letter dated from Bangalore, 25th of September last, addressed to Captain Macpherson, the Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Macdowall; and signed by the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger and Lieutenant Colonels Rumley and Martin.

The letter, after stating the injury they conceived they had suffered upon accusations which the Quarter Master General had insinuated against them in his public reports, adds that a copy of the charge has been forwarded to the other Divisions of the Army, which, in due course, they trust, will be transmitted to the Head Quarters.

As the charge is too generally stated to be clearly understood, it becomes necessary to refer to the paper on which it was grounded; being the Quarter Master General's Report on the abolition of Tent contract.

The following is understood to be the offensive passage in that Report.

“Thirdly.—By granting the same allowance in Peace and War for the Equipment of Native Corps, while the expences incidental to that charge are unavoidably much greater in War than in Peace, it places the duty and interests of Officers commanding Native Corps, in direct opposition to one another; it makes it their interest that the Corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties.”

It appears that the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Cradock, addressed a letter on the 7th of February 1807 to Lieutenant Colonel Munro as Quarter Master General of the Army, stating that the subject of the Camp Equipage had for a long time engaged his attention, and that the subsisting arrangements were found erroneous. He, therefore, requested that he would, without loss of time, take this subject into his special consideration, and give him (the Commander-in-Chief) every assistance that might enable him to form a just judgment.

This letter is marked private and confidential.

The Quarter Master General, in obedience to the above directions, enters into an examination of the existing system of Camp Equipage and Carriage of the Native Troops of the Army, which he submits to his consideration in the form of a Report, and forwards to him in a letter, under an official address, on the 30th of June 1807. This Report would appear to have been favorably received and approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, as the plan it suggested was afterwards, in part, if not altogether, adopted. The papers before me do not furnish means of tracing the further progress of the Quarter Master General's Report; but it seems known to have gone both before the Madras Government,

and also that of Bengal; and will no doubt come in the regular course before the Honorable Court of Directors.

The duties of the office of Quarter Master General come naturally to be considered in this part of the case, for they are circumstances of fact. As Quarter Master General the Department of the Camp Equipage is peculiarly under his charge. And accordingly he is the proper person to advise the Commander-in-Chief on that head.

It was proposed in the second place to state the clear and established principles of Law.

It may be assumed as a principle, that a Commander-in-Chief of an Army has a right to call for the advice and opinion of any Officer under his command, on a subject of Military arrangement under that Officer's peculiar Department, and the opinion so called for is bound to be given *bona fide* according to his best abilities.

Wherever the Law enjoins a duty, it protects the agent in the legal discharge of it. The legal discharge I take to be where the act is done according to the usual and common course of things. On the other hand, the Law will not allow any one, under the pretence of duty, to do a wanton and malicious act. If it is necessary that men should be protected in the due discharge of their powers, it is equally so that they should not be allowed to pervert those powers to a bad end. But as regard to public convenience has established certain bars to the hasty accusation of public Officers, in order that they may not be intimidated from doing their duty. No action, accordingly, will be against a Judge for any act done in his judicial capacity, nor against a Grand Jurymen for presenting or finding a bill of indictment, nor against a Petit-Jurymen for his verdict, though the act done should be charged to be wrongful and malicious. This rule must have been adopted on the principle stated by Lord Coke, namely, that it would deter jurors from the public service if they were liable to such an action in every case, where, if the opinion of the parties against whom they had decided, their decision proceeded from malicious motives. If such actions could be maintained, the multiplicity of them would render it impossible for a Judge or Juror to discharge the duties of his office. The exemption is, therefore, established on behalf of the public, and results from principles of policy and convenience. A private Prosecutor of a malicious prosecution is liable to an action on the case for a malicious prosecution in preferring such an indictment before a Grand Jury, yet

if the same person serving on the Grand Jury were maliciously to present or to find such an indictment, no action would lie. Thus it is clear, that the same act done by the same person, and proceeding from the same evil motive, is, or is not, actionable according to his acting in a private, or a public capacity. In Hawkins (*Pleas of the Crown*) it is laid down, "that no one is liable to any prosecution whatever in respect of any verdict given by him in criminal matters, either upon the Grand or Petit-Jury; and he states the reason to be that they may not be biassed with the fear of being harrassed with vexatious suits for acting according to their consciences."

The following may be stated as clear Law, *viz.* :

No act done under the direction and with the sanction of one authority can be converted into a matter of crime by any succeeding authority of similar and co-extensive powers, unless the act was, of itself, originally a crime by the general Law of the Land. The above are the more general principles of Law, subordinate ones will come to be brought forward in the further course of the examination.

And now to apply the Law to the fact, or circumstances of the case.

It was observed that wherever the Law enjoins a duty, it protects the Agent in the legal discharge of it. This principle applies to every state of society, but is peculiarly recognized in regard to words or writings necessarily used to the disadvantage of others.

The essence of this present charge seems to be, that the Report was a Libel or Defamation. But in order to judge how far it can be regarded as a culpable or justifiable act, it may be proper to consider the general rules of Law as to that species of offence, as they will furnish principles applicable to the present case.

Nothing shall be constructed a libel, which is necessary in the course of legal proceedings, and is relevant to the matter which is before the Court, so no matter which is stated in any Memorial or Petition for the redress of grievances, and addressed in the proper channel, by which such redress may be had, that is, to the persons only who have power to give such redress, shall be deemed libellous—as where the defendant, being Deputy Governor of Greenwich Hospital, wrote a large volume, of which he also printed several copies, containing an account of the abuses of the Hospital, and treating the characters of many of the Officers of the Hospital (and Lord Sandwich in particular, who was then first Lord of the Admiralty), with much asperity, he distributed the copies

to the Governors of the Hospital only, but it did not appear that he had given a copy to any other person: on a rule for information for this as a libel, Lord Mansfield held, that this distribution of the copies to the persons only who were from their situation called to redress grievances and had, from their situation, power to do it, was not a publication sufficient to make that a libel: and he seemed to think, that whether the paper was printed or in manuscript, under these circumstances, made no difference (*Espinasse Nisi Prius*, p. 505-6.)

This principle obtains, not only in regard to judicial proceedings in Courts of Law, but in respect to memorials presented to Parliament, or to other public bodies. Where a Memorial or Petition is presented to a Court of Justice or to persons holding cognizance over the case, they are held to be the only Judges whether the expressions it contains are proper or not, and such as they deem irrelevant or too offensive they will direct to be struck out, or censure the Memorialists for having used.

The same principles apply to the present case; the observations of the Quarter Master General arose out of the nature of the subject and were made in the discharge of an official duty. Neither were they made public, further than the necessity of the case required. The letter of the Commander-in-Chief is headed Private and Confidential. At the bottom of the copy which I have received, there is subjoined, "This letter was afterwards recorded on the proceedings of Government as a Public Document." But surely it did not become a Public Document from the circumstance of being so recorded: for the Proceedings of Government are not open to public or general inspection: and access can only be had to them on an official application for some purpose of duty. An application to Government from any other Officers who signed the charge for the purpose of examining how far they were personally injured by the Report would not, it is believed, have procured access to the Records,—at least during the period of former Governments; stronger personal grounds for inspection of papers have been refused.—A Court of Justice will refuse a copy of their Proceedings, in order to ground a Criminal Prosecution on, where they disapprove of the measure. In like manner, a Government, it may be supposed, will refuse a paper from their Records where they conceive it is to be used to the detriment of an individual, whose conduct they have sanctioned; or if they should grant it at all, it will only be on a legal notice from a Court of Justice. But be this as it may, if the original letter from the Commander-in-Chief was private, the letters in reply to it must be considered equally so: as being a mere

accessory or contingency to the first, and therefore following the nature of its principal, and the inferior Officer could not well enjoin secrecy to the Commander-in-Chief on the face of this letter, as he had done. There is therefore no ground, for considering the letter as a Paper open to the public use that has been made of it. And if the Paper is not published and acted upon by official authority, it must be considered as a mere surreptitious document from one of the public Officers, which that office can interdict the further use of, the same as the Court of Parliament, or other Court may interdict the publication of their Records until their permission in that respect is first obtained:

Government have therefore a clear right to stop all further proceeding by their servants as to that paper; it being part of one of their Records in the Secret and Political Department, any servant refusing to obey their orders in this respect might be liable to forfeit their service. We give this as the extent of their legal powers; how far they may judge it proper to act on these, is entirely within their own discretion.

No act, it was observed, done under the direction and with the sanction of one authority can be converted into matter of crime by any succeeding authority of similar and co-extensive powers unless the act itself was originally a crime by the general Law of the Land.

A political measure, being often only fit or unfit in reference to particular junctures or times, is always examinable by the succeeding Government, and adhered to or removed on their discretion. But a legal or moral question, being at all times equally certain, is never drawn in question before a succeeding Government, when the former has sanctioned the act, unless the thing complained of was distinctly a crime and had not been tried. Lieutenant Darke of the Artillery laid some complaint before General Clarke, as Commander-in-Chief, respecting a Court of Enquiry, that he conceived he had suffered by during the period of Colonel Bruthwaite's command of the Army; his (General Clarke's) answer was that he supposed the former Commander knew his powers and he was not come out to examine into the acts of his Predecessors. I state this from Memory, having no note of the transaction.

The principle in these cases is, first, that there is a certain period, at which jurisdiction naturally commences, and secondly, that equals have no authority over equals. Thus a decree past by one or two Judges can not, in case of an appeal, be reversed but by a greater number or by a higher authority. Error in Parliament can only be reversed there; because there is no higher authority.

That a positive crime, when committed during the period of a former Commander-in-Chief's command, and not then proceeded against, may be prosecuted during the period of his Successor's authority, is clear, unless proscribed by the King's articles of war. But where the matter is not of itself a declared crime by positive Law, but only becomes so by inference and constructive reasoning, and has arisen out of the act of the former Commander, it would appear to me very doubtful how far it could, on this new sense of things, become punishable. "Every member of Society (*says Beccaria*) should know when he is criminal and when innocent" (Ch. XI). But it is impossible to know this, if an Act is to be sanctioned by one Commander-in-Chief, and then regarded as a crime by his Successors. For it is necessary that the thing should be regarded as a crime before a criminal charge can be admitted in regard to it.

The great principle of Military Law, as handed down from the most ancient times, is "let there be no appeal in Military cases. Let the order of the General who commanded be taken for just, and ratified." Such was the rule of the Romans, who best understood Military Discipline, and this principle we see adopted in Courts of Common Law, who seldom, or never, admit of any Military case brought before them.

But to go more minutely into the actual merits of the present case. The Quarter Master General's crime consists, in having said that the same allowances in Peace and in War place the interest and duty of Officers in direct opposition. It makes it their interest that their Corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties.

It is to be observed in what capacity these words were spoken. They were given as a general principle for establishing certain Laws for the Government of a Community. But is this a new observation, that men's duties and interest should not be placed in opposition? "Those that have written upon civil Government (*says an eminent author*) lay it down as a first principle, and all historians demonstrate the same, that whoever would found a State and make proper Laws for the Government of it, must pre-suppose that all men are bad by nature, and that they will not fail to shew that natural depravity of heart, whenever they have a fair opportunity; and though it may possibly be concealed for a while, on account of some secret reason, which does not then appear to men of small experience, yet time (which is therefore justly called the father of truth), commonly brings it to light in the end."

And the same principle is to be found in every Writer on Government. Laws, we are told, are made to guard against what men may do, and not to trust to what they will do; nor is the sentiment confined to barren generalities or speculative Authors. It is adopted into vulgar, daily practice; and the same principle, delivered in nearly the same words, and applied to the same body of men, is to be found in a report delivered to the same Commander-in-Chief only a few months previous to the date in question. It had been the practice for Government to allow Officers commanding stations, a certain percentage on spirituous liquors sold by the public agent for that commodity. The consequence was that the more Liquor that was drunk by the men, the more came to be shared by the Commanding Officers or the yearly division of the profit. The Head Surgeon of the Centre Division conceived that this circumstance might in some instances encourage drunkenness by inducing to wink at abuses; and he therefore in one of his reports suggested the expediency of this source of gain being done away, "because," he says, "it can never be proper for a wise Government to place mens' duties 'in opposition to their interest.'" I quote from Memory, but the above, I believe, will be found to be nearly the words used by Mr. Head Surgeon Berry in one of his reports on the Centre Division for 1806. The expression struck me the more forcibly, as a not incurious illustration of the various changes that the principles of our thinking undergo in a few years.

If the remarks of the Quarter Master General are founded on principle they cannot be regarded as criminal. The Law of England (which is founded on good sense and on inferences drawn from common life) never allows duty and interest to come in competition, because it believes that the latter will always prove too strong for the former. A man shall not be judge in his own cause; a juryman shall not sit where he has an interest; a witness shall not be heard when he would gain an advantage, one way or other, by the decision of a cause, nay, he shall not be heard, where he even supposes himself interested, or where his honor may be effected by the testimony he gives. These exceptions are urged every day against the individual. The judge is objected to, the juryman is challenged, the witness is set aside, yet none of these thinks his credit affected. How then can those Officers pretend to say that their characters are affected by a principle established by all political Writers, and adopted by our Laws as one of the safeguards of society. Let us reverse the case. It has been given as a good rule for the examination of the justness of any proposition, to reverse its principles, and then to

view the amount; supposing then, that the Quarter Master General had used the converse of the proposition and had expressed himself thus, "it is very true that this allowance puts mens' duties in opposition to their interest; but it is not to be supposed that they will allow the consideration of the one to affect the discharge of the other." Would such propositions have been held discreet and prudent in a public man? Would it have been considered as a proper principle in an Officer whose duty it was to controul the expenditure of public money, and to check the sources of corruption? Has not the whole system of our service and of every service in the world proceeded upon this very principle he is charged with using?

- Why were Muster Masters formerly established, and why was the payment of the Corps taken away from the Commanding Officer and given to the Officer Commanding Troops and Companies, or why are so many forms and checks established for the clothing, supplies and management of an Army, but upon the principle that duty is but a feeble guard against interest and self gain? Was it ever objected to the Officers who proposed those checks against corruption and abuses, that their plans were injurious to the Character of the Army? It may be true that these Checks are not perhaps necessary in many instances. The great body of an English Army (and of this Army in particular) will always be found to be men of honor and integrity. Yet, as exceptions are sometimes to be found in the character of particular individuals, and as Law always speaks a general language, and prescribes alike against all, the common arrangements must every where procure as if the whole community required the same Check. How then can it be criminal in an Officer to have acted and advised on this principle? A crime implies the violation of some Law, the neglect of some duty, or the infringement of some moral principle. But he acted in conformity to the spirit of our Law, in obedience to his duty and in support of the moral principle which will always be best supported by removing men from the temptation to do wrong.

4th. It was proposed to subjoin such general observations as may appear to arise out of the collateral considerations of the case.

The liberty of discussing public measures has been always regarded as one of the first rights of Society, but it is very immaterial whether that right is to be controuled by the hand of power, or the combination of party.

- • In either case the effect is the same. The present is an attempt to controul the discussion of public questions in the Councils of Government and the Commander-in-Chief, by a combination of Officers. It is impossible

not to see the consequences of such an attempt. If they have a right to come forward in this instance, they have a right to do so equally in every similar one where they find their interests or their feelings affected. What security then can any public Officer have for doing his duty? In the discharge of my own office as public Prosecutor, I have every day to contend against the vices and passions of Society. Every other Officer that is intended as a check on these, has the same duty to perform. But what security can I or any other Officer have against a criminal charge, if this one is tolerated? Under such circumstances, men in public Stations will be afraid to act. Those whom their Office is intended to controul, will insult and threaten them.

It may be said that the number of names affixed to the charge calls more particularly for its being enquired into. But the number of persons engaged in any act does not therefore legalise it. Two or more imperfect things do not make one perfect. The number of signatures only shows the spirit of combination and the necessity of resisting it. Our Laws expressly forbid tumultuous Petitions, and the principle is still more applicable to a Military Society.

Wherever a trial has been irregularly demanded, Commanders-in-Chief have always resisted granting it, unless on Charges preferred by the immediate Commanding Officer against his inferior, whom he can order in arrest by his own act. The instances, indeed, of this refusal are not so numerous as might perhaps be expected, because the case is not always submitted to the previous inspection of a Judge Advocate, which might prevent a number of irregular complaints being examined into, and which only occasion a needless expense and interruption of the public Service.

It may be thought perhaps that the Quarter Master General's character can only be cleared by a public enquiry. But every man's character is sufficiently cleared, when the Law does not raise that presumption against him, which is necessary to put him on his trial. All trial is an investigation of something that is doubtful, but here the fact speaks for itself; the legality of an Official act being proved by the act itself, when the superior authorities have ratified and confirmed it.

And there could be no honor in defending a charge which the Accusers had no right whatever to agitate or prefer.

J. LEITH,

Judge Advocate General.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
7th November, 1808. }

(Enclosure.)

MINUTE BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SIR JOHN CRADOCK.

I have the honor to lay before the Government the copy of a letter addressed some time ago to the Quarter Master General of the Army, which, connected with various conversations I have had with Lieutenant Colonel Munro on the subject of the existing regulations respecting the supply of Camp Equipage, has produced the annexed reply and very able statement from that Officer.

It would be superfluous in me to urge at any length the validity of the arguments set forth in the Quarter Master General's Report, as I may say they convey the result of our joint reflection upon the subject, and are the issue of that experience which arises from our respective situations.

I feel strongly persuaded that if the system proposed take effect under such improvement as the wisdom of Council may suggest, the greatest benefits may ensue, and that economy and Military propriety will be equally secured. The former principle I conceive will go to a much greater extent than exhibited, as, with design to prevent the chance of error, an extraordinary latitude of expence was admitted.

I should not act fairly with Government did I not apprise the Council that I imagine the plan submitted will be received in a very unfavorable light by the Commanding Officers of Regiments for reasons too obvious to require remark, and as the supposed injury will fall upon that Class of Officers whom the peculiar and local circumstances of this Country place in a situation that really demands adventitious support and every alleviation of expenses, I am most anxious that the Government should consider their case, and, while they are about to derive an excessive saving at the "alleged expense" of those Officers, who could only reimburse themselves for the past charges of War by the advantages of Peace in the existing contract, extend to them a reasonable compensation that will not only have the effect of an apparent act of justice, but in its operation invite Officers of rank to become residents with their Corps and turn their attention to Regimental Command.

• Under this impression I submit to Government the plan as detailed in the Quarter Master General's Letter, accompanied by a Statement on the expense of allowing a superior Batta to the Lieutenant Colonels actually Commanding Corps and Stations, an arrangement not new in principle, but only an extension of the one existing.

The recent abolition of the Bazar Fund, a source of new and extreme profit to the State, taken away from the Commanding Officers of Stations,

by the aid of which the required hospitality throughout this extensive Country that affords no accommodation to the Traveller, or assistance to the sick Officer, in various wants not to be described, seems to plead the cause of Officers Commanding Stations with a resistless force, for the same demands upon their feelings and generosity remain undiminished and their means have suffered a deep alteration.

J. F. CRADOCK,

Lieutenant General.

MADRAS;
13th July, 1808. }

FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE,
TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACDOWALL,

Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency, by desire of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Quarter Master General of the Army has laid before the Governor in Council a representation of the circumstances under which your Excellency has adopted the determination of placing that Officer in arrest.

2. The Governor in Council directs me to state to your Excellency that this event has excited in his mind the most painful feelings. It is impossible at the moment of the despatch of the fleet for England to go into a minute explanation of all the considerations connected with it; but I am directed to suggest in the most earnest manner for your Excellency's consideration that the action, upon which it appears that the charges preferred against Lieutenant Colonel Munro has been founded, is now the act of the Government, having been approved and adopted in the most public and formal manner both by the Government of Fort St. George and by the Supreme Government; the Governor in Council is called upon therefore to state that he can never give his concurrence to the exposure of a public Officer to obloquy and degradation for opinions which he may have expressed in the fulfilment of his public duty, approved and confirmed as those opinions have been by every competent authority.

3. The Governor in Council is at present unable to discuss the particular grounds of the opinions in question; but he thinks it proper to observe that he has looked in vain for any just cause of complaint that it might be possible by any construction to attach to them, and

this consideration must add to the weight of public obligation imposed on the Government, to give its firmest support to an Officer against whom no other charge is apparently imputable than that arising from the faithful and conscientious performance of his public trust.

4. As it is impossible that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Munro can be submitted to the cognizance of a Court Martial on the charge now preferred without involving a discussion and trial of the public measures of the late Commander-in-Chief and of the Government, the Governor in Council might have been led to expect a previous communication from your Excellency on this important question; and the Governor in Council cannot but deeply feel the sentiments which have been expressed by your Excellency in some part of the papers now before the Government. The Governor in Council however under the pressure of the occasion waives all consideration of this nature, and his views being solely directed to the means best calculated to preserve the foundations of public confidence and of public authority, I have been commanded most earnestly to recommend to your Excellency the release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro from his present arrest.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

G. BUCHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE; }
24th January, 1809. }

(Reply to the above.)

TO GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—It is not without a mixture of surprise and regret, I have perused your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of the arrest of the Quarter Master General; I was totally unprepared to receive from the Honorable the Governor in Council an implied censure on my conduct as Commander-in-Chief of this Army, and a direct interference, from the Civil Authority with the only prerogative almost remaining in his hands, the power of judging of the propriety of bringing to trial any Officer who may be accused of crimes or misdemeanours. Such interference, I presume to think, is unprecedented, and strikes me as encouraging a very dangerous example by holding out to the Army protection and support in defiance

of the judgment and authority of the person appointed by the Legislature to direct and controul the department placed under his immediate charge; it reduces the Articles of War to a dead letter, and is destructive of every Military principle.

The charges preferred against Lieutenant Colonel Munro by a body of respectable Officers, after much reflection, I saw no correct method of disposing of but by the measures I have adopted; it is the only legitimate method of affording him an opportunity of vindicating his character; and in that event being the result of the deliberations of a Court Martial, he will then be enabled to bring his accusers to trial; they are answerable for their acts, and the perseverance with which they adhere to their purpose has led me to imagine that they consider their proceedings as the best adopted to relieve them from injurious aspersions.

Under this view of the matter, the observations of the Honorable the Governor in Council in regard to the plans of the Quarter Master General having been approved by Government, cannot occasion on my part any deviation from the line to be pursued, which is strictly Military; nor can I evade bringing the question to issue without compromising the honor of the whole Army. I therefore very sincerely have to lament that I cannot comply with a recommendation so earnestly urged by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have further to state for the information of the Honorable the President in Council, that I shall direct a charge to be exhibited against Lieutenant Colonel Munro for disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief in presuming to address Government, it being contrary to established orders, subversive of military discipline, and in opposition to the customs of the Service.

To elucidate this subject I have the honor of requesting you will submit to the Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying extract of a letter from the late revered and lamented Marquis Cornwallis.

The Warrant which I possess from his Majesty, and the Commission I hold from the East India Company, guide me in the discharge of the important duties attached to my situation, and which vest in me certain rights and powers which I cannot, without danger, abandon.

Had any other process appeared to me practicable for lessening the difficulties of this disagreeable case, I should have been most happy in having had recourse to the mildest means for bringing it to a conclusion; but perhaps the Honorable the Governor in Council is not aware that

if Lieutenant Colonel Munro was released from arrest to-day, he would to-morrow of himself demand a trial; and while his character suffers from the strong imputations against it, a Court Martial would be granted to him; it seems to be impossible to avoid a series of Courts Martial, and my judgment has led me to declare that the Quarter Master General shall be first tried. This Officer endeavours to screen himself by stating that he holds a situation under Government, and presumes to deny the authority of the Commander-in-Chief; but the case is absolutely the reverse, as he is one of the principal Staff of the person at the head of the Army, and I deny that he can hold any communication but through the channel of his superior.

I have, at the desire of the Honorable the President in Council, returned Lieutenant Colonel Munro's original papers.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

MADRAS;
25th January, 1809.}

HAY MACDOWALL.

(Enclosure.)

Extract of a letter from Earl Cornwallis, dated Fort William, 14th March 1789, recorded in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

"I trust, if it has not been already done, that the Government of Fort St. George will upon mature deliberation see the necessity of recalling so indefensible a Resolution, and before I conclude this Letter, I must express my wish that it would be recollected by the Civil and Military Departments at Madras that the Adjutant General* of the Company's Troops on that Establishment cannot without the greatest irregularities, unless, as I have already mentioned, the functions of the Commander-in-Chief should be exercised by the Board, have any direct communication with the Civil Government; he has no independent authority of his own, but is only an executive instrument in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Senior Officer of the Troops, when discharging as at present the duties of that Office for circulating his Orders to the Army, in the manner that he may think proper to direct. All Minutes of Council or Orders of Government that relate to the Troops ought to be addressed directly to the Commander-in-Chief or Senior Officer, and he alone should be held responsible to Government for the purpose of distribution and effectual execution of them."

* The Quarter Master General is in the same predicament.

Military Department.

TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACDOWALL,

Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,—I am directed, by the Honorable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 25th instant, and to express the request of the Governor in Council to be informed whether he is to understand from that communication that it is your intention to decline a compliance with the orders of the Governor in Council on the subject of the release of the Quarter Master General from arrest, as under the explanation conveyed in the letter which I had the honor of addressing to your Excellency by desire of the Governor in Council on the 24th instant, the Governor in Council considered that communication to be equivalent to the expression of his orders on the subject.

2. The Governor in Council will be solicitous to receive your Excellency's early reply on this point.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

G. BUCHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE; }
27th January, 1809. }

TO GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I am favored with your letter of this date, and lose not a moment to reply to it.

In my Commission from the East India Company, it is stated that I am appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Presidency of Fort St. George, subject however to the order of the Governor in Council, but as in my humble judgment this is meant to imply that such orders should be legal and constitutional, I do not see how I can yield up my Military authority without protesting against what I conceive to be an undue interference—this I am compelled to do in my own vindication, and to defend me from the displeasure of my Sovereign.

If under this protest the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to persist in conveying to me a positive order that Lieutenant Colonel Munro shall be released, I must of course submit; by this act the degradation of the Commander-in-Chief will be completed, and I shall most seriously lament that the Honorable the Governor in Council should have had recourse to so unexampled a measure.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

HAY MACDOWALL.

MADRAS ;
27th January, 1809. }

TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACDOWALL,

Commander-in-Chief.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, and to convey to you the orders of the Governor in Council that you do forthwith release Lieutenant Colonel Munro from his arrest.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. BUCHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE ;
27th January, 1809. }

TO GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—Placed at the head of an Army of near seventy thousand men, commanded by as brave and patriotic a body of Officers as ever did

honor to the Profession of Arms, it is a duty I owe to them, and to the high situation I hold, to do every thing in my power to protect their rights and to redress their grievances.

The accompanying Memorial from the Officers composing the Madras Army, and addressed to the Honorable the Court of Directors, is so fully expressive of their feelings, and states so temperately their several complaints, that it cannot fail to make a deep impression on the minds of the Representatives of the East India Company.

While cheerfully performing their duty amidst the alarm and peril incident to a soldier's life, they have gradually witnessed the annihilation of every emolument that could have afforded present comfort, or have held out, though at a remote period, a prospect of future competency, and a hope of revisiting their Native land—they are now reduced to a bare subsistence, and are doomed to pass their lives in this remote and unwholesome climate, without a chance of ever beholding their families or connexions.

Such a situation must warily interest the mind of the humane and liberal, and should their appeal acquire the additional aid of the recommendation of the Honorable the President in Council, joy will be diffused in every countenance, and success must follow if their cause is espoused by a just and generous Government.

I have, &c.,

MADRAS ;
23rd January, 1809. }

HAY MACDOWALL,
Lieutenant General.

(Enclosure.)

TO THE HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONORABLE EAST
INDIA COMPANY,

&c., &c., &c.

HONORABLE SIRS,—We, the undersigned Officers of the Honorable Company's Army, on the Establishment of Fort St. George, being firmly persuaded that the interests of our Honorable Masters are inseparable from our own, and impressed with a full confidence in the candour and liberality so eminently the characteristics of the Honorable the East India Company, have come to the resolution of submitting our grievances to the consideration of your Honorable Court.

2. The Officers of the Madras Army feel confident the subject will meet with that favorable attention which its importance dictates, and

that our representation will be viewed in the light intended, a respectful but solemn appeal to your feelings as Men, and to your justice, prudence and impartiality as Rulers of a vast Empire.

3. The peculiar nature and constitution of the Company's Army, so different from that of any other in the World, is in the first place a proper object of consideration. In entering the National Service of our Country, a British Subject may calculate fairly on spending at least a considerable portion of his Military Life in the enjoyment attendant on a residence in his Native land; but such is the constitution of your service that it is necessary before a young man can embrace it, that he should have made up his mind to sacrifice for the present every tie of kindred and connection, to submit to a long and painful separation in a climate most ungenial to his constitution from all that he holds most dear, in the hope that at a future period, he may be enabled to return to them crowned by the hands of honor and virtue, with that competence to which he looks forward as the solace of his troubles, the just reward of his meritorious services. Deprive him of that prospect, what is his profession but Slavery; what is his life but a burden!!!

4. The Service did till lately realize in a great measure these expectations, but the present exhibits a melancholy reverse. The chief sources of emolument hitherto enjoyed by the Army no longer exist—thus rendering our prospects most gloomy, as thirty or forty years must now be passed in the Service, before the rank can be obtained, which will entitle them to reap in a small degree the harvest of their toils: of what worth then is such dependance, when health, the greatest blessing in life, is flown, and when age prohibits the power of enjoying it?

5. How few escape the ravages of war and diseases incidental to the climate, experience has shewn; but still the prospect of revisiting at no ordinary length of time our Native land in comfort, cheers us in the dreary path; but if this object is removed, or placed at such a distance as to be almost without our reach, hope is destroyed and emulation ceases to exist. Families of respectability will no longer consider your Service as a liberal provision for their sons: Vacancies must be supplied by such description of persons as offer, and under such circumstances the fate of an Army which at this moment may be classed among the most respectable in the World, is too obviously melancholy, to be contemplated without regret and alarm.

Among the many instances of reduction in the emolument of the Army, we cannot avoid considering the abolition of the Bazar allowance

formerly granted to Officers in Command of Divisions and Stations, together with the recent orders of Government prohibiting Full Batta to be drawn by Officers Commanding Small Posts and Garrisons, as instances of peculiar hardship. In no country perhaps in the World are the duties of hospitality more strictly and necessarily attended to, particularly in the general reception and entertainment of Travellers, whether they may be personally acquainted or not. Government in a General Order under date the 1st November 1804 have most honorably and openly admitted this principle in the following paragraph—"Officers Commanding small Posts, which from their situation on principal roads, necessarily subject them to expenses which the allowances of their rank are insufficient to support."

6. To these, from our first entering into the Service, we have been taught to look up as our unalienable rights. They have enabled Officers exercising Commands to support their respectability in the eyes of the Natives, and it may be safely said have not a little contributed to raise the Army to its present state of estimation, by holding forth an adequate encouragement to young men of respectability to enter your Service.

7. We are also impressed with a just sense of the degradation and injury to which we have been exposed by the mode of selecting Officers for general Command. On this peculiar occasion we beg to observe that it is with serious regret we feel the necessity of bringing to the notice of your Honorable Court the frequent disregard paid to your Honorable Court's orders and instructions, by the Government of Madras, particularly in the instance of retaining the Officers of His Majesty's Service in the Command of principal Stations of which their *Corps form no part*, and of the appointments of Paymasters to be held by Military Men; neither of which have been carried into effect, and is consequently in direct opposition to your authority. The chief object of the principle lately assumed appears to be the total exclusion of the Officers of your Army from any situation of trust, responsibility or emolument, by the transfer of such situations to the Officers of His Majesty's Service.

8. We are far from wishing to revive any invidious distinctions between the two Services, and are fully aware of the wisdom and necessity of that rule of Government which leaves to the local authorities in India the selection of Officers for Military Commands without restriction with respect to the Branches of the Army from which the selections are to be

made: but when a decided preference is shewn to the Officers of His Majesty's Service, we cannot but express a just indignation at measures so discordant to our feelings as Soldiers, for we cannot admit for one moment the superior right of His Majesty's Officers to situations of general command in the Indian Army, as such admission could alone be grounded upon a recognition of superior claims and superior qualifications on their part, and a renunciation on our own of those advantages which may without presumption be supposed to result from the devotion of the chief part of our lives to the Service of our Country in this quarter of the World.

9. We feel partial redress in the removing of His Majesty's Officers from Subordinate Staff situations lately held by them, and as the justness of such a measure so evidently appeared to your Honorable Court as to be adopted by your Government, we rely on a further extension of that justness to a removal of the grievance above complained of by the preference shewn to His Majesty's Officers in selection to commands, so galling to the feelings of your Officers and to the lessening them and your Service in the estimation of the Native Soldiers, which, with the other circumstances combined, has been already too much affected, and though not our province to remark on the causes, and notwithstanding the unhappy tumult appears to have subsided, yet we perceive it a circumstance to give an additional reason for not longer delaying the full expression of our sentiments and feelings: for while we deplore beyond all others the melancholy events which have occurred, and while we deem it a duty at the hazard of our lives to contribute as far as lies within our power to the complete restoration of order, and to the revival of loyalty and attachment in the breasts of the deluded Native Soldiery of this Establishment, we must state our conscientious belief that every act which has a tendency to affect the rank, the influence and respectability of the Officers in the Honorable Company's Service, must and ever will, in its result, prove hurtful to the discipline and attachment of the Native Army, and consequently injurious to your Interests and to the British Government in India.

10. Excepting in a few instances, an Officer has nothing now to look to but his bare pay, nothing remains to reward merit or to excite emulation. We are doomed to toil through many a painful year on an allowance scarcely adequate for our subsistence, until after a period of twenty-two years' actual Service in India we have the melancholy alternative of returning home to live in dependence and comparative poverty on the

pension of our ranks, or of combating with age and infirmities in a clime avowedly hostile to our constitutions.

11. Did we conceive the finances of our Honorable Masters were in such a state as to require reductions which render us poor indeed, but which cannot much enrich them, we should cheerfully acquiesce in such measures, but when we find that nothing of a similar nature is attempted on the other Establishments, on the contrary, that the allowances of the Bengal Army are superior to our own, we are convinced they cannot have been dictated by sound policy or just regard to your Interests.

12. It is almost superfluous to press upon the attention of your Honorable Court the advanced price of every European Article of consumption, the enhanced value of the common necessities of life, and increase of wages of all description of domestics so peculiar to this Presidency. It seldom happens that with the most rigid economy the present pay and allowances meet every reasonable demand in the different ranks of your Army.

13. The next consideration we have the honor to draw the attention of your Honorable Court to, is the abolition of the Tent Contract recently held by Officers Commanding Native Corps, and the consequent destruction of the most active principle of prompt movement with the Army. Persons blinded by self-interest, and unaware of the extent and magnitude of the designs they propose to embrace, have presented specious plans of economy to Government, which, though they may appear fair in theory, are morally impossible in practice. To elucidate these assertions it is only necessary to compare the Mysore Campaign in 1799, at but a very inconsiderable distance from the Presidency, when the public appointments and stores of the Army were carried by Government; and the memorable and eventful wars in which we have so recently been engaged with the Confederate Mahrattah Chieftains, many hundred miles removed from our nearest frontier. The distress and inconvenience experienced on the former occasion was found so great that the Commander-in-Chief (General Harris) was necessitated in General Orders to call for the assistance of individuals, and even of the Sepoys to convey a part of the Public Stores.

14. The active energy and zeal which pervaded the Tent Department during our long, protracted and desultory war with the Mahrattas not only affords incontestable evidence of the fidelity of Commanding Officers of Corps in the execution of their stipulated engagements and of the attention paid by them to the health and comfort of their men,

but forms a striking contrast to the difficulties and embarrassments experienced in a Campaign of not six months' duration and within a hundred and fifty miles of our own territories.

15. The Tent Contract for Native Corps was established on the 10th April 1802. From that period, as will appear by the Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley's Letter to the Most Noble the Governor General, under date "Jafferabad, the 17th January 1804," many Corps employed in the Mahrattah Campaign had been in the Field from which some of them did not return till the middle of 1806. The Honorable General in this letter dwells strongly upon the loss of Officers sustained individually in Camp Equipage and other Field Equipments. The same arguments to the situation of Officers in general, as expressed in the Honorable General's Letter, and in consequence of which they subsequently received six months' Batta as a Gratuity, equally applied to Commanding Officers: the latter, however, received no extra compensation on account of the heavy damage sustained in the public Camp Equipage of their Corps: the regulations established on the 10th of April 1802 having expressly provided against it. It is but reasonable to infer that had Commanding Officers then in the Field conceived that the allowance which they understood to be *solemnly guaranteed* to them in the Public Orders of Government was to be discontinued the moment it became a temporary advantage to withdraw it by the return of the Army to Quarters, they would have made a respectful application to Government to release them from a burden of a *present expense* without a prospect of future emolument as an indemnification for immediate loss.

We forbear recurring to every instance in which Government have experienced difficulties in conducting the Camp Equipage of the Army. This happened more particularly in 1791, when at a moment of public distress, the late Marquis Cornwallis, trusting to the zeal and ardour for the interest of their employers that have, we believe, eminently distinguished the Coast Army in every important crisis, entrusted temporarily the conducting Camp Equipage to Officers Commanding Native Corps, when he found it impossible to be conducted by Government. On this occasion (as on every other) the Officers of the Army cheerfully acquiesced in a manner that was productive of advantage to the State.

Since*, in the instances above-mentioned with the base and unfounded insinuations against the Officers Commanding Native Corps, as arguments used for depriving them of the Tent Contract guaranteed to them in Public Orders, must evidently at the moment have lost them

* This paragraph has been copied *verbatim*.—Ed.

the confidence of your Government, so destructive to the boasted emulation, zeal and ardour of your Officers, the service has been deeply wounded, they became the grounds of complaint which so powerfully urge the redress we solicit; thus We, the Officers of the Madras Army, in one voice humbly petition your Honorable Court to grant that We be restored to and confirmed in our former privilege of participating in the profits of the Bazaar Fund, and that the Madras Army be placed permanently on the same allowances with that of Bengal; and in urging this request we presume we only ask what justice demands, our services entitle us to, and we shall ever consider as our just rights.

Under the fullest conviction of that generosity of sentiment, and confidence in the wisdom of Council, which prevail in the decisions of your Honorable Court, we cannot but regret, and feelingly lament the injury which the Public Service sustains from the Representative of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief, being deprived of the accustomed power, from his exclusion from a seat in Council; nor is it without considerable alarm that we foresee, unaided by his Council and advice, our dearest interests may be unintentionally sacrificed and the security of the public safety endangered by measures which from a defect in Military experience are not with due precision calculated upon; the ill effects resulting from the present system have in too many instances been manifest. We therefore humbly solicit of your Honorable Court to take the subject into your most serious consideration, begging to observe that we look forward with anxious solicitude for your favorable decision on this important occurrence.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to respectfully touch on the subject of the off- reckonings which were said to have been thrown into a general fund under the plea that the Colonels in the Madras Establishment derived greater advantage from them than those of Bengal; we should, we have to remark, been ready to allow of the justice and equity of the decision were it not that the Army of Madras are excluded from every advantage enjoyed by our Brother Officers in other respects on that Establishment.

To add weight to our claims, we are not vain enough to enumerate our services which without arrogance may be allowed to be at least commensurate with that portion of your Army distinguished by more substantial marks of your favor and consideration. We shall forbear drawing a retrospect of occasions which called forth an unanimous voice of approbation; 'tis enough, that we have accomplished what the wisdom of our Governors dictate, 'tis enough for us that we have extended your dominions, and

secured your powers, and 'tis enough in our praise that we have done our duty and are always ready to follow where it points the way.

Be assured, Honorable Sirs, that our loyalty to your cause is unshaken, but we feel it a duty we owe to ourselves to state what we conceive real grievances, that we may not appear tacitly to acquiesce in our own degradation; and persuaded that our claims are founded on justice, we look forward with confidence to the completion of our wishes at no distant period; in the mean time we await the opportunity of displaying to the world (as we have done on all former occasions) that in zeal and ardour for your Cause and the Cause of our Country, the Officers of the Madras Army yield to none.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

ESTABLISHMENT;

January, 1809.

}

ALD. TAYLOR, *Lieut. Col., Commdt., Madras En. Regt.*

J. HAZLEWOOD, *Major.*

MONT. COSBY, *Major.*

RICHARD JOHN COTGRAVE, *Capt., Engineers.*

A. GIBSON, *Capt., Artillery.*

F. BEST, *Lieut., Artillery.*

G. L. NIXON, *Lieut. and Adjt., Madras En. Regt.*

H. J. YARDE, *Capt., Madras En. Regt.*

JAMES A. KELLY, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

HU THYD, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

THOS. HANCOME, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

CHAS. FORBES, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

JOHN CURSHAM, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*

B. HOOPER, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

JAMES STEWART, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

L. COLEMAN, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

A. GORDON, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*

BENJN. BAKER, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*

JAMES THOY, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*

G. MAXWELL, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*

WM. STONE, *Lieut., 1st Bn., 24th Regt. N. I.*

DAVID FORBES, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

R. MACDOWALL, *Capt., 1st Bn., 24th Regt.*

WM. COLEN. CARBERRY, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*

JAMES ANNESLEY, *Garrison Surgeon.*

JOHN MACLEOD, *Asst. Surgeon*.
 JOHN MCINTOSH *Lieut., 1st Bn., 24th Regt. N. I.*
 ED. BURGESS, *Lieut., 1st Bn., 24th Regt. N. I.*
 SAMUEL MARSHALL, *Lieut., 24th Regt.*
 G. GIBBS, *Ensign, 24th Regt.*
 H. HARVEY, *Ensign, 24th Regt.*
 JOHN JAMES, *Ensign, 1st Bn., 24th Regt. N. I.*
 L. W. WATSON, *Ensign, 1st Bn., 24th Regt. N. I.*
 J. NIXON, *Lieut., 24th Regt.*
 G. M. STEWART, *24th Regt.*
 R. JENKINS, *Lieut., 24th Regt.*
 JS. SADLER, *Capt., Lieut., 1st Bn., 24th Regt.*
 WM. GODFREY, *Major, Invalids.*
 WM. JONES DAKER, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*
 W. R. FAIR, *Fort Adjutant.*
 G. G. MAITLAND, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*
 JOSE. CECIL, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*
 W. DAVERANT, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*
 H. C. WOODWARD, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*
 A. ANDREW, *Capt., Madras En. Regt.*
 G. ANDERSON, *Surgeon, Madras En. Regt.*
 P. BROWN, *Ensign, Madras En. Regt.*
 W. FENWICK, *Lieut., Madras En. Regt.*
 C. H. POWELL, *Capt., 1st Bn., 21st Regt.*
 JOHN GEORGE BELLINGHAM, *Capt., 8th Regt. N. I.*
 RICHARD BURN, *Capt., 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt.*
 G. R. KELLY, *2nd Regt. N. I.*
 M. BEAUMAN, *Capt., Artillery.*
 GEO. MARTIN, *Lieut. Col., 2nd Bn., 22nd Regt. N. I.*
 J. LINDSAY, *Capt.*
 CHAS. FERRIER, *Capt.*
 GEORGE ALEXANDER, *Surgeon.*
 C. BOWEN, *Lieut.*
 W. OLIVER, *Lieut.*
 E. LEITH, *Lieut.*
 G. DUNMORE, *Lieut.*
 G. H. BUDD, *Lieut.*
 F. CROWN, *Lieut.*
 J. H. TALBOT, *Lieut.*
 E. DUHEANME, *Ensign.*

- G. STOREY, *Ensign*.
 F. MALTON, *Ensign*.
 F. HODGSON, *Lieut.*, 22nd N. I.
 W. H. LOFTIE, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt.
 J. BRIGGS, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., Arty.
 JAMES LIMOND, *Capt.*, Arty.
 WALTER SHAIRP, *Capt.*, *Lieut.*, Arty.
 T. F. DEHAVILLAND, *Capt.*, *Lieut.*, *Engineers*.
 WM. BURTON, *Capt.*, *Lieut.*, Arty.
 DAVID SCOTT, *Surgeon*, 1st Bn., Arty., 2nd Bn., 12th Regt.
 N. I.
 JOHN GREEN, *Lieut.*
 JAMES SMITH, *Lieut.*
 JAMES KITSON, *Lieut.*
 JOHN SCOTT, *Lieut.*
 GEORGE HUTCHINSON, *Ensign*.
 R. RICHARDSON, *Assistant Surgeon*.
 J. JAMIESON, *Ensign*.
 THOS. HADAWAY, *Ensign*.
 JNO. WM. MONCRIEFFE, *Lieut.*
 W. JOHN JACKSON, *Ensign*.
 RT. MUNRO, *Lieut. Col.*, 2nd Bn., 10th Regt., Comdg.
 E. S. PATISHALL, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt.
 G. BROWN, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt.
 R. RICHARDSON, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt.
 W. HERRING, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt. N. I.
 SAML. YATES, *Ensign*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt. N. I.
 JOHN ADDISON, *Ensign*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 J. D. BATEMAN, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt. N. I.
 E. S. SWEETLAND, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt. N. I.
 J. LLOYD WILLIAMS, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt.
 W. PAGIH, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 15th Regt. N. I., *Commanding*
Hurryhur.
 E. EDWARDS, *Capt.*, 1st Battalion, 8th Regt. N. I.
 D. CARSTAIRS, *Lieut.*, 1st Battalion, 8th Regt. N. I.
 M. DEGRAVES, *Lieut.*, 1st Battalion, 8th Regt. N. I.
 H. D. MILLER, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 W. M. BEST, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 HENRY SWAIN, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 A. DENNY, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.

- C. F. SMITH, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 J. CARR, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 ROBERT WATERS, *Ensign.*, 1st Bn.
 THOMAS WHITLE, *Major*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 D. DONALDSON, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 19th N. I.
 J. M. VERNON, *Major*, 2nd Bn., 12th Regt. N. I.
 GEORGE CADELL, *Capt.*, 12th Regt. N. I.
 T. DEMORGAN, *Major*, 12th Bn., 22nd Regt. N. I.
 C. BISHOP, *Capt.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 W. S. S. SMITH, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 J. MCKONOCHE, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 H. C. HARVEY, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 J. H. WRIGHT, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 J. H. JONES, *Surgeon*, 2nd Bn., 19th Native Regt.
 J. MICHAEL, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 W. H. RIDDING, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 J. MATTHEWS, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 19th Regt. N. I.
 THOMAS FRA. WRIGHT, *Major*, 2nd Bn., 17th Regt.
 E. S. FITZPATRICK, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. N. I.
 G. JACKSON, *Capt.*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. N. I.
 JN. SMYTH, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt.
 GEORGE BRUCE, *Asst. Surgeon*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt.
 H. WHITE, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt.
 W. HARDY, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt.
 F. LEATTES BURMAN, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. N. I.
 H. ALEXANDER BELL, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. N. I.
 WILLIAM BINNY, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. N. I.
 JOHN TULK, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 7th Regt. N. I.
 GEORGE SANFORD, *Capt.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt.
 C. BAGOT, *Ensign*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt.
 WM. GRIFINHOOF, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 9th Native Regt.
 C. D. STANLEY, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt.
 N. MOORE, *Ensign*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 W. PRESTON, *Ensign*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 A. ANDERSON, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 A. G. GRIERSON, *Ensign*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 H. MASSEY, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 J. GLENHOLME, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt.
 T. FIELD, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 J. H. SMYTH, *Capt.*, 1st Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.

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 JOHN COLEROOKE, *Major*, 5th Regt., Cavalry.
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 E. HEME, *Lieut.*, 5th Regt., Cavalry.
 F. D. SAMPSON, *Lieut.*, 5th Regt. Cavalry.
 HENRY FOWL, *Surgeon*.
 JNO. BLACKISTON, *Ensign*, Engineers.
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 G. STRACHON, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt. N. I.
 W. ARMSTRONG, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt. N. I.
 FRANCIS W. WILSON, *Capt. Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt.
 THOS. A. CHAMBERS, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt. N. I.
 JNO. PALMER KEASBERY, *Major*, 9th Regt. N. I.
 ALEX. MCLEOD, *Capt.*, 9th Regt.
 THOMAS HICKS, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 2nd Regt. N. I.
 THOS. MARRET, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 JAMES P. MCCORRICK, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 THOMAS PRENDERGAST, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt.
 C. A. ELDERTON, *Lieut.*, 9th Regt.
 GEO. ROSE, *Lieut.*, 9th Regt., N. I.
 WM. C. PRIDHAN, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt.
 WM. HORSLEY ROMLEY, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
 J. PATERSON, *Surgeon*, Madras Establishment.
 ALEX. MCCLELLAND, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt.
 GEORGE STOTT, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 9th Regt. N. I.
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 R. ROLLESTON, *Lieut.*, 15th Regt.
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 OSSWD. KINNIN, *Lieut.*, 15th Regt.
 E. BOND, *Lieut.*, 15th Regt.
 JS. NOBLE, *Ensign*, 15th Regt.
 A. M. CORMICK, *Ensign*, 15th Regt.
 THOS. ALSTON, *Ensign*, 15th Regt.
 GEORGE MOTHER, *Asst. Surgeon*.
 E. BOARDMAN, *Capt.*, 18th Regt. N. I.
 E. P. LONG, *Chaplain*, 18th Regt.
 CHARLES DIRING, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 18th Regt.
 RD. MOLESWORTH, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 18th Regt.
 THOS. YOUNGSON, *Lieut.*, 18th Regt.
 W. STOREY, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 18th Regt.
 F. W. BLOUNT, *Lieut.*, 18th Regt.
 C. MITCHEL, *Ensign*, 18th Regt.
 T. H. MONK, *Ensign*, 18th Regt.
 G. O'RIELLY, *Ensign*, 18th Regt.
 WM. M'LEOD, *Ensign*, 18th Regt.
 JOHN IRVING, *Asst. Surgeon*.
 E. P. STEVENSON, *Capt.*, 25th Regt.

- R. DAVIS, *Capt.*, 25th *Regt.*
 THOMAS. PALMER, *Capt.*, *Lieut.*, 25th *Regt.*
 W. SETON, *Lieut. and Adjutant.*
 MICHAEL H. DAVIDSON, *Lieut.*, 25th *Regt.*
 THOS. CLODE, *Lieut.*, 25th *Regt.*
 THOS. GOODRICH, *Lieut.*, 2nd *Bn.*, 25th *Regt.*
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 R. H. YATES, *Capt.*, 20th *Regt.*
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 P. PERW, 1st *Bn.*, 20th *Regt. N. I.*
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 MCLEOD, *Ensign*, 1st *Bn.*, 20th *Regt.*
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Lieut. and Adjutant, 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt.*
Lieut., 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N. I.*
 ND, *Ensign*, 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N. I.*
Lieut., 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N. I.*
Ensign, 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N. I.*
Ensign, 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N. I.*
Lieut., 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt.*
Lieut., 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N. I.*
Lieut., 2nd *Bn.*, 11th *Regt. N.*
Lieut., 11th *Regt.*

WILLIAM JONES, *Asst. Surgeon*, 11th Regt.
 C. LETTIBRIDGE, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 11th Regt. N. I.
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 J. DURAND, *Lieut. Col.*, Comdg. 8th Regt. N. I.
 A. McLAREN, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 8th Regt.
 PERIGRENE DAVE, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 8th Regt.
 HENRY DAVIE, *Capt.*, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt.
 CHS. A. WALKER, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 W. HUNTER, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 8th Regt.
 A. ROBERTS, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 8th Regt.
 SAM'L MEDDOWCROFT, *Ensign*, 2nd Bn., 8th Regt. N. I.
 CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 13th Regt. N. I.
 G. LANG, *Major*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
 FRAS. JAMES, *Capt.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
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 RICHARD WEST, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
 WM. BENNET, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
 H. SWAYNE, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
 WM. JONES, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
 WM. B. ISAAKE, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
 HASTINGS A. MONCRIEFF, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th
 HENRY PARKER, *Lieut.*, 1st Bn., 13th Regt.
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 D. McDONELL, *Major*, 2nd Bn., 16th
 C. HALL, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 16th Regt.
 P. B. MAN, *Captain*, 2nd Bn., 16th
 J. WILLIAMSON, *Lieut.*, 2nd Bn., 1
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LS. POIGNAND, *Lieutenant.*

MW. HAWES, *Major, 10th Regt. N. I.*

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The immediate departure of Lieutenant General Macdowall from Madras, will prevent his pursuing the design of bringing Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quarter Master General, to trial for disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief, for disobedience of Orders, and for contempt of Military Authority, in having resorted to the power of the Civil Government in defiance of the Judgment of the Officer at the Head of the Army who had placed him under arrest, on charges preferred against him by a number of Officers Commanding Native Corps, in consequence of which appeal *direct* to the Hon'ble the President in Council, Lieutenant General Macdowall has received a positive Order from the Chief Secretary to liberate Lieutenant Colonel Munro from arrest.

Such conduct on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Munro being destructive of subordination, subversive of Military discipline, a violation of the sacred rights of the Commander-in-Chief, and holding out a most dangerous example to the service, Lieutenant General Macdowall, in support of the dignity of the Profession and his own Station and character, feels it incumbent on him to express his strong disapprobation of Lieutenant Colonel Munro's unexampled proceedings, and considers it a solemn duty imposed upon him to reprimand Lieutenant Colonel Munro in General Orders, and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Choultry Plain, 28th January 1809. }

T. BOLES,
Deputy Adjutant General

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council that Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall did, previous to his embarkation from the Presidency, leave to be published to the Army a General Order dated the 28th instant, in the highest degree disrespectful

to the authority of the Government, in which that Officer has presumed to found a public censure on an act adopted under the immediate authority of the Governor in Council, and to convey insinuations grossly derogatory to the character of the Government, and subversive of Military discipline and of the foundations of public authority.

The resignation of Lieutenant General Macdowall of the Command of the Army of Fort St. George not having been yet received, it becomes the duty of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the violent and inflammatory proceedings of that Officer on the present and on other recent occasions, and for the purpose of preventing the possible repetition of farther acts of outrage, to anticipate the period of his expected resignation, and to annul the appointment of Lieutenant General Macdowall to the command of the Army of this Presidency. Lieutenant General Macdowall is accordingly hereby removed from the station of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Fort St. George.

The Governor in Council must lament with the deepest regret the necessity of resorting to an extreme measure of this nature, but where a manifest endeavour has been used to bring into degradation the Supreme public authority, it is essential that the vindication should not be less signal than the offence; and that a memorable example should be given that proceedings subversive of established order can find no security under the sanction of rank however high or of station however exalted.

The General Order in question having been circulated under the signature of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, it must have been known to that Officer that in giving currency to a Paper of this offensive description, he was acting in direct violation of his duty to the Government, as no authority can justify the execution of an illegal act, connected as that act obviously in the present case has been, with views of the most reprehensible nature. The Governor in Council thinks it proper to mark his highest displeasure at the conduct of Major Boles by directing that he shall be suspended from the Service of the Honorable Company.

The General Order left by the Commander-in-Chief for publication under date the 25th instant, is directed to be expunged from every public record, and the Adjutant General of the Army will immediately circulate the necessary orders for this purpose.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
31st January 1809. }

G. BUCHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FROM THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,
TO THE HONORABLE SIR G. H. BARLOW, *Bl., Governor in Council,*
Fort St. George.

HONORABLE SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two Dispatches, under date the 3rd instant, enclosing copies of your general letters to the Honorable the Court of Directors on the subject of Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall's late conduct, and of other documents explanatory of the transactions which terminated in the measure of publicly removing that Officer from the station of Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

2. We have perused these important documents with the utmost attention, and on the maturest reflection which the time has admitted of, we have no hesitation in expressing our entire approbation of the whole of your proceedings, and our conviction of the indispensable necessity of the measures which you adopted to vindicate the honour and authority of your Government.

3. We consider the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall in placing the Quarter Master General of the Army in arrest for an act done in the strict fulfilment of his public duty to have been in the highest degree reprehensible, and the impropriety of his conduct to have been aggravated by his adoption of that extraordinary measure after the Judge Advocate General's official declaration of the illegality of the charges, by his refusal to take off the arrest after the Officers who had so irregularly and discredibly preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro had, in consequence of the Judge Advocate General's declared sentiments regarding their illegality, requested the Commander-in-Chief to suspend the prosecution of them, and we consider your interposition for the release of that Officer from an arrest so arbitrarily and illegally imposed for purposes incompatible with the existence of Legal Government in India to have been a just and necessary exertion of your authority.

4. We entirely concur in opinion with you that the General Order published by Lieutenant General Macdowall, subsequently to the removal of the arrest, was of a nature to strike at the foundation of the authority of the Government. It appears to us to have been calculated and intended to separate and place in competition the Civil and Military power; to have been subversive of the principles of subordination; and to have had in view the degradation of the Government in the estimation of the Army and the Public.

We consider the late Commander-in-Chief's public support of a Memorial framed in a spirit of irregular combination among the Officers of the Army, and equally objectionable in form and in substance, to have been a violation of the duties attached to his Command, which required that he should employ the influence of his high station to repress rather than promote a proceeding so unwarrantable and so inconsistent with every established principle and obligation of the Military profession.

5. Finally, we consider the whole tenor of Lieutenant General Macdowall's conduct to have been in the highest degree disrespectful and injurious to the dignity and authority of the Government, and contrary to every point of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Establishment of Fort St. George, and under the exigency of this extraordinary and unprecedented occasion, we cannot hesitate in approving and confirming the decisive measure of his removal from the station of Commander-in-Chief.

6. We have also the honor to express our entire approbation of your resolution not to transmit, in an authenticated form, to the Honorable Court of Directors the Memorial presented by a part of the Officers of the Army of your Establishment. We deem it highly dangerous to the public interest to sanction, by transmitting to the Authorities in England, memorials of this description originating in a regular combination among the Officers of the Army formed for the purpose of remonstrating against the legal acts of the Government without any previous application on the same subjects to their immediate superiors in India; independently of which consideration, the disrespectful tenor of the Memorial, which arraigns in terms of unwarrantable presumption the conduct and measures both of the Government and the Honorable Court, constitutes an additional motive for withholding its transmission.

7. We cannot conclude without recommending to you, in the strongest terms, to persevere in repressing, with dignity and temper, but with measures of firmness and energy, that spirit of insubordination to the authority of Government which, we are concerned to observe, has of late prevailed in some portions of the Army of Fort St. George; and we assure you of our fullest support in the maintenance of your just authority and in your endeavors to restore due order and subordination throughout the Military branch of the Establishment.

8. We propose to take a future opportunity of entering into a more detailed discussion of these recent transactions. But we have

judged it proper to convey to you, without the delay which such a discussion would produce, our general sentiments on the most material points connected with them.

FORT WILLIAM, }
20th February 1809. }

We have, &c.,

MINTO,
JOHN LUMSDEN,
H. COLEBROOKE.

Lord Minto's final minute on the mutiny of the European Officers in the Madras Army will be found at page 80 of this volume.

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